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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

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Public Law 490--79th Congress
Chapter 541--2d Session
H. R. 6056
Provides for...
technical investigations for the U. S. - Canada International
Joint Commission...
Latin America, includes authorization for transfers...
funds for agricultural experiment and demonstration stations in
Latin America. Provides for the Bureau of Wards...
and civilian...
with Government...

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 490

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947.

Includes appropriations for various international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization. Provides for transfers to departments assisting in special and technical investigations for the U. S. - Canada International Joint Commission. Appropriates \$5,375,000 for cooperation with Latin America, including authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment and demonstration stations in Latin America. Provides for the Bureau of Standards to test and develop standards for equipment and supplies in connection with Government purchases.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6056

January 15, 1946	Hearings: House, H. R. 6056. Justice Dept.
January 23, 1946	Hearings: House, H. R. 6056. Judiciary.
January 25, 1946	Hearings: House, H. R. 6056. Commerce Dept.
January 31-March 8, 1946.	Documents: The estimates of appropriation upon which this bill is based are found in the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 and the following Documents. House Documents Nos. 440, 451, 454, 496, 499.
February 19, 1946	Hearings: House, H. R. 6056. State Dept.
April 9, 1946	H. R. 6056 reported by the House Committee on Appropriations. House Report 1890. Print of the bill as reported.
April 10, 1946	House began debate.
May 2, 1946	House debate continued.
May 3, 1946	Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.
May 4, 1946	H. R. 6056 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
May 8, 1946	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6056. Pt. 1.
June 17, 1946	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6056. Pt. 2.
June 18, 1946	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6056 with amendments. Senate Report 1510. Print of the bill as reported. Amendments proposed by Senator McCarran.
June 20, 1946	Amendment proposed by Senator Murray.
June 21, 1946	Debated in Senate and passed with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 24, 1946	House Conferees appointed.
June 28, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 2434.
June 29, 1946	House agreed to Conference Report. Concurred in Senate amendments with amendments.
July 1, 1946	Senate agreed to Conference Report and concurred in House amendments.
July 5, 1946	Approved. Public Law 490.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,282,000, TOGETHER WITH A
DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE, IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET
FOR SAID FISCAL YEAR

JANUARY 31, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 31, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,282,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision, for the Department of Commerce, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of these estimates and draft of proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., January 30, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in

the amount of \$1,282,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision, for the Department of Commerce, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

On page 325 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary of Commerce", in line 11, increase the limitation upon the amount for the entertainment of representatives of other countries from "\$5,000" to "\$7,500".

On page 327 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce", increase the estimate from "\$1,330,000" to "\$1,355,000" ----- (increase) -- \$25, 000

On page 329 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Penalty mail costs, Department of Commerce", increase the estimate from "\$695,000" to "\$702,000" ----- (increase) -- 7, 000

These amendments to the Budget are incident to the proposed continuance by the Department of Commerce during the fiscal year 1947 of certain functions transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration, the cost of which is estimated herein under the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

On page 348 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," in line 2, increase the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for personal services from "\$4,707,000" to "\$5,757,000"; in line 5, after the word "law" and before the semicolon, insert ", including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not exceeding \$50,000); maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles"; and increase the estimate from "\$5,170,000" to "\$6,420,000" ----- (increase) -- \$1, 250, 000

The proposed additional provisions and the increased estimate are necessary to provide for (1) the liquidation of fiscal accounts and records relating to certain activities formerly carried on by the Foreign Economic Administration; (2) the continuation of essential functions of the Administration, particularly the Clearing Office for Foreign Transactions and Reports; and (3) the establishment of facilities to enable the Department of Commerce to assist in the restoration of normal trade relations with liberated countries, participate in the development of international trade organizations, and continue investigations of the industrial development potentialities in foreign areas.

The foregoing amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since transmission of the Budget for said fiscal year and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$8,159,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE, IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET
FOR SAID FISCAL YEAR

FEBRUARY 4, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 4, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$8,159,000, for the Department of Commerce, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 1, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in

the amount of \$8,159,000 for the Department of Commerce, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

On page 333 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "General Administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," increase the estimate from "\$4,174,000" to "\$4,346,000"----- (increase)-- \$172,000

This amendment is recommended to provide for the salaries and expenses of a staff in the immediate office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics which will be engaged in the preparation of long-range plans, the participation in international negotiations, and the coordination and appraisal of the over-all performance of the Administration. This staff will consist of 12 employees and it is estimated that salaries and expenses for the fiscal year 1947 will aggregate \$62,000. The estimate also includes \$110,000 to cover the cost of reclassification of positions which have been approved by the Civil Service Commission. I have recently transmitted a supplemental estimate of appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$58,000 for the same purposes. The amount recommended herein is to provide for continuance during the fiscal year 1947 for the increase proposed in the supplemental estimate.

On page 335 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Establishment of Air-Navigation Facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," increase the estimate from "\$18,680,000" to "\$23,249,000"----- (increase)-- \$4,569,000

The appropriation of \$4,569,000 is recommended for the installation of "very high frequency" radio facilities on the Alaskan airways. This item was not included in the 1947 Budget because at that time necessary surveys had not been completed. There are several considerations which appear to make it advisable to initiate this program at an early date: (1) It represents an extension of the modernization program already under way in the States and unless the Alaskan airways have the same type of equipment as the continental airways, numerous operational problems will be encountered by the air lines flying into the territory; (2) the installation of this equipment will upon completion permit reducing operating personnel costs by approximately \$675,000 per annum; (3) the agency now has under consideration a housing program for employees stationed in the territory. Indications are that if the VHF is approved, the amount required for the housing program can be reduced by approximately \$960,000 as a result of the elimination of personnel.

On page 335 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "Maintenance of Air Navigation Facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," increase the estimate from "\$35,886,000" to "\$36,004,000"----- (increase)-- \$118,000

This amendment is recommended to provide for the continuance during the fiscal year 1947 of the operation and maintenance of air navigation facilities at Alexandria, La., and Salinas and Santa Barbara, Calif. These stations were formerly operated by the military and although their necessity from a military standpoint now ceases to exist, they are required for civil aviation. In a separate communication I have transmitted a supplemental estimate of appropriation

under this head for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$69,000 for the same purpose. The amount recommended herein is to provide for continuance during the fiscal year 1947 of the increase proposed in that supplemental estimate.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

On page 355 of the Budget, column 2, after the schedule of obligations under the head "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Standards," insert the following new item of appropriation:

Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards with underground chambers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of conducting studies of X and beta radiation above 1.4 million volts, \$250,000, to remain available until expended----- \$250, 000

The foregoing proposed amendment to the Budget would provide \$90,000 for the purchase of a 50,000,000-volt betatron (electron accelerator) and related equipment and \$160,000 for the construction of a building to house the betatron. The use of a betatron for research in the medical and industrial application of X and beta radiation would permit the National Bureau of Standards to carry out its responsibilities for the establishment of standards in this field of science and to carry on necessary research in the same area. In combination with facilities now available at the Cancer Institute and the Carnegie Institution of Washington, it would provide at the seat of government unparalleled facilities for research in biophysics and pure physics.

WEATHER BUREAU

On page 357 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce," increase the estimate from "\$17,845,000" to "\$19,145,000" and insert at the end of the appropriation language the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That the War Department is authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, equipment and supplies for upper air soundings"----- (increase) -- \$1, 300, 000

The additional amount recommended includes: (1) \$253,000 for the operation of 25 additional airways stations in the United States and Alaska to close gaps in the weather reporting network for aviation created by the discontinuance of Army weather stations and the certification of new air routes; and (2) \$1,047,000 for the conversion of 46 radiosonde stations to rawinsonde stations, including the installation of rawinsonde instruments to be transferred from the War Department to the Weather Bureau without charge, and operation of the stations during the fiscal year 1947. In addition to providing information under all conditions on the direction and velocity of upper winds, the rawinsonde equipment operates in the higher frequency band which the Weather Bureau will be required to adopt for all of its upper air soundings as a result of the recently announced reallocation of the radio spectrum by the Federal Communications Commission.

On page 358 of the Budget, column 1, after the schedule of obligations under the head "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce," insert the following new item of appropriation:

Completion of Weather Bureau Building: For completion of construction and providing necessary equipment for an extensible building on the site of the Weather Bureau in the District of Columbia, for the use of said Bureau, including necessary alterations in the existing Weather Bureau buildings, supervisory expenses, and the preparation of drawings and specifications, \$1,750,000, to remain available until expended..... \$1, 750, 000

Construction of a building for the Weather Bureau in the District of Columbia, for which an initial appropriation of \$250,000 was made in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1940, was suspended for the duration of the war with only one unit of the building completed. In order to relieve the present congested conditions in the Washington office of the Weather Bureau and eliminate the recurring costs of rented space, completion of the proposed building should proceed during the fiscal year 1947.

The foregoing amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since transmission of the Budget for said fiscal year and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$29,844,208, TOGETHER WITH A
DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION, FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
STATE, IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR
SAID FISCAL YEAR

FEBRUARY 7, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$29,844,208, together with a draft of a proposed provision, for the Department of State, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of these estimates and draft of proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 5, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$29,844,208, together with a draft of a proposed provision, for the Department of State, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

- On page 586 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Salaries, Department of State," in line 4, after the word "Columbia" and before the semicolon, insert "and elsewhere, including the employment of aliens; and not to exceed \$35,000 for the temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws" and increase the estimate from "\$12,400,000" to "\$23,861,000" ----- (increase) -- \$11, 461, 000
- On page 588 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Contingent expenses, Department of State," in line 2, after the semicolon and before the word "purchase", insert "acquisition, production, and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through public or private agencies, foreign or domestic, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an information program outside continental United States, including the purchase of radio time and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception;"; in line 10, after the semicolon and before the word "purchase", insert "communications services, including the rental of tie lines; purchase or rental, maintenance, and operation of printing machines, and the transportation thereof without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;"; in line 15, increase the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for books, maps, periodicals, newspapers, etc., from "\$40,000" to "\$525,000"; in line 19, increase the limitation upon the amount which may be expended for expenses of attendance at meetings from "\$20,000" to "\$40,000"; in column 2, line 5, after the word "necessary" insert ": *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities"; and increase the estimate from "\$735,000" to "\$10,330,000" ----- (increase) -- 9, 595, 000
- On page 588 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Penalty mail costs, Department of State," increase the estimate from "\$50,000" to "\$85,000" ----- (increase) -- 35, 000
- On page 588 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "Printing and binding, Department of State," in line 2, delete the figures "\$525,900" and insert "\$1,433,900: *Provided*, That printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States shall be without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111)" ----- (increase) -- 908, 000
- On page 590 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "Transportation, Foreign Service", increase the estimate from "\$1,915,600" to "\$2,070,600" ----- (increase) -- 155, 000

On page 591 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Foreign Service quarters," increase the estimate from "\$4,909,000" to "\$5,279,000"-----	(increase)---	\$370, 000
On page 591 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service," increase the estimate from "\$2,934,000" to "\$3,425,000"-----	increase---	491, 000
On page 591 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Appropriated Fund," increase the estimate from "\$922,800" to "\$1,051,000"-----	(increase)---	128, 200
On page 591 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service," increase the estimate from "\$8,551,000" to "\$10,583,000"-----	(increase)---	2, 032, 000
On page 592 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service," increase the estimate from "\$4,839,000" to "\$6,300,000"-----	(increase)---	1, 461, 000
On page 593 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Foreign Service, auxiliary," increase the estimate from "\$2,347,000" to "\$3,682,000"-----	(increase)---	1, 335, 000
On page 593 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service," in line 8, after the semicolon and before the word "newspapers", insert "purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices outside the continental limits of the United States; purchase (from surplus Government stock) of two airplanes and maintenance and operation thereof; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324);" and increase the estimate from "\$7,642,000" to "\$9,180,000"-----	(increase)---	1, 538, 000
On page 595 of the Budget, column 1, after the general provision following the item "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service," insert the following new general provision:		
The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).		
On page 595 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "United States Contributions to International Commissions, Congresses, and Bureaus," in line 7, increase the estimate for the Pan American Union from "\$276,049.70" to "\$377,662"; in line 12, increase the estimate for the Pan American Sanitary Bureau from "\$56,899.93" to "\$63,584.35"; column 2, in line 5, increase the estimate for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences from "\$142,249.83" to "\$158,960.89"; and increase the total estimate from "\$2,977,100" to "\$3,102,108"-----	(increase)---	125, 008
On page 599 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Construction, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," increase the estimate from "\$9,790,000" to "\$10,000,000"-----	(increase)---	210, 000

The proposed additional provision and increased estimates are principally to provide for (1) the performance of certain international economic functions formerly carried on by the Foreign Economic Administration, (2) the operation of an information program designed to disseminate abroad through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other media, information about the United States, its people and its policies, and (3) to enable the Department to procure and analyze current intelligence concerning foreign countries, and to conduct research required for the proper formulation of foreign policy.

The amount herein recommended is based upon postwar requirements of these activities and represents a decrease of approximately

\$55,000,000 from the total amounts appropriated for the conduct of these same activities on a full war basis during the fiscal year 1945.

The foregoing amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since transmission of the Budget for said fiscal year and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,000,000, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE, IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE
BUDGET FOR SAID FISCAL YEAR

MARCH 7, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 6, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,000,000, for the Department of Commerce, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, 25, D. C., March 6, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,000,000 for the Department of Commerce, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

On page 355 of the Budget, column 2, preceding the head "Station for Broadcasting Standard Frequencies, National Bureau of Standards", insert the following new item of appropriation:

Improvement of facilities: For the purchase of materials, equipment, and apparatus as may be necessary to improve and modernize the laboratories, shops, and other facilities of the National Bureau of Standards, \$1,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$7,000 shall be available for personal services and travel expenses: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only for purchase, including packing, crating, transportation, and warehousing charges, of such materials, equipment, and apparatus as have been declared surplus under the provisions of the Surplus Property Act.----- (increase) -- \$1, 000, 000

The present plant equipment and other operating facilities of the National Bureau of Standards are in such bad condition due to obsolescence and lack of repairs that the testing and research activities of the Bureau cannot be carried on efficiently. In consideration of the Bureau's important position in the scientific research program of the Federal Government it is essential that this condition be remedied. The foregoing proposed amendment to the Budget would enable the Bureau to obtain needed equipment and materials from surplus stocks in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act. Of the equipment and materials to be procured approximately 80 percent would be for the replacement of obsolete and worn-out facilities and 20 percent would be for needed expansion of the Bureau's plant equipment.

The foregoing amendment to the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since transmission of the Budget for that year. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1946 AND 1947 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$12,816,000, FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MARCH 8, 1946.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 8, 1946.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$12,816,000, for the Department of State.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., March 7, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946

and 1947 in the amount of \$12,816,000, for the Department of State, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States participation in United Nations: For all necessary expenses of participation by the United States in the United Nations for the fiscal year 1946, pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United Nations; purchase, hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of automobiles (including the purchase of five, one at not to exceed \$3,000); purchase of uniforms; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$6,480,000, of which amount \$6,153,500 shall be available for use as an advance contribution to the United Nations working capital fund, and for reimbursement of the appropriation "Emergencies Arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" from which sums have been advanced to the United Nations..... \$6, 480, 000

The United Nations Participation Act of 1945, authorizes the payment of the United States contribution to the United Nations, together with expenses of the representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations and his staff. The above estimate includes funds for the United States advance contribution to the United Nations working capital fund and necessary expenses of the representative of the United States and his staff for the latter part of this fiscal year.

United States participation in United Nations: For all necessary expenses of participation by the United States in the United Nations for the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United Nations; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of automobiles; purchase of uniforms; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$6,336,000, of which amount \$5,300,000 shall be available for contribution to the United Nations..... \$6, 336, 000

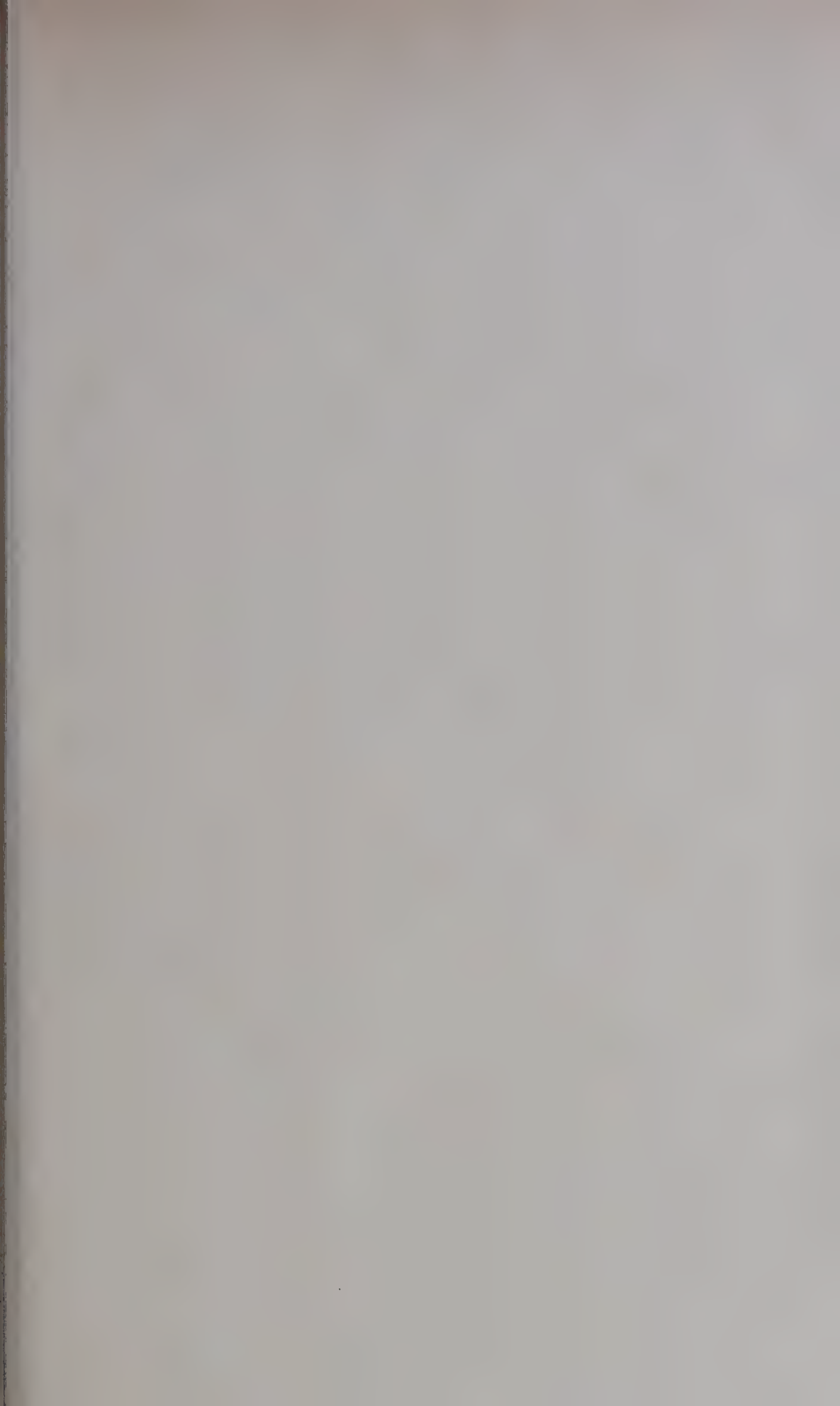
The above estimate includes funds for necessary expenses of the representative of the United States and his staff for the fiscal year 1947 and the estimated United States share of the United Nations budget for the calendar year 1946.

The foregoing supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 10, 1946
For actions of April 9, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 64

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Cooperatives.....9	Labor, farm.....23	Property, surplus.....5, 13, 14, 21
Cotton.....4	Latin America.....2	Reports.....14, 15
Dairy industry.....10	Loans.....18	Research.....12
Economy.....2	Military reorganization.....17	School lunch program.....8
Farm credit.....1, 21	Minerals.....1	Statistics.....2
Farm production.....23	Purchasing.....2	Veterans.....7, 11, 13, 18
Food processing.....14	Personnel.....2	Wheat order.....16, 9

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Cooley farm-credit bill. House committee reported State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to continue Price Control Act. House committee reported bill prohibiting cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments for 1947. House committee reported Philippine rehabilitation bill. House committee reported resolution for surplus-property investigation. Rep. Andresen blamed Bowles for dairy shortage. Senate debated Patman housing bill; rejected amendments to strike out subsidies. Senate committee reported bill to create National Science Foundation.

HOUSE

1. **COOLEY FARM-CREDIT BILL.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5991 (pp. 3429-55). The provisions for transfer of funds to the Farmers' Home Corporation were stricken on a point of order by Rep. Tarver, Ga. (p. 3443).

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Rep. Tarver, to make establishment of the program subject to appropriations (p. 3450).
- By Rep. Dirksen, Ill., as amended by an amendment by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to provide that no person shall be appointed as president, vice president, or secretary-treasurer of the Corporation who has not had at least 5 years of experience in farming or farm-loan financing (p. 3451).
- By Rep. Pace, Ga., to authorize appropriation of the \$10,000,000 fund which had been stricken on the point of order mentioned above (pp. 3454-5).
- By Rep. Gossett, Tex., to provide that any conveyance of real estate by the Government under the bill shall include all mineral rights (p. 3455).
- By Rep. Cooley, N. C., to authorize appropriation of the \$1,000 for capital stock (p. 3455).

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Rep. Tarver, (7-28) to strike out the authorization for the Secretary to apportion administrative costs among the several administrative-expense appropriations involved (pp. 3443-4).
- By Rep. Tarver, to restrict the total of individual rehabilitation loans to \$2,500 (pp. 3444-6).
- By Rep. Tarver, to prohibit loans for purchase of interest in any cooperative (except for agricultural or health services) or for any purpose other than for agricultural production (15-49) (pp. 3446-50).
- By Rep. Dirksen, to limit personnel transferred from existing agencies to 75%

of that now employed (26-38)(pp. 3450-1).
By Rep. Dirksen, to provide that this bill shall take effect as soon as the
Flannagan bill (H. R. 4873) has been enacted (pp. 3451-4).

2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations
Committee reported this bill, H. R. 6056 (H. Rept. 1890)(p. 3429).

The bill includes appropriations for the various international organizations,
including \$1,250,000 for the FAO; provides for transfers to departments assist-
ing in special and technical investigations for the U. S.-Canada International
Joint Commission; appropriates \$5,375,000 for cooperation with Latin America,
including authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment
and demonstration stations in Latin America; and provides for the Bureau of Stan-
dards to test and develop standards for equipment and supplies in connection with
Government purchases.

Excerpts from committee report:

"Need for curtailment of expenditures... The change from war to peace and the
further increased Federal indebtedness gives added reason for the reduction
of Federal activities by the elimination of many desirable and well-meaning
functions and the retention only of those functions which are necessary to
the proper administration of Government and the maintenance of the national
economy and the national welfare... The committee wishes to state at this
time that as reconversion progresses, it will become increasingly more deter-
mined to limit appropriations, not only to the extent of eliminating increas-
es but even reducing the base on which those increases are established. There
seems to have developed during the war years what some have termed 'a spending
psychology' and the committee is fearful that this spending psychology has
become somewhat too deeply entrenched in the minds of the officials responsi-
ble for the operation of our Federal establishments. It must be eliminated.
There can, of course, be no such thing as a return to conditions which exist-
ed prior to the war years. Responsibilities of government have increased
through the enactment of additional legislation, wages are on a higher level,
certain war-created activities must be continued for some time, and problems
attendant to the reestablishment of our national economy have arisen. All
call for increased activity on the part of the Federal Government. Neverthe-
less, a concerted effort must be made by all concerned to reduce the cost
and limit the size of our Government. It would seem to the committee to be
more logical for the departmental officials who are more familiar with their
activities to initiate reductions in expenditures, rather than to have them
reduced by the committee, pursuing, perforce at times, an arbitrary course.

"Review of legislative authority. The committee is becoming increasingly
cognizant of the apparent lack of alertness on the part of the agencies and
departments of the Government embraced by the bill with respect to keeping
alive and current the legislative mandates under which they operate. The
activities of many bureaus and other subdivisions are based on statutes
enacted 50 or 100 years ago. While this legislation may have served a pur-
pose at the time of its enactment, or even for many years after its enact-
ment, much of it is outmoded and does not serve the present needs of the
Nation. The departments and agencies whose activities are based on such
antiquated legislation should make it their business to suggest from time to
time revisions in order that we may more clearly define the functions of
government as between the various units of organization. On the other hand,
there are agencies operating on enabling legislation that was drawn on such
broad terms as to enable them to justify almost any conceivable activity

thereunder. While such broad authority may have been required at the time of enactment, continually changing conditions would seem to call for circumscribing many of the activities of the departments and agencies that are presently operating under this broad form of legislation... In this connection, it is suggested that each department designate on a full-time basis an attorney for the purpose of reviewing all legislation upon which the activities of the departments are based with the view of making timely suggestions to the Congress, through the heads of the agencies and the President, for necessary revisions and improvements. There is no doubt in the mind of the committee that a clearer definition of the duties of each governmental unit will result in tremendous savings to the public. In the meantime, it is strongly urged that the Bureau of the Budget devote more time to the over-all coordination of the functions and activities of the various departments and agencies of government generally and less to the issuance of directives governing details of administrative management and planning. There is too much duplication of effort in the Government, and the Bureau of the Budget, as the central coordinating agency of all functions of the executive establishment, is the logical and only organization to undertake this reform...

"Reclassification of positions. It has come to the attention of the committee that many inequities have been permitted to creep into the Federal salary structure with respect to the classification of positions in the executive departments. It was generally admitted, for instance, that positions established in the war agencies were rated higher in salary than positions in the old-line agencies, the reason given being that the Government had to recruit a high grade of personnel in a short period of time and also that the employees engaged were entitled to somewhat more consideration because of the fact that their positions were of a temporary nature. It has now developed, however, that many of these employees have been transferred to the old-line agencies of the Government at the same salary rates, the only changes effected being in the names of the agencies at the head of their job-description sheets. This has had a very detrimental effect on the morale of the older employees, who have served in these agencies for many years prior to the war and who stayed at their posts during the war. The other extreme in this matter came to light in connection with the classification of positions for the Passport Division of the Department of State, wherein the Civil Service Commission has refused to grant reclassifications, especially in the lower brackets, necessary for the proper performance of this very vital activity. It would seem to the committee that a complete review of the present system of classifications should be undertaken."

State Department jurisdiction. The committee...sincerely hopes that the Department will give very serious consideration to reducing the Department to a more compact foreign-policy-making organization by divesting itself of the numerous functions which, it would seem to the committee, have only a remote and minor effect on the over-all foreign policies of this Government... If the Department of State should continue to operate on the basis...of bringing within the jurisdiction of the Department every activity containing some aspect of international relations -- it would seem to the committee that it will not be long before most of the activities of our Government could be placed in this category."

Soliciting appropriation requests. "The committee wishes to call to the attention...its disapproval of the practice of some bureaus of soliciting letters from business to members of the Congress endorsing or urging requests for appropriations."

Statistics. "It is the thought of the committee... that the Census Bureau should limit its censuses, other than those specifically and clearly required by law, to the broader outlines of information rather than accumulating masses of detail of questionable or limited value. The action of the committee in reducing the Budget estimates... is tempered by the added responsibilities imposed on the Census Bureau by the statistical requirements of the Employment Act of 1946. However, what funds may be needed for such work should be specifically justified."

3. PRICE CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6042, the price-control continuation bill (H. Rept. 1922)(p. 3459).
4. COTTON. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 336, to prohibit 1947 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments (H. Rept. 1912) (p. 3458).
5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 385, to provide for an investigation of surplus-property disposal (H. Rept. 1889) (pp. 3428-9).
6. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. The Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1610, to provide for rehabilitation of the Philippines (H. Rept. 1921)(p. 3459). Majority Leader McCormack obtained consent for this bill to be brought up today or any time this or next week (p. 3456).
7. VETERANS' HOUSING. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 328, making an additional appropriation for veterans' housing (p. 3429). This measure will now be sent to the President.
8. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Gross, Pa., charged extravagance in expenditures for checking on this program in the Virgin Islands (p. 3429).
9. COOPERATIVES. The Small Business Committee submitted a report on competition of cooperatives with other types of business (H. Rept. 1888)(p. 3458).
10. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Andresen, Minn., blamed Chester Bowles for the dairy shortage (pp. 3456-7).
Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, stated that "price inequalities... will soon compel Iowa creameries to cease the manufacture of butter" (p. 3428).

SENATE

11. HOUSING. Continued debate on H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill to provide for price control and subsidies on housing (pp. 3394-3426).
Rejected, 20-53, an amendment by Sen. Capehart, Ind., to strike out the provision for subsidies on building materials (p. 3421).
Rejected, 35-38, an amendment by Sen. Capehart, Ind., to strike out the provision which permits RFC to underwrite or guarantee markets for new type building materials and prefabricated houses (pp. 3416-21).
An amendment by Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., to strike out the provision to authorize price ceilings on housing was pending at the time of recess (pp. 3421-6).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a National Women's Trade Union League letter favoring H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill, and S. 1592, the Wagner-Ellender Taft national housing policy bill (pp. 3388-9).

(f) The advisability of Government operation of plants, installations, facilities, and pieces of equipment in those instances where the same cannot be sold or leased to private business.

(g) The effect of competition on the part of the Government with private business by reason of the operation or proposed operation of plants, factories, and other facilities owned by the Government;

(h) The adequacy or inadequacy of present statutes under which the policy of surplus-property disposition is being formulated and carried out; and

(i) Such other matters connected with the disposal of surplus property as the committee deems appropriate.

The committee is authorized and directed to report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) whenever in the judgment of the majority of the committee or of any subcommittee thereof the public interest will be best served by the making of such interim reports, and the final report of the committee shall be filed not later than December 31, 1946.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerks, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the House to an example of our spendthrift bureaucracy in operation. A friend of mine on a business trip to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico ran across two women and three men representing the Department of Agriculture here who were living in a hotel at \$16 a day apiece and flying by plane from one island to another checking the school-lunch program for the Department of Agriculture.

Some time ago we were decrying the fact that some of the European governments would not take our food if they had to tell what they did with it, and we said they were not interested in their poor people. I wonder how much the Department of Agriculture is interested in these starving children down there, when they send five people on a jaunt like that, spending money like drunken warworkers and having a good time.

These five investigators for the Department of Agriculture flew to an island that had only 9,000 people. One man could have done the job himself in a day.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1890) which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

[Mr. JENKINS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors may sit during general debate for the remainder of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD on page A2046 in a speech of mine on April 5. There are four or five towns which were left out through inadvertence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS IN NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1907) to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of April 8, 1946.)

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, the effect of the conference report is that the Senate accepts the House version of the proposed bill to transfer officers from the Naval Reserve to the Regular Navy and to fix the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy at 500,000 men and the commissioned line officer authorized strength at

7 percent of that number of enlisted men. When the bill passed the House, we used the words "permanent enlisted strength" and "permanent authorized number of commissioned line officers." In conference, we struck out the word "permanent." The Senate agreed to that and accepted the House bill with the other amendment that the authorized number of officers be 7 percent of the authorized enlisted strength instead of 8 percent.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS' HOUSING

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 328, making an additional appropriation for veterans' housing and related expenses, with a Senate amendment, and consider the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out all after "1521)", over to and including "enacted", in line 5 on page 2 and insert "subject to the provisions of Public Law 336, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved March 28, 1946."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, the bill as it passed the House provided that it should be subject to S. 1821 then pending in the Congress. That bill has since become law, and the Senate amendment merely substitutes for the name of the bill the number of the law.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until 12 o'clock midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 6042) to extend the Price Control and Stabilization Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FARMERS' HOME CORPORATION

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 587 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5991) to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by transferring assets to the Farmers' Home Corporation, by enlarging the powers of the Farmers' Home Corporation, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, this resolution if adopted, makes in order the consideration of H. R. 5991. That bill is the product of a very exhaustive study by a special committee appointed by the House, of which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] was chairman. They studied all the faults, failures, and defects of the Farm Security Administration, and have reported a bill which they think improves them considerably.

The rule provides for 2 hours' general debate, after which the bill will be read for amendment.

I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, this bill has been on the calendar for some time. There were two bills, the Flannagan bill and the Cooley bill, coming from the Committee on Agriculture.

There was some disagreement in the committee—as the Rules Committee was advised—as to some conflict between the two bills. The Flannagan bill has been passed by the House. The Cooley bill, H. R. 5991, as we are advised, now has the unanimous support of the Committee on Agriculture. Therefore there is no controversy in the committee.

I have no requests for time, Mr. Speaker, and I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5991), to simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by transferring assets to

the Farmers' Home Corporation, by enlarging the powers of the Farmers' Home Corporation, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5991, with Mr. IZAC in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, as indicated by the report, the bill before the House has 23 very definite objectives. The objectives are very clearly and succinctly stated. I will read them during the course of this discussion.

This bill is an outgrowth of the work of the select committee appointed to investigate the Farm Security Administration. As you know, the report of the select committee was filed on May 9, 1944. In that report the committee submitted legislation and recommended the approval of H. R. 4384, which I introduced on March 13, 1944. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and extensive hearings were held. To the end that the bill might as nearly as possible reflect the views of the entire committee, hearings were held by the House Committee on Agriculture, and when hearings were concluded the bill was again referred to the select committee for further study. After additional consideration, H. R. 4384 was revised and on May 24, 1944, I introduced H. R. 4876, which was reported by the House Committee on Agriculture on June 23, 1944. The bill was not acted upon during the Seventy-eighth Congress, but with certain minor changes and in substantially the same form I introduced H. R. 2239 on February 16, 1945. This bill was, of course, referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, and on March 18, 1946, after further consideration, the House Committee on Agriculture reported favorably on H. R. 2239. Thereafter H. R. 4873, a bill to create an agricultural credit agency and consolidate therein all Federal agricultural lending agencies, which had been introduced by the gentleman from Virginia, Chairman FLANNAGAN, was reported favorably by the Committee on Agriculture on February 6, 1946.

Rules were granted on both the Flannagan bill and H. R. 2239 on the same day, but pursuant to the wishes of the House Committee on Agriculture, the Flannagan bill was considered first, and, as you will recall, passed the House by a very substantial majority. Upon the passage of the Flannagan bill it appeared desirable that certain changes be made in H. R. 2239, and at the request of the House Committee on Agriculture, H. R.

2239 was not considered immediately following the Flannagan bill, but was taken back into the committee for further consideration and technical changes, perhaps the most important of which was a contingent provision which provided that in the event of the final passage of the Flannagan bill prior to the enactment of the bill now under consideration, the Farmers' Home Corporation would be transferred to the Agricultural Credit Agency created by the Flannagan bill. After further consideration and after making the changes, some of which I have referred to, I introduced H. R. 5991, the bill now under consideration. After such legislative history I am, of course, delighted that the House is at last considering basic legislation dealing with the Farm Security Administration, which has operated for 10 years as an agency created by the executive branch of the Government, and without any legislative authority other than that which has been provided by the Committee on Appropriations in various appropriation bills which have come before Congress.

Frankly, I have never fully understood the opposition of some of our leading farm organizations to the bills which had for their purposes the providing of basic legislation for an agency of the Federal Government dealing only with low-income farmers. In the bill now under consideration we have tried to reconcile all differences of opinion, and in our efforts we have had the cooperation of the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], who agreed not to call up H. R. 2239 when strong opposition to that bill developed.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I am very much interested in the Seed and Feed Loan Agency. I think this Agency has done more to help a certain class of people who were practically helpless than any other agency, and at a very small cost to the Government. I think most of these farmers to whom seed and feed loans have been made have paid their debts, and I would like very much to preserve the status of the Seed and Feed Loan Agency.

Mr. COOLEY. May I say to the gentleman from Georgia that I agree with his observations concerning the splendid work of the seed and feed loan offices. I desire, however, to call attention to the fact that the emergency crop and feed loan offices of the Farm Credit Administration are making loans identical with the rural rehabilitation loans which are being made by the Farm Security Administration. The two loans were so identical that no witness appearing before our committee could differentiate between the eligibility requirements. We now have two Federal agencies with offices in practically every agricultural county in America making loans to low-income farmers, and, as I have said, the eligibility requirements for such loans are in all respects identical. While the effect of this bill is to abolish the emergency crop and feed loan offices, and likewise to abolish the farm security

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY,
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

APRIL 9, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6056]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year 1947.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 and will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 585 to 608, inclusive, and House Documents Nos. 454 and 499.

Department of Justice: Pages 521 to 541, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 323 to 360, inclusive, and House Documents Nos. 440, 451, and 496.

The Judiciary: Pages 27 to 35, inclusive.

The following table shows for each Department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1946, the estimate for the fiscal year 1947, the amount recommended by the committee for 1947, the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1947 as compared with the 1946 appropriations (inclusive of Pay Act funds), and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1947 estimates.

Department or agency	Appropriations for 1946	1946 requirements under Pay Act (Public Law 106)	Estimates for 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 appropriation inclusive of Pay Act funds	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 estimates
State.....	\$90,139,314	\$3,337,100	\$127,885,308	\$104,783,408	+\$11,306,994	—\$23,101,900
Justice.....	94,989,010	10,729,500	96,771,050	95,168,250	—10,550,260	—1,602,800
Commerce.....	93,044,725	10,343,800	173,777,000	143,024,000	+39,635,475	—30,753,000
The Judiciary.....	14,410,400	1,321,150	16,584,330	15,850,100	+118,550	—734,230
Total.....	292,583,449	25,731,550	415,017,688	358,825,758	+40,510,759	—56,191,930

Permanent annual trust-fund appropriations.—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, the below-tabulated permanent annual trust-fund appropriations, payable from trust-fund receipts, are estimated for the respective years:

Trust funds	Appropriation, 1946	Budget estimate, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (—), estimate compared with appropriation for 1946
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	\$6,645,000	\$6,655,000	+10,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,522,800	1,522,800	-----
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	10,000	10,000	-----
Federal Prison System.....	2,950,000	2,950,000	-----
Bureau of the Census.....	134,000	186,600	+52,600
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	15,576	8,450	—7,126
Patent Office.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Weather Bureau.....	580	-----	—580
Total.....	11,307,956	11,362,850	+54,894

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES

The total amount recommended in the accompanying bill for the four departments encompassed therein is \$358,825,758, an increase of \$40,510,759 over the requirements of the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$56,191,930 under the Budget estimates. The largest decreases in the Budget estimates were in the Department of State, \$23,101,900, and the Department of Commerce, \$30,753,000. Aside from increases made necessary by existing legislation, such as requirements under the Ramspeck Act, the 40-hour workweek, and the increases established by wage-board decisions, the bill includes \$30,500,000 for items not carried in the current year's appropriations. These are as follows: United States participation in the United Nations, \$6,300,000; beginning construction of water-storage dam

on the Rio Grande in conformity with treaty obligations, \$8,000,000; repairs to buildings and equipment, Federal Prison System, \$600,000; Census of Business, \$10,000,000; Census of Manufacturers, \$5,000,000; repairs to buildings and facilities, National Bureau of Standards, \$600,000. To this total of previously nonexistent items may be added the two rather new functions provided for in appropriations for the Department of State, namely, the information program for which the amount of \$10,000,000 is recommended, and the foreign economic liquidation program for which the amount of \$700,000 is included in the bill.

The total of all of these items is slightly in excess of the total increase of approximately \$40,511,000 over the current year's requirements. Increases as shown for other items contained in the bill are offset by decreases in the remaining items. Such items of increase as were granted by the committee were for the most part for activities deferred or suspended during the war period and for assistance to the Nation as a whole during this vital period of reconverting from war activities to peaceful pursuits.

NEED FOR CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURES

This matter was discussed at some length by the committee in its report on the appropriation bill for the current fiscal year. The change from war to peace and the further increased Federal indebtedness gives added reason for the reduction of Federal activities by the elimination of many desirable and well-meaning functions and the retention only of those functions which are necessary to the proper administration of Government and the maintenance of the national economy and the national welfare. Increases have been allowed in a number of projects which seem to the committee to be necessary to reestablish our peacetime economy but the committee wishes to state at this time that as reconversion progresses, it will become increasingly more determined to limit appropriations, not only to the extent of eliminating increases but even reducing the base on which those increases are established. There seems to have developed during the war years what some have termed "a spending psychology" and the committee is fearful that this spending psychology has become somewhat too deeply entrenched in the minds of the officials responsible for the operation of our Federal establishments. It must be eliminated.

There can, of course, be no such thing as a return to conditions which existed prior to the war years. Responsibilities of government have increased through the enactment of additional legislation, wages are on a higher level, certain war-created activities must be continued for some time, and problems attendant to the reestablishment of our national economy have arisen. All call for increased activity on the part of the Federal Government. Nevertheless, a concerted effort must be made by all concerned to reduce the cost and limit the size of our Government. It would seem to the committee to be more logical for the departmental officials who are more familiar with their activities to initiate reductions in expenditures, rather than to have them reduced by the committee, pursuing, perforce at times, an arbitrary course.

REVIEW OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The committee is becoming increasingly cognizant of the apparent lack of alertness on the part of the agencies and departments of the Government embraced by the bill with respect to keeping alive and current the legislative mandates under which they operate. The activities of many bureaus and other subdivisions are based on statutes enacted 50 or 100 years ago. While this legislation may have served a purpose at the time of its enactment, or even for many years after its enactment, much of it is outmoded and does not serve the present needs of the Nation. The departments and agencies whose activities are based on such antiquated legislation should make it their business to suggest from time to time revisions in order that we may more clearly define the functions of government as between the various units of organization.

On the other hand, there are agencies operating on enabling legislation that was drawn on such broad terms as to enable them to justify almost any conceivable activity thereunder. While such broad authority may have been required at the time of enactment, continually changing conditions would seem to call for circumscribing many of the activities of the departments and agencies that are presently operating under this broad form of legislation. To cite two examples—and there are many others—the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is authorized to foster and promote the foreign and domestic commerce of this country, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to foster and promote the development of civil aviation in this country. How far these agencies should, and can, go under this type of legislation is a matter for very serious consideration by the departments concerned and by the Bureau of the Budget. In this connection, it is suggested that each department designate on a full-time basis an attorney for the purpose of reviewing all legislation upon which the activities of the departments are based with the view of making timely suggestions to the Congress, through the heads of the agencies and the President, for necessary revisions and improvements. There is no doubt in the mind of the committee that a clearer definition of the duties of each governmental unit will result in tremendous savings to the public.

In the meantime, it is strongly urged that the Bureau of the Budget devote more time to the over-all coordination of the functions and activities of the various departments and agencies of government generally and less to the issuance of directives governing details of administrative management and planning. There is too much duplication of effort in the Government, and the Bureau of the Budget, as the central coordinating agency of all functions of the executive establishment, is the logical and only organization to undertake this reform. It was testified by Col. Alfred McCormack, of the Department of State, for instance, that 80 or 90 agencies or units of departments are gathering various types of information abroad. The committee does not know this to be a fact, but it is certainly an alarming situation, if true. The Bureau of the Budget should know and institute remedial measures.

RECLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS

It has come to the attention of the committee that many inequities have been permitted to creep into the Federal salary structure with

respect to the classification of positions in the executive departments. It was generally admitted, for instance, that positions established in the war agencies were rated higher in salary than positions in the old-line agencies, the reason given being that the Government had to recruit a high grade of personnel in a short period of time and also that the employees engaged were entitled to somewhat more consideration because of the fact that their positions were of a temporary nature. It has now developed, however, that many of these employees have been transferred to the old-line agencies of the Government at the same salary rates, the only changes effected being in the names of the agencies at the head of their job-description sheets. This has had a very detrimental effect on the morale of the older employees, who have served in these agencies for many years prior to the war and who stayed at their posts during the war. The other extreme in this matter came to light in connection with the classification of positions for the Passport Division of the Department of State, wherein the Civil Service Commission has refused to grant reclassifications, especially in the lower brackets, necessary for the proper performance of this very vital activity. It would seem to the committee that a complete review of the present system of classifications should be undertaken.

TITLE I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946	\$90, 139, 314
Add cost of Public Law 106	3, 337, 100
Total requirements	93, 476, 414
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1947	127, 885, 308
Allowed by committee, fiscal year 1947	104, 783, 408

Exclusive of the positions for the American delegation to the United Nations Organization, the Budget estimates for this Department contemplate a total personnel of 20,185 man-years, as compared with a total of 13,165 man-years for the current fiscal year. The personnel of the permanent United States staff to the United Nations Organization is 165 man-years. The total Department of State request for personnel for the ensuing fiscal year includes 3,171 positions for the information and cultural program, 928 positions for the intelligence program, and 162 positions for the foreign economic liquidation program. The action of the committee with respect to these three projects is discussed later.

The rebuilding of the world and the strengthening of our international relations calls for a strong Department of State. This thought has been expressed by the committee continuously for the past 3 or 4 years. The quickening of international communications has brought the nations of the world much closer together, thereby creating additional duties and responsibilities in the foreign offices of the various governments, in our case the Department of State. However, the committee views with some apprehension the rapid increase in personnel and other requirements of this Department which has taken place during the war years, with every indication of a continued expansion in the postwar years. While it is undoubtedly true that the Department of State was inadequately staffed just prior to the war, when it operated on a budget of approximately \$17,000,000, the committee could not help but contemplate with some seriousness

a budget of \$127,000,000 for the ensuing fiscal year. Contacts with the activities of the Department of State, especially during the past 2 or 3 years, have left with the committee the impression that the Department is growing too rapidly.

The new functions and additional personnel that have been added do not seem to form a part of the Department of State, the various additions appearing as not having been too firmly cemented to the previously existing well-coordinated organization.

In its report on the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945, the committee stated:

It is not believed that the Department should have in mind the assuming, during the postwar era, of all the detailed functions of these (other Federal) agencies in the foreign field, but that it should have the approval of programs and the coordination of programs as between the Department of State and other agencies and as between the agencies themselves before such programs are embarked upon.

In this connection, the committee at that time quoted an excerpt from a statement of the Honorable Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, as follows:

There must be more effectively coordinated the activities of other departments and agencies in their proper sphere in the foreign field. The facilities of these other departments and agencies must be utilized to the fullest extent in performance of work contributory to the furtherance of general policy which the Department of State inevitably must direct to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

The committee has not altered its opinion in this regard and sincerely hopes that the Department will give very serious consideration to reducing the Department to a more compact foreign-policy-making organization by divesting itself of the numerous functions which, it would seem to the committee, have only a remote and minor effect on the over-all foreign policies of this Government. Our problems are on an increasing scale, becoming world problems, and if the Department of State should continue to operate on the basis of its present policy—that is, of bringing within the jurisdiction of the Department every activity containing some aspect of international relations—it would seem to the committee that it will not be long before most of the activities of our Government could be placed in this category.

The committee has included in the hearings for this year the report of the subcommittee having jurisdiction over this bill on its recent trip to Europe. It is recommended that the Department take note of the recommendations contained therein, with the view of improving some of the conditions which the subcommittee has brought to light.

Increases were requested, and in large measure granted, in two of the three major categories, the exception being the foreign service, wherein a reduction of almost \$11,000,000 under the current year's appropriation occurs. This, however, is due, for the most part, to a reduction in the war-created foreign service auxiliary and to certain nonrecurring costs in the items "Transportation of foreign service officers," "Contingent expenses, Foreign service," and "Emergencies arising in the diplomatic service." The increases granted are approximately \$11,300,000 for the departmental service and almost \$11,000,000 in the item "International obligations," which amount includes approximately \$8,000,000 for beginning construction of a dam on the Rio Grande in compliance with provisions of the International Water

Treaty between the United States and Mexico, recently ratified by both countries.

In view of the fact that the costs of neither of the three new programs proposed for the Department, namely, information service, intelligence service, and the foreign economic liquidation, are contained in separate items of appropriation but rather are distributed among 10 individual items of appropriation for the Department of State, they will be discussed individually and as projects rather than items of appropriation.

Information and cultural program.—The total amount of \$19,284,778 requested for this program is approved in the amount of \$10,000,000. The activities as originally proposed for this program by the Department include Office of the Director, Area Division, Division of Libraries and Institutions, Division of Exchange of Persons, Division of Motion Pictures, Division of Press and Publications, Radio Division, and Foreign Service Programs. The cost of the personnel to carry on these activities was estimated at \$8,295,462, the remainder of the request, or \$10,989,316, having been estimated for other objects of expense. The committee is in accord with the philosophy of the program, in that the retention of peace in the world must be based on more extensive understanding between the peoples of the world. However, it is not in full accord with the Department as to the approach that should be made to attain this understanding.

This committee has for years advocated an increase in the exchange of persons and students between this country and the other countries of the world. It is observed that out of the total of something over \$19,000,000 requested for the information program, only \$223,000 was to be allocated to this activity. In recommending the amount of \$10,000,000, the committee had in mind the retention and, if possible, an increase in this allocation. Testimony developed during the hearings indicated that all of the chiefs of mission, who are presumed to be familiar with the philosophies and thinking of the countries in which they are located, are not in full accord with the program, a few approving the program in part and a small number not favoring the program at all. The committee was also not satisfied with the types of books which have been and are proposed to be distributed by the Division of Libraries and Institutions. Many of them do not represent the American viewpoint at all and at times border on ideologies and philosophies which never have been considered a part of American life. The motion-picture program, for which the amount of \$2,678,000 was proposed to be allocated, would appear sound in theory. However, the committee is of the belief that a greater good could be accomplished if the Department, rather than producing and distributing all these pictures itself, would make a determined effort to clear the way for the production and distribution of some of these pictures by private industry. The Division of Press and Publications is likewise subscribed to in part by the committee; that is, insofar as it fills the gaps of the private services.

The committee was informed of and presented with a copy of the Department's magazine currently circulated in Russia, with a distribution estimated at 10,000 copies per month. It is not believed that this publication, selling at 10 rubles, or approximately 80 cents per copy in United States currency, is reaching the type of individual that it is intended to reach, in addition to being distributed in a very limited

area. It is recommended that this publication be discontinued. The Radio Division is likewise an excellent approach to the development of international understanding but seems to go too far insofar as a governmental activity is concerned. It appears that many of the entertainment programs could be eliminated and the news broadcasts condensed. It is also doubtful that much in the way of effective results can be attained under this project until there is a substantial increase in the number of radio sets in possession of the receiving countries.

Intelligence program.—The committee has denied the entire amount of \$4,150,326 requested for this activity. An analysis of the justifications for the establishment of this program and a comparison of the justifications with the justifications for the duly authorized activities of the Department of State has led the committee to conclude that all of the functions proposed, which seem to involve nothing more than political and economic reporting, can and should be performed by the established units of the Department. If a separate unit is needed within the Department to analyze and correlate the information received from missions abroad, such a unit may be created within the present framework of the Department and with the personnel that has been allowed generally for the departmental and field services.

Foreign economic liquidation.—The amount of \$700,000, a reduction of \$544,636, is approved for this activity. The functions appropriated for are those formerly carried on by the Foreign Economic Administration and transferred to the Department of State either for liquidation, as is the case with the lend-lease activities, or for continuation of activities, such as UNRRA, and the programs in Italy, Liberia, and the Blaisdell mission. The total lend-lease aid from the beginning of the program in early 1941 through December 31, 1945, amounted to something over \$49,000,000,000. These figures are cited to indicate the magnitude of the liquidation problems originally confronting the Department. One of the functions being continued to some extent is the disposition of supplies that were in the process of manufacture or shipment. The other major function concerns over-all financial settlement by the participating nations. The primary function of the Department with respect to UNRRA is the administration of the appropriation made available for the United States participation. This includes the supervision and control of the use of the United States funds and the allocation of funds to the various procuring agencies. The program in Italy makes provision for auxiliary aides working in cooperation with the British and Italian authorities in an effort to guide and advise in the rehabilitation of the industries of that country. It is merely the rendition of a technical service necessary to place Italian industry on a self-sustaining basis. The general functions of our representatives on the Blaisdell mission are of seeing to it that American interests are taken care of in the discussions and work which is carried on through the European Coal Organization and the Emergency Economic Organization for Europe for the general recovery in Europe. The committee does not view with favor the Department's program in Liberia.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$11, 512, 200
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	1, 872, 620
Total requirements-----	13, 384, 820
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	35, 822, 400
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	24, 692, 500

Exclusive of the reduced amounts allowed by the committee for the information program and the foreign economic liquidation program, which amounts are included in the above recommended appropriation, the amount allowed for the so-called regular or previously existing activities is \$17,517,500, an increase of something over \$4,000,000 over the current year's requirements. Of the balance of \$7,175,000 approximately \$6,800,000 is for the information program and approximately \$375,000 for the foreign economic liquidation program. The largest increase allowed under the Secretary's Office is for departmental salaries for which the amount of \$14,750,000 has been allowed. The committee is not in full sympathy with the rapidity with which expansion has taken place within the Department in Washington. While additional functions have no doubt been imposed on the various offices within the Department during the past few years the committee is of the belief that the time has definitely arrived for the Department to take stock of its functions and personnel requirements (without further reorganizations) and even employ with deliberation the additional personnel provided for in this bill.

The committee was not satisfied with the extent of investigations being made of employees transferred to the Department from other agencies of the Government, especially the war-created agencies of Office of War Information, Office of Strategic Services, and the Foreign Economic Administration. Intending in no way to reflect on the loyalty and devotion to country and duty of these employees, the committee is nonetheless of the firm conviction that no one should work in the Department of State at any time, but especially during this crucial period, who has not been thoroughly checked by either the investigating unit of the Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, other investigative agencies of the Government, or all of them. In this connection, it is recommended that the chief of the investigative unit of the State Department be apprised of the action eventually taken with respect to any employee previously investigated by his unit. This, from testimony, is not the present procedure.

It is hoped that the Department will take all necessary steps to correct the very unsatisfactory situation prevailing in the Passport Division. The efficient functioning of this organization will mean a great deal to this country during the next few years. Officials of the Department are aware of the nature of these conditions and may be assured that the committee will further inquire into this matter at the time of the hearings on the next regular appropriation bill for this Department.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$61, 438, 800
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	1, 281, 000
Total requirements-----	62, 719, 800
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	60, 687, 500
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	51, 756, 500

Under this general head are included 13 individual appropriation items covering the salaries and other costs of the Department's foreign-service establishments. Of the amount recommended, \$48,231,500 is for the regular activities of the foreign service, the balance of \$3,525,000 having been allowed for those portions of the information and foreign liquidation programs approved by the committee. This balance is divided into approximately \$3,175,000 for the information program and \$350,000 for the foreign economic liquidation program.

Salaries, foreign-service officers.—As of the date of the hearings, the Department had representatives on duty at approximately 275 posts throughout the world. As of the same time a year ago, the Department had 250 posts. The amount of \$6,450,000, an increase of \$1,281,000 over the requirements of the current fiscal year, will enable the Department to carry for a full year a portion of the personnel authorized on a part-year basis in 1946, appropriated for in deficiency appropriation acts. It will also enable the Department to recruit nearly one-half of the additional foreign-service officers requested. It was testified that as of January 1, 1946, there were 820 foreign-service officers on the rolls with 340 vacancies in authorized positions. It was further testified that these vacancies were on record as of that date because of the fact that the preceding deficiency bill had just been enacted into law and sufficient time was not had in which to recruit this personnel. There is little question in the mind of the committee but what a great portion of these vacancies will carry over into the next fiscal year and a reduction in the appropriation was accordingly effected.

Transportation, foreign service.—The committee recommends the amount of \$1,875,000 for this item, a reduction of \$1,452,000 under the fiscal year 1946 appropriation and \$195,600 under the Budget estimates. In effecting this reduction, the committee has no thought of restricting travel in connection with leaves in the United States which it is understood are allowed employees upon the completion of 3 or more years of continuous service abroad. The committee has on previous occasions emphasized the importance of providing every means for the reorientation of our foreign-service employees to the American way of life and the American viewpoint because it is only in that way that they can, upon their return to the foreign field, truly represent American ideals and American thoughts. The committee feels, however, that there is too much of other types of travel being performed within the foreign service, such as transfers between posts, special trips, temporary details, etc. Furthermore, the entire transportation control of the Department seems to be in a state of confusion with insufficient thought being given to the definiteness of transfers before travel orders are issued. It has come to the attention of the committee, for example, that officers have been transferred two or three times before reaching the posts originally designated. This is a waste of public funds, and when the costs of transporting household effects are included, amounts to a considerable sum of money. It is suggested that the Department make every effort to streamline its travel procedure with the view of more effective coordination of appointments and travel orders.

Allowances, foreign service.—The amount of \$7,650,000 is recommended for foreign-service quarters and the cost-of-living allowances.

This is a reduction of \$1,054,000 under the Budget estimates and an increase of \$2,078,000 over the current year's appropriations for these two items. The increases allowed are for the most part to provide for allowances for a full year for the employees on duty for 3 months of the current fiscal year, for additional employees allowed in the accompanying bill, and for certain adjustments in allowance schedules made necessary by inflationary trends in many parts of the world.

It appears to the committee that the present system of allowances in the Department is somewhat of a hodge-podge. The system seems to require an endless amount of calculation and adjustment and readjustment, depending on the changes in the cost of living quarters, food and other items of expense upon which these allowances are based. It is strongly recommended that the Department undertake a study with the view of classifying posts on a percentage of the salary basis so that each employee stationed at a given post would receive the same percentage of his salary while at that post. It is understood that there may be a great variation in the percentages that might be established at the various posts. This determination of proper percentage could be made on the general price structure in the locality and adjusted not oftener than once each year. The reduction effected by the committee is in line with the reduced personnel approved in the bill.

The committee feels that a concerted effort should be made by officials of the Department to take advantage of the lend-lease arrangements and the surplus property situation abroad to acquire office quarters for our missions and consulates as well as living quarters for the employees of the foreign service. It is felt that even if such living quarters were acquired at full market value, a considerable saving to the Government would ensue in the elimination or reduction of various allowances in the transportation of household effects.

Salaries of clerks, foreign service.—This item covers the salaries of all clerical and administrative and fiscal employees in the foreign service. The Budget estimates contemplated the employment of approximately 1,400 additional employees, or a total for the ensuing fiscal year of nearly 4,100 employees. The committee recommends the amount of \$8,600,000, a reduction under the Budget estimate of \$1,983,000 and the equivalent of the cost of salaries of approximately 500 employees. This reduction was made on the premise that fewer but better-paid employees will result in more efficient and better service to the American people. It is especially recommended that the salaries of alien employees be reviewed and that such adjustments as are found to be necessary to give these employees a higher standard of living in keeping with the prestige of employment in the service of the American Government. Of the total recommended, approximately \$1,000,000 is for the salaries for clerks required for the information program and \$51,000 for services under the foreign economic liquidation program.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, foreign service.—The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds for salaries and expenses of miscellaneous employees in the foreign service. The amount of \$4,600,000, a reduction of \$1,700,000 under the Budget estimates, is recommended. The Budget request contemplated the establishment of approximately 1,600 additional positions, of which 1,230 were to be alien employees,

at salary rates of approximately \$1,000 per annum. The amount recommended will provide funds for the salaries of approximately 1,000 additional employees, or a reduction of 600. It is felt that the Department should not proceed with too rapid an expansion of personnel abroad but rather should employ additional personnel gradually, in order that such personnel may be more efficiently assigned and utilized. Of the total amount requested, approximately \$550,000 is for the information program and \$47,000 for the foreign economic liquidation program.

Foreign service auxiliary.—The amount of \$2,400,000, a reduction of \$1,282,000 under the Budget estimate, is recommended for this service. References to hearings on previous appropriation bills for this Department indicate that this war-created activity would be liquidated upon cessation of hostilities. The committee is reluctantly approving this amount for the fiscal year 1947 and does so only with the understanding that this service will be liquidated completely before the end of the ensuing fiscal year. It is understood that such personnel as is provided for is being retained on a more or less temporary basis pending the recruitment of regular foreign-service officers. Of the amount recommended, approximately \$530,000 is for the information program and \$178,000 for the foreign economic liquidation program.

Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service.—The amount of \$8,500,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 under the Budget estimate, is allowed for this activity. The Budget estimate as submitted provided for \$1,000,000 for unforeseen emergencies which may arise in the carrying out of international affairs and \$8,500,000 for the relief and repatriation of American citizens abroad. It was testified that the end of hostilities has not ended the need for aid to American citizens abroad. The Department estimates that there are still something over 34,000 American citizens in foreign countries, most of whom have suffered from acts of the enemy and are in poor financial condition. The fund appropriated is to be used for loans to these citizens, which are made on the basis of promissory notes or other collateral. The total amount thus far advanced in loans is nearly \$25,000,000. Of this amount, a little over \$900,000 has been collected. Of course, as the loans get older, they become more difficult to collect, and it is recommended that the Department stiffen its policy with respect to the collection of these loans.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946.....	\$17, 188, 314
Add cost of Public Law 106.....	183, 480
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Total requirements.....	17, 371, 794
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947.....	31, 375, 408
Allowed by committee, fiscal year 1947.....	28, 334, 408

The purpose of the appropriations under this general head are (a) to provide for the United States participation in the United Nations Organization; (b) to provide funds for payment by the United States of its annual share in the expenses of certain international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other associations between nations of which it is a member; (c) to provide for the cost of international conferences either definitely proposed or undetermined; and (d) to provide funds for the continuation of the cooperative program with the South

American Republics as enunciated and agreed to in resolutions and declarations adopted at the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936, and the Eighth International Conference of American States, held at Lima, Peru, in 1938.

Of the total amount recommended, approximately \$14,000,000 is for two new items not heretofore provided for; namely, the United States participation in the United Nations for which the amount of \$6,300,000 is recommended and the construction of a dam on the Rio Grande in pursuance to a treaty recently concluded with the Mexican Government, for which approximately \$8,000,000 is included in the bill for beginning construction.

United States participation in United Nations.—The amount of \$6,300,000 is recommended for this item. Of this amount, \$5,300,000, represents the contribution of the United States to the United Nations, to be applied toward the annual fiscal requirements of that organization, estimated at \$21,500,000 for the calendar year 1946. There was recently included in the second deficiency bill now pending in the Senate, the amount of \$6,480,000 of which \$6,153,500 was for the United States contribution to a United Nations working fund to be established and maintained in the amount of \$25,000,000. The remaining sum of \$1,000,000 of the total recommended in the accompanying bill is for salaries and expenses of the United States delegation to the United Nations Organization. This amount will provide for 165 man-years of employment at an annual cost of approximately \$600,000, the remaining \$400,000 being necessary for other objects of expense. The detail of the positions proposed for the United States delegation is listed on pages 642-644, inclusive, of the hearings. Also, it may be stated for the information of the House, that the United States share of the operating costs of the United Nations Organization is 24.614 percent. The percentage of contributions required of other nations is detailed on page 632 of the hearings.

Contributions, quotas, et cetera.—The Budget estimate, \$3,102,108, is recommended. This amount is to cover the costs of the United States share in the various international organizations created under treaty or law, as detailed on pages 18 and 19 of the bill. In most instances, the funds for each of the international organizations provided for are based on population. In a few instances, regular annual appropriations are authorized.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.—The total amount of \$10,230,000, a reduction of \$780,000 under the Budget estimate, is recommended for the three items of appropriation for this activity. The first item is for salaries and expenses for carrying on the regular activities of the Commission under various treaties with Mexico and the laws of Congress. A second item of \$100,000 is to provide funds for emergency flood protection on the Rio Grande. This is, as the title indicates, an emergency fund only and is not used for regular or continuing activities of the Commission. The third and largest item of appropriation is \$9,250,000 for construction projects. Of the original request of \$10,000,000 for this purpose, \$8,000,000 was estimated for beginning construction of a storage dam, the total cost of which is estimated at \$35,800,000, of which the United States share would be \$22,700,000. The remaining \$2,000,000 of the Budget request was estimated for a number of construction projects along the Rio Grande, all in conformity with

treaties between this Government and the Mexican Government or with specific acts of Congress.

Considerable testimony was had on the proposed construction of the storage dam on the lower Rio Grande, provided for by the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, which provides for the equitable distribution of the water of international rivers. It was testified that this dam is urgently needed and should be undertaken at this time since the depleted flow of the river is generally insufficient to irrigate the lands now under cultivation in the lower Rio Grande Valley in both the United States and Mexico, and to provide a suitable and sufficient domestic water supply for an estimated 225,000 population in the United States part of lower valley alone. It is understood, of course, that the demand for water for irrigation and domestic purposes would be the greatest at the time the flow of the river was the smallest and this dam would provide for capturing and storing that water during periods of great flow. Commissioner Lawson testified that it was his understanding that the Mexican Government has made appropriations for the development of lands under the treaty in their budget for this year.

Cooperation with the American Republics.—The Budget request of \$6,100,000 for this activity is approved in the amount of \$5,375,000, a reduction of \$725,000 under the Budget estimate. The activities encompassed by this item, although under the general direction of the Department of State, are actually carried on by 12 agencies of the Government inclusive of the Department of State. These functions may be divided into three general categories as follows: (1) Cooperative, scientific, and technical projects; (2) exchange of special information; and (3) exchange of persons.

The first category includes such activities as the development of complementary agricultural products other than rubber; rubber investigations and research with particular emphasis on the control of leaf blight and the development of disease-resisting hybrids; cooperative planning in civil aviation with particular emphasis on the standardization of procedures in air-traffic control, safety regulations, and airway and communications engineering; cooperative operation and maintenance of radiosonde stations in Mexico which have already proven invaluable to the United States in forecasting storms and hurricanes; and cooperative investigations of mineral resources, especially with respect to the minerals in short supply in this country.

Under the second category; namely, the exchange of special information, are included such projects as the United States cultural centers which have in the past and should in the future continue to play an important part in the development of hemisphere solidarity; United States schools abroad which have been established by American citizens and are presently being aided on a nondenominational, non-profit basis for both children of citizens of this country and for local children; and the exchange of books and cultural materials chosen for their usefulness in promoting better understanding between the peoples of this hemisphere.

The third category, or the exchange of persons, covers a program which has been successfully promoted and developed over the past 6 years. The committee believes that this is one of the best means of increasing understanding between this country and the other American republics. It brings to this country students and distinguished leaders

in education and government for studies of our technological and educational methods and enables this country to send a number of similar individuals, especially students, to the other American republics, many of which have expressed an interest in sharing such exchanges.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946.....	\$94, 989, 010
Add cost of Public Law 106.....	10, 729, 500

Total requirements, 1946.....	105, 718, 510
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947.....	96, 771, 050
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947.....	95, 168, 250

The duties and responsibilities of this Department are almost entirely of a service nature. The Department has no continuing projects as the term is applied to other departments and agencies of the Government. It performs for the most part the duties assigned to it by law or by other agencies of the Government.

All activities of the Department are encompassed in four major subdivisions; namely, Legal Activities and General Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System.

The amount of \$95,168,250, recommended for the fiscal year 1947, represents a reduction of approximately \$10,500,000 under the current year's requirements. It should also be stated that the total of current year's appropriations is approximately \$11,000,000 under the total appropriations for the fiscal year 1945. Reductions in requirements for the ensuing fiscal year are reflected in three of the four major activities of the Department, the only increase recommended being \$832,500 for the Federal prison system. The total personnel requested for this Department for 1947 is 23,269 man-years for permanent employees and 179 for temporaries, or a total of 23,448 man-years. Reductions effected by the committee reduce this request by approximately 350 man-years, or a net total allowance of approximately 23,100 man-years. This is about 1,750 man-years less than is currently provided for.

Separate items of appropriations are discussed under each of the four major activities of the Department.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946.....	\$20, 137, 610
Add cost of Public Law 106.....	1, 843, 000

Total requirements, 1946.....	21, 980, 610
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947.....	21, 253, 650
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947.....	20, 668, 250

Office of the Attorney General.—The accompanying bill carries a consolidated appropriation for this Office, including the following offices previously appropriated for separately: Office of Solicitor General, Office of Assistant Solicitor General, Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, Office of Pardon Attorney, and Board of Immigration Appeals.

The committee was pleased to learn of the positive action recently initiated by the Attorney General looking toward improvements in

juvenile-delinquency conditions throughout the Nation. The thought of the Attorney General not to file a first offense of a juvenile, as practiced in the eastern district of New York for 11 years, is particularly heartening. While the matter of juvenile delinquency is essentially a local problem, it is hoped that centralization of thought and exchange of ideas on this problem for which the Department is striving will be fruitful of results.

The consolidated requirements, including the cost of Public Law 106, for these offices for the current year is \$654,850. The amount requested and allowed for 1947 is \$633,250. Decreased requests in Office of Assistant to the Attorney General are slightly offset by increases in other activities, principally the Office of Assistant Solicitor General.

Administration Division.—The amount of \$1,150,000 is recommended for this Division, a reduction of \$40,000 under the Budget estimates, and \$71,500 less than current-year requirements. While the fiscal year 1947 request called for 13 man-years of employment less than are provided for at the present time, it is the feeling of the committee, in view of the anticipated general decrease in departmental activity, that further reductions should be made. It would seem that the requirements of the Division of Accounts are somewhat excessive, especially in view of the fact that a total of \$384,000 was expended in 1945, during which year the Department had 27,240 man-years of employment. This compares with a request for 1947 of \$449,000 with a proposed total departmental employment of 23,450 man-years. Moreover, the proposed expenditures for other than personal services are stated at \$25,600,000 for 1947 as compared with \$27,700,000 for 1945.

Claims Division.—The full amount of the Budget estimate, \$1,275,000, an increase of \$211,000 over the current year's requirements, is recommended for this activity. This is the largest single increase approved by the committee for items under this general head. The functions of this Division are divided among eight sections, each of which specializes in a certain type of claim. The Division is faced with thousands of claims involving seizure of war plants, war contract renegotiation and termination, surplus property disposal, veterans' insurance, war-risk insurance on hulls and cargoes, and patent interference and infringement. The committee was informed that the Admiralty and Shipping Section alone has on hand 4,605 cases involving over \$233,000,000. While the 1947 work load of the Court of Claims Section is still undetermined, the indications are that this type of litigation will increase materially during 1947. The Court of Claims now has sufficient funds for the employment of five additional commissioners and five auditors authorized under the Contract Settlement Act, and the Department of Justice must, of course, be adequately equipped to handle this litigation when it materializes. In the event that the volume of contract settlement work does not increase to the extent for which provision is hereby made, the Division should utilize the additional personnel to clear up the tremendous backlog of cases accumulated in other sections of the Division.

Antitrust Division.—The amount of \$1,700,000, a reduction of \$200,000 under the Budget estimates, and \$175,000 less than current requirements, is approved for this activity. While it is generally

agreed that our free enterprise system must be kept free of the restrictions inherent in price fixing and other monopolistic practices, it is the sense of the committee that the Division is gradually losing its perspective in this field by devoting too much personnel and effort to minutiae to the harassment of business generally. A number of instances of misguided investigations and prosecutions of the little businessman have come to the attention of individual members of the committee, and it is with the thought of having the Division direct its efforts more to the real monopolistic dangers in this Nation rather than to the detailed control of the small establishments that this reduction in funds is made. Furthermore, it is the feeling of the committee that much of the work load of the Division may be attributed to the small penalties presently imposed, and the Division and the Department should immediately inaugurate studies with the view of recommending an increase in fines and penalties and, perhaps, imposing civil penalties in addition to the present criminal penalties.

Lands Division.—This Division is responsible for approving title to, and acquiring land needed by the Government, and acts as legal representative of the Federal Government in all matters dealing with public lands. The amount of \$2,500,000, a decrease of \$150,000 under the Budget estimates and \$900,000 under current requirements, is recommended. Although, as of December 31, 1945, this Division had pending in condemnation 46,439 tracts of land, as compared with 55,004 on July 1, 1945, and 68,895 on July 1, 1944, the sharp downward trend in this work, as reflected on pages 121, 122, and 123 of the hearings, would seem to fully substantiate the committee reduction, which reduction should have but a slight effect on the Division's attempt to clear up the present backlog.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys.—This item covers the salaries and expenses of district attorneys, assistant district attorneys, and necessary clerical and stenographic assistance. The amount of \$4,530,000, a decrease of \$30,000 is recommended. The increase of \$61,000 over the current year's requirements allowed by the committee is more than offset by the amount of \$125,000 approved for this item in the second deficiency bill, 1946, which passed the House on March 27. The amount allowed will bring this activity to something less than its 1942 strength at which time there was employed a total of around 1,260 employees. The total number of civil and criminal cases filed during 1942 was 50,220, with a subsequent steady increase. The total number filed in 1945 was 56,014 cases.

Salaries and expenses of marshals.—The committee recommends the amount of \$4,570,000 for this item. This is an increase of \$83,000 over the current year's requirements, and a decrease of \$72,000 under the Budget estimates. The increase allowed is for the salaries of additional deputy marshals made necessary by the adoption of the 40-hour 5-day workweek. The transportation of prisoners cannot always be confined to regular workdays. Moreover, the marshals are now often required to attend court on Saturdays, entailing added expense which previously did not exist.

The reduction effected by the committee should be applied to other objects of expense, especially the item of travel which seems excessive for the slight increase in personnel.

Salaries and expenses of bailiffs.—The amount of \$250,000 is recommended for the per diem compensation of bailiffs. In this

connection, it occurs to the committee that this item might well be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary. Public Law 468 of December 7, 1944, provides for the appointment of regular criers who are, in fact, chief bailiffs of their respective courts. The duties of the crier-bailiffs and the bailiffs are closely related and in many instances are identical, the only difference being that the former are on an annual salary and the latter on a per diem basis. Further, the fact that the clerk of court must certify that the judge was in court or in chambers on the day for which per diem is paid the bailiffs is further reason why these employees should be placed under the Federal judiciary.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$35, 829, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	1, 249, 000
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Total requirements, 1946-----	37, 078, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	28, 700, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	28, 700, 000

Taking into consideration the recent rescission of \$1,240,000 and the added amount of \$1,249,000 for the cost of Public Law 106, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act recently passed the House, the total available to the Bureau for the current fiscal year is \$35,838,000. The Budget estimate, \$28,700,000, is approved in full, a reduction of \$7,138,000 under the current year's requirements. The committee approved the Budget estimate somewhat reluctantly in the belief that the growing dangers of crime in this country demand a strengthening rather than weakening of the agencies whose responsibility it is to reduce crime. However, it seemed inadvisable for the committee at this time to attempt to weigh the effects of the close of hostilities on the potential crime situation. The latest crime reports, just published, are alarming, to say the least, the increase in crime in 1945 being the greatest in the 15-year period since the FBI began tabulating Nation-wide crime statistics. The most significant feature of this increase is the increase of youth in crime. Instead of burdening this report with statistics the committee refers the membership of the House to the latest edition of Uniform Crime Reports, issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, covering the calendar year 1945.

The amounts approved will enable the Bureau to retain in 1947 approximately the same number of employees as was allowed for the current fiscal year following the recent enactment of the rescission bill. Although the Bureau of the Budget, in approving the original estimates of the FBI, provided for 2,500 employees in Washington and 4,500 (of which 3,000 are special agents) employees for the field, a total of 7,000, it is assumed that the Bureau will utilize the services of this total number to the best advantage regardless of the theory on which the Bureau of the Budget acted in reducing the original request. If a crime wave, concerning which Director Hoover is most apprehensive, develops to such proportions as to make it difficult to cope with because of appropriation limitations, the Bureau should request supplemental funds.

It is illogical to attempt to compare the proposed 1947 appropriations of this Bureau with the appropriations made prior to the war. In the first place, the Bureau now has on file approximately 100,000,000 fingerprints, 11 times the number it had in 1938, and while the rate at which prints are being received has lessened there is still a delinquency on hand of over 3,500,000 prints. Secondly, there was no crime wave impending before the war. Thirdly, a great number of war-created activities will continue to impose a heavy burden on the Bureau. Some of these are: War frauds work, apprehension of escaped prisoners of war, investigations under the War Labor Disputes Act, illegal wearing of the uniform, war-risk insurance work, and others.

Testimony before the committee disclosed the need for strengthening the National Firearms Act of 1934 which as presently drawn, is primarily a transfer and registration statute. It is recommended that this matter be studied by officials of the Department with the view of imposing such added controls as will serve the best interests of the public.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946.....	\$22, 472, 400
Add cost of Public Law 106.....	3, 720, 000
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Total requirements, 1946.....	26, 192, 400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947.....	25, 035, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947.....	24, 500, 000

The activities of this Service are segregated into four major functions, namely, central office, immigration and naturalization (field), border patrol, and immigration stations. The function of alien-enemy detention for which approximately \$3,708,000 was allocated in 1946 is expected to be liquidated prior to the beginning of fiscal year 1947. The major items of increase requested are \$1,635,000 for the field service, and \$1,422,000 for border patrol. The former includes an increase of 212 man-years and the latter an increase of 403 man-years of employment.

While the trend in immigration activities is upward, the committee is not convinced that an additional 157 immigration inspectors is justified. According to all available information, it will be some time before shipping space will become available for the transportation of immigrants. Furthermore, the continuing close liaison with the Department of State abroad should have the effect of reducing the extent of subsequent investigations in this country. Also, the estimate of \$300 per head for deportations, that is for inland and water transportation, appears excessive. With respect to the requested increase for border patrol, the committee appreciates the situation along the Mexican border, but feels, nonetheless, that an increase in the number of border patrol inspectors is not the only solution. The Service should supplement the work of border patrol inspectors by a vigorous campaign to enlist the aid of local and State authorities in this work, and perhaps establish a continuing system of cooperation and exchange of information with local authorities. The additional funds allowed should enable the Service to employ at least half of the additional inspectors requested.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946.....	\$16, 550, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106.....	3, 917, 500
Total requirements, 1946.....	20, 467, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947.....	21, 782, 400
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947.....	21, 300, 000

The increased requirements requested and for the most part allowed for fiscal year 1947 are predicated on the expected increase in the prison population. Appropriations for the current year were based on an average prison population of 19,000. As of the date of the hearings, the population was 18,669. The estimate for next year is 21,000 prisoners, the increase being attributable in great measure to the courts-martial prisoners of which there are at the present time approximately 3,000 with an estimate of 5,000 for the next fiscal year. This increased load on the prison system will continue for some time by virtue of the fact that the average sentence of the military prisoner is 14 years.

In effecting the reduction of \$215,000 in the item "Penal and correctional institutions", the committee took cognizance of the time lag in recruitment, and the likelihood that the entire additional personnel would not be needed until the prison population increases to somewhat near the estimate of 21,000. Furthermore, it would seem to the committee that the increase of \$542,550 requested for maintenance and operation would not all be needed since it does not appear likely that there will be a total of 21,000 prisoners on the first day of July.

The request of \$813,000 for major alternations and additions to existing building facilities is approved in the amount of \$600,000 on the premise that many of the projects listed are merely desirable and not essential. The building material situation is still critical and projects which are not absolutely essential to the proper housing and care of prisoners should be further deferred.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriations, fiscal year 1946.....	\$93, 044, 725
Add cost of Public Law 106.....	10, 343, 800
Total requirements, 1946.....	103, 388, 525
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1947.....	173, 777, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947.....	143, 024, 000

The close of hostilities resulted in the return to this Department of a certain number of responsibilities suspended during the war period, together with added responsibilities which developed as a consequence of the war. The former category may be found in the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and to some extent, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Standards, and the Weather Bureau. Included in the added functions growing out of the dislocations of war is the work of technical and scientific services and certain censuses which are needed to provide new bench-mark data for the measuring of our future economy.

The committee gave careful consideration to the numerous projects contemplated during 1947. A great number of them were considered as essential, a number were desirable but nonessential, and a few were thought to be outside the realm of governmental activity. The

amount of \$143,024,000, a reduction of \$30,753,000 in the Budget estimates, should enable the Department to effect the necessary expansion of its activities in order to render a well-balanced service to the Nation as a whole without risking possible charges of being too paternalistic.

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the Secretary its disapproval of the practice of some bureaus of soliciting letters from business to Members of the Congress endorsing or urging requests for appropriations. Many of the letters received urging appropriations, especially for the Bureau of the Census, were so identical in their facts and approach as to leave little doubt as to the origin of the information contained in them.

The total man-years of personnel provided for in the current appropriations for this Department total 21,871. The Budget estimates for the ensuing fiscal year provide for an estimated 38,670 man-years, or an increase of 16,807. The action of the committee will of course reduce the 1947 estimate considerably and provide additional personnel only to the extent which appeared to the committee to be justifiable.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriations, fiscal year 1946-----	\$2, 393, 725
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	98, 000
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Total requirements, 1946-----	2, 491, 725
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	7, 717, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	6, 025, 000

The largest single item of increase under this head is in the item, "Technical and scientific services," for which the amount of \$3,400,000 is recommended, an increase of \$3,100,000 over the 1946 requirements. This activity is the outgrowth of the National Inventors Council, established for assistance to our military services during the war. However, the major function by far at the present time is that dealing with the translation, analysis, and distribution to American business, of scientific and technical material located in Germany and Japan, particularly the former.

The indefiniteness of the quantity and type of material abroad, and the desire of the committee for the Department to proceed with the entire program on a reduced basis, and with greater care in selecting only the more important data, prompted the reduction effected. Of the amount recommended \$500,000 is for transfer to the National Bureau of Standards for research on a wide industrial scale and \$1,000,000 is for allocation to universities, colleges, and other institutions of learnings for research in more specialized fields.

The committee desires to express its appreciation to the group of eminent American scientists and industrialists who have served their country so well during the war in connection with the work of the National Inventors Council. It is gratifying to learn that they will continue to serve in the interests of national security and national welfare.

CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriations, fiscal year 1946-----	\$7, 958, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	735, 000
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Total requirements, 1946-----	8, 693, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	33, 500, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	28, 150, 000

Of the increase of \$19,457,000 recommended for 1947 the amount of \$15,000,000 is for two new censuses, not provided for in 1946, namely, census of business, \$10,000,000, and census of manufactures, \$5,000,000. Nearly the entire balance of the increase is for the item, "Compiling census reports, etc.," which, however, provides for a sample census of population, a monthly report on the labor force, quarterly expansion of the monthly report on the labor force, consumers' income study, and other statistical gatherings and compilations, at a total recommended cost for 1947 of \$13,000,000.

There is no doubt but what the present dislocations in our business and industrial economy and the changes in centers of population should be analyzed and evaluated for the guidance of business and government during this crucial period of reconversion. It is the thought of the committee, however, that the Bureau should limit its censuses, other than those specifically and clearly required by law, to the broader outlines of information rather than accumulating masses of detail of questionable or limited value. The action of the committee in reducing the Budget estimates by \$5,350,000 is tempered by the added responsibilities imposed on the Census Bureau by the statistical requirements of the Employment Act of 1946. However what funds may be needed for such work should be specifically justified.

It would appear to the committee that the appropriation item, "Compiling census reports and so forth" has developed into what is now mostly "and so forth," submerging the original purpose of the item, namely, compiling reports on authorized censuses. It is the desire of the committee that in the future this item include departmental expenses only, exclusive of such departmental expenses incidental to the starting or taking of a field census. All authorized censuses should be grouped in a separate item of appropriation, listed as separate projects in the "green sheets," and justified as separate projects. Necessary transfers of funds from these projects to departmental expenses should be designated.

The committee is not fully satisfied with the operations and administration of the Census Bureau. It is not sure that it receives all of the facts during appropriation hearings. This statement is made as a result of committee investigations, recently concluded, in connection with the gathering and compiling of foreign-trade statistics. The committee is recommending that henceforth this activity be performed in New York and has included a provision in the bill to that effect. The departmental estimate for this activity for the fiscal year 1947, as testified, is \$1,690,000. The committee investigation, conducted both in Washington and in New York, has brought the committee to the definite conclusion that this work can be performed for the amount of \$950,000, which amount the committee is recommending for foreign-trade statistics for the ensuing fiscal year. It is suggested that the Bureau of the Budget make a survey of this activity and its relationship to the Customs Division of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce, with the view of eventually taking this activity out of the jurisdiction of the Bureau of the Census. In view of the fact that the original documents upon which this activity is based are collected by the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, it would seem that the logical repository for this activity in the future would be in that organization.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$51, 090, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	5, 146, 000
Total requirements, 1946-----	56, 236, 000*
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	74, 367, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	63, 450, 000

The reduction of approximately \$11,000,000 effected by the committee is principally in the establishment and maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities. Appropriations for the regular operating activities of the CAA have increased steadily during the years. The employment for this activity has increased from approximately 7,550 man-years in 1945 to 8,330 in 1946 and a requested 11,970 man-years for 1947. In one sense the increase requested would not seem too unreasonable. The number of certificated pilots, student-pilot certificates, aircraft-worthiness certificates, number of civil aircraft being operated, and the Federal airways mileage, have all increased proportionately during these years. The question that arises in the mind of the committee, however, is the reasonableness of adding personnel in proportion to the growth of an industry which, according to all predictions, is just beginning to expand. There is now in the CAA (and this excludes the Civil Aeronautics Board) one employee for every three planes certified for airworthiness.

It would seem to the committee that two approaches must be taken. The first, already discussed with CAA officials, is the imposition of charges or fees for specialized services rendered to individuals, groups, and corporations. The committee is aware of the problems and difficulties involved in this approach, but nevertheless hopes that the Administration will diligently pursue its studies along this line with the view of establishing equitable fees wherever possible. The second approach which the CAA might well consider is that of placing the industry more on its own, retaining general regulatory and control powers, rather than attempting, at a Federal level, to control the operating details of a scattered and very complicated industry.

There has come to the attention of the committee an apparent weakness in air-safety regulations insofar as the human element is involved. A mishap occurs, an investigation is made, and there the matter ends. The responsibility for each accident, no matter how minor, should be determined and if the human factor is involved the person or persons responsible should be grounded or relieved of their duties without pay for a specified period of time. The committee also feels that too much laxity exists with respect to drinking by pilots, not at times of take-off, but the night before. Any pilot who has been drinking the night before is just not in condition to assume responsibility for a load of passengers the next morning. Public safety must be protected vigilantly and at all costs. It is strongly urged that regulations be drafted to require air-line companies to give spot and surprise tests to determine the physical fitness of a pilot just before a take-off. It is understood that such tests could be completed within a few minutes, and would have no effect on operating schedules.

Establishment of air navigation facilities.—The amount of \$18,000,000, a reduction of \$5,249,000 under the Budget estimates, and an increase of \$5,214,000 over the current year's appropriation is recommended. This sum will be used to establish facilities for new airways and to modernize existing facilities and install new facilities in line with the

latest aeronautical developments. The committee does not feel that the CAA should expend the amount of \$2,250,000 requested for an air-traffic-control program, but should first prove the system proposed by small-scale tests at one or two minor airports. The amount of \$62,500 requested for the purchase of SRA radio range station, New York City, is included in the reduction effected by the committee. The rapid technological developments in this field should serve as a deterrent in the expenditure of appropriated funds and only the most necessary projects should be undertaken during the early stages of our general reconversion program.

Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities.—The amount of \$32,000,000 is approved for this item, a reduction of \$4,004,000 under the Budget estimates. Included in this reduction is the amount of \$3,060,582 estimated as the cost of operating 110 airport traffic-control towers. The committee feels that the full cost of operating these towers should be defrayed by the cities and municipalities in which the airports are located and who derive the benefit from the traffic of the airports. These towers should be operated with CAA personnel under CAA standards for whose salaries the States, counties, and municipalities would reimburse the CAA for crediting this appropriation.

Technical development.—The committee recommends the amount of \$750,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$450,000 under the Budget estimates, and \$142,000 under the current appropriation. It is the sense of the committee that the CAA could get much of the experimental work done with the cooperation of the firms engaged in making such equipment. While it was testified that industry is not duplicating the work of the CAA on radio and radar, it is almost a certainty that industry does duplicate the work of the CAA on aircraft and aircraft appliances. It would appear to the committee that much of the rest of the experimental work of the CAA might be turned over to industry on the basis of a profit motive to be realized in the sale of the ultimate product.

Safety regulations.—The accompanying bill carries \$6,200,000 for this item, a reduction of \$219,000 under the Budget estimates, but an increase of \$2,314,000 over the current year requirements. The slight reduction in the Budget estimates was made on the premise, advanced by officials of the CAA, that the inspection of aircraft and aircraft engines can eventually be performed within the industry itself. This change in policy should be effectuated as soon as it is practicable to do so. The increase allowed is to defray the costs of the additional and increased activities resulting from the great expansion expected in aviation during the next fiscal year.

Airport Advisory Service.—The amount of \$250,000 is recommended. The committee is still of the opinion that it would be proper to establish and maintain a schedule of charges for services rendered to States, counties and municipalities on proposed airport construction. If any local political subdivision is sincerely enough interested in the construction of an airport or in other matters concerning airports, it certainly should and undoubtedly would be willing to protect its investment by seeking expert advice and paying a nominal fee for that advice.

Maintenance and operation of aircraft.—The Budget estimate of \$2,053,000 for the maintenance and operation of 231 CAA aircraft is approved in the amount of \$1,500,000 on the premise that a portion of the planes should be grounded and held in reserve. The amount recommended includes establishment of a repair base in Oklahoma City for complete servicing of these planes with the exception of factory engine overhauls which will be done by industry. The committee was informed that were it not for the receipt from Army surplus, at no cost, a 5-year supply of parts for these planes the CAA would not undertake repairing their planes, the indication being that private industry could do this work more efficiently and cheaply. The committee subscribes to this thought as it has no desire to establish on a permanent basis any function in direct competition with private business. It is of the opinion, however, that the interests of the taxpaying public will be best served by the proposed program which should be liquidated when these planes have served their usefulness.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$1, 700, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	135, 000
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Total requirements, 1946-----	1, 835, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	2, 432, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	2, 332, 000

The Budget estimates for this activity contemplate a personnel of 576 man-years as compared with 406 man-years for the current year, the principal increases being for the Economic Bureau and the Safety Bureau. The former deals with economic studies and new route analyses, rate cases, and operating-services analyses. The additional routes proposed for 1947, the increase in foreign transportation, and the constantly changing economic factors which affect the Board's decisions on routes, fares, and mail rates make most of the requested personnel necessary. The Safety Bureau is, of course, responsible for the promulgation of safety rules and investigation of accidents which work will undoubtedly increase with the increase in general aviation activities.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$6, 450, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	427, 000
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Total requirements, 1946-----	6, 877, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1947-----	9, 255, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	7, 800, 000

The amount of \$7,800,000 approved by the committee is \$973,000 more than the current-year requirements, more than offsetting the total of amounts which will be transferred to this service during the current year for work being performed for other agencies of the Government, particularly the War Department. The increases requested and granted in part are for topographic maps and aeronautical and nautical chart production under departmental expenses, and for coastal surveys and geodetic-control surveys under field expenses. The departmental and field activities are, of course, related in that

the basic data for the maps and charts are developed on the field surveys. The reduction effected in departmental expenses is based on (a) the reduction in the funds for original surveys requested under field expenses, and (b) on the lessening of demand for reproduction of charts for which data are already available. In addition, it would seem that the extent of requests for topographic maps are not as yet definitely determined, the request for funds being based on anticipated needs for postwar projects. The reduction under field expenses is predicated on the committee's desire that this work proceed at a lessened tempo than contemplated and that only the most urgent surveys be made, especially in the field of geodetic and control surveys in the United States and Alaska, until such time as the proposed engineering and industrial projects become more clearly defined.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$2, 500, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	337, 800
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Total requirements, 1946-----	2, 837, 800
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	12, 920, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	7, 100, 000

The justifications for this Bureau were prepared in line with the provisions of Senate bill 1367 and House bill 4871 and in anticipation of the enactment of either of these companion measures into law. The Senate bill was recently passed and is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This bill proposes the creation of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce and a reorganization of the general functions of the Bureau. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as presently constituted, is, according to the justifications, to be abolished and in its stead it is proposed to establish the following five offices:

- (1) Office of International Trade.
- (2) Office of Small Business.
- (3) Office of Domestic Commerce.
- (4) Office of Business Economics.
- (5) Office of Field Operations.

The impetus to this expansion of the Bureau seems to have originated with the transfer to the Commerce Department of some of the functions and personnel of the Foreign Economic Administration and the Smaller War Plants Corporation, whose personnel occupy most of the higher salaried positions now established in the Bureau.

While the committee is of the definite opinion that our domestic and foreign trade will undergo considerable expansion during the next few years and that business generally should have the guidance and assistance of the Government, especially during the immediate post-war years, it is not convinced that such wholesale expansion as is proposed is either advisable or necessary. Furthermore, the committee is somewhat fearful of the effects of the Department's superimposing on an established organizational structure a large group of high-salaried employees transferred from agencies established for a war purpose. In the Office of International Trade, for instance, there

is a total of 138 employees earning salaries of \$6,000 or more per annum. Of this number, 106 have been transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration. In addition to this, every office appears to be administratively top-heavy.

With respect to the departmental activities, for which the amount of \$4,600,000 is recommended, the committee is of the opinion that many of the proposed aids to business are superfluous, and many of the proposed services reach too deeply into the problems of individual management. The average businessman may need and will undoubtedly gladly accept guidance, but he certainly does not want to be led by the hand. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful that much in the way of productive assistance can be rendered general business so long as our wartime controls are still in effect. With respect to the development of the foreign trade of this country, the committee could not help but feel that much of the program as presented duplicates present activities of the Department of State. The Bureau, for instance, wants to "encourage and facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of world trade; promote the stability of international economic relations, and cooperate with other nations in the solving of trade and exchange problems through international organizations and conferences and other means; and assist other nations toward higher economic development as a means of stimulating our world trade." It would appear to the committee that it might be more feasible for the long-established units within the Bureau dealing with the major industries of this Nation, such as the automobile, farm machinery, motion pictures, and numerous other items in the production of which this Nation excels, to make every effort to give the producers the benefits of the Bureau's knowledge of world-trade conditions and otherwise clear the way for American business firms to develop their own world trade, for, after all, their interest in business is just as great, if not greater, than the Government's interest.

In this connection, the committee recommends that the Office of Business Economics remain strong, since it would appear that both industry and government must base much of their domestic and foreign trade planning on the indices developed in this unit of organization.

The committee recommends the amount of \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000 under the Budget estimates, for the field service of the Bureau. The 1946 appropriations, exclusive of transferred funds, provided for a total of 26 field offices and 145 man-years of employment. The Budget estimates contain funds for 75 field offices and 1,475 man-years of employment. While the committee is of the belief that this service should be expanded it does not feel that the establishment of 49 additional offices with a quadrupling of the personnel for each office can be justified. The funds allowed should enable the Bureau to establish an additional 24 offices for a total of 50, and nominally increase the personnel for each office over the present apparently inadequate level. It is the feeling of the committee that the funds allowed for this purpose will adequately cover the needs of business provided the offices are properly located and the services to be rendered sufficiently made known to prospective users.

PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946.....	\$5, 300, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106.....	400, 000
Total requirements, 1946.....	5, 700, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947.....	6, 027, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947.....	6, 027, 000

The tremendous increase in patent applications from a previous average of about 60,000 per year to an estimated 100,000 for the current year has made it impossible for the Patent Office to keep anywhere near current in its work. The present backlog of patent applications awaiting examination and processing is around 90,000, and the situation has become so critical that a patent application cannot even be read for 12 to 13 months. It was testified that even if the total of the 1947 request is granted, little or no headway can be made with the backlog. It is hoped, however, that with a slight reorganization which Commissioner Ooms is making in the recording and processing of patent applications, further serious increases in the backlog will not develop. The prompt handling of all patent applications would seem vital to our economy at this time.

The committee believes that this agency should again be made self-sustaining by increasing many of the fees connected with the processing of applications and the sale of copies of patents. Recommendations for major changes in the present fee system are now before the Patent Committee of the House. However, the committee has included in the accompanying bill a provision for increasing the sales cost of patent copies from 10 cents to 25 cents. It was testified that it now costs the Patent Office 18 cents to reproduce each copy of a patent.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriations, fiscal year 1946.....	\$3, 113, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106.....	475, 000
Total requirements, 1946.....	3, 588, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1947.....	6, 664, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947.....	5, 837, 000

The amount recommended, \$5,837,000, is \$827,000 under the Budget estimates, but \$2,249,000 over the requirements for the current year. Of the total increase allowed, \$850,000 is for two nonrecurring items. The first is the purchase and installation of a betatron for use in research in medical and industrial application of X and beta radiation. The other nonrecurring item is \$600,000 approved for the improvement of buildings and facilities of the Bureau which have been neglected, especially during the war years. Other principal increases requested, and allowed in large measure, are for the testing, inspection, and information service, and for research and development. Of the total increase of \$1,305,000 allowed for these two activities, something over \$1,000,000 is for radio-propagation research and forecasting radio communication. This work formerly was performed by the Bureau

of Standards, War Department, Navy Department, Army Signal Corps, Army Air Forces, Coast Guard, Federal Communications Commission, and others, and this appropriation is the result of an agreement by all interested agencies to consolidate this activity under one head.

The specific objectives of this activity are to study characteristics of radio waves in the upper atmosphere and issue information to the interested Federal agencies, including the Army, Navy, and the CAA, and private air lines, as to what radio wavelengths could or could not be used at certain times of the day and at certain places in the world. The committee recommends that in the future the activities for radio propagation research and radio forecasting be combined in one appropriation item. The committee was informed that the Army and Navy are in possession of specialized equipment needed for this work. In view of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget eliminated a requested provision for the transfer of this equipment to the Bureau of Standards without cost, it is presumed that such transfer can be effectuated without cost and that the equipment will be transferred in sufficient time to enable the Bureau to utilize it for purposes for which it was intended.

WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$12, 540, 000
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	2, 590, 000
<hr/>	
Total requirements, 1946-----	15, 130, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	20, 895, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	16, 303, 000

The action of the committee with respect to this item reflects a reduction of \$4,592,000 under the Budget estimates and an increase of \$1,173,000 over the 1946 requirements. Included in the amount of the reduction in the Budget estimates is the amount of \$1,750,000 requested for completion of the Weather Bureau Building. The committee felt that a request for construction purposes at this time is unjustified. Building materials are needed for more vital purposes, and this project, already deferred during the war period, can certainly await until such time as building materials are in more normal supply. Other requested increases, aside from increases required under law and the conversion to a 40-hour workweek, are for the most part denied. In particular, the committee feels that too much money is being expended for aviation weather service, for which an estimate of over \$9,000,000 was submitted for fiscal year 1947. While this entire amount is justified on a safety-in-aviation factor, it would not seem unreasonable for the industry that is profiting by this specialized service, to defray at least a portion of this cost. The committee has allowed a slight increase for the river and flood forecast and warning services and desires that this very necessary function be continued and extended as much as it is possible to do so within the limit of the appropriation. Other general weather service, especially that designed for the protection of the Nation's crops and fruits, should be strengthened wherever needed.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1946-----	\$14, 410, 400
Add cost of Public Law 106-----	1, 321, 150
Total requirements, 1946-----	15, 731, 550
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1947-----	16, 584, 330
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1947-----	15, 850, 100

The appropriations for the judiciary cover the cost of personnel and other items necessary to the operation of the Supreme Court, the other Federal courts, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The total amount allowed by the committee for the fiscal year 1947 is substantially the same as will be required during the current fiscal year when the cost of Public Law 106 is added to the 1946 appropriation.

The total number of employees on the rolls of the United States courts and the Supreme Court, estimated as of June 30, 1946, is 3,055. The total requested for 1947 is 3,199. However, the total number of positions authorized is 3,134 there having been requested for 1947 only 65 additional. Reductions recommended by the committee will have the effect of reducing the 1947 personnel request approximately to the current level.

The judiciary was able to absorb a considerable portion of the added expenses made necessary by the Pay Act. These positions, however, are expected to be filled during the ensuing fiscal year.

While the work load in the United States district courts has varied in nature, it has increased only slightly during the past three fiscal years. The following tabulation is self-explanatory:

Total number of cases filed in the United States district courts, fiscal years 1943, 1944, and 1945

	1943	1944	1945
Civil.....	36, 789	38, 499	60, 965
Criminal.....	36, 588	39, 621	39, 429
Bankruptcy.....	34, 711	19, 533	12, 862

The committee was glad to learn that the present condition of dockets of the courts has been greatly improved and that business is generally current. An exception to this general improvement is the condition of the docket in the third circuit where a total of 269 civil cases and 85 criminal cases, which have been on file for periods of 6 months or more, were pending as of June 30, 1945. It is hoped that this condition will soon be cleared up by the assignment to this circuit, on a temporary basis, of additional judges from other circuits where the work is current.

The committee suggests that the estimates of appropriations and justifications of the United States Supreme Court and the other Federal courts be combined, for the sake of uniformity and ease in reference. It is believed that the inclusion of Supreme Court requirements in the standardized justifications of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts will accomplish this end. The jurisdiction over the amounts to be included and method of presentation to the committee would remain unchanged.

The action of the committee with respect to the major items of appropriations for which increases are granted is discussed below.

Court of Claims.—The amount of \$450,000, a reduction of \$93,580 in the Budget estimate is recommended for salaries and expenses for this activity. Public Law 395, Seventy-eighth Congress, provided for the appointment of not to exceed 20 commissioners and 20 auditors in connection with claims arising in connection with terminated war contracts. It was developed during the hearings, however, that the positions presently provided for have not been filled, and that the five additional commissioners and two additional auditors, together with other facilitating personnel would not be required during the ensuing fiscal year for the reason that the anticipated increase in this work load did not materialize. It should be stated, however, that the work of this court is generally on the increase with 724 cases pending in July 1, 1945, as compared with 933 cases pending January 1, 1946.

Probation system.—The full amount of the Budget estimate, \$1,472,800, is allowed for this service. The apparent increase of \$74,000 over the 1946 requests is accounted for by the fact that the probation system absorbed during the current year the cost of Public Law 106 in this amount, made possible by the 30 vacancies in the service. These vacant positions are needed and will be filled during the fiscal year 1947, since many of the total of 95 probation officers who were in the armed services will return to assume their old positions. It is the unanimous opinion of all judges and other court officials who have appeared before the committee that the probation system is rendering an indispensable service. Furthermore, all district judges but one are utilizing the services of probation officers to great advantage not only to the judicial system but also to the public in better justice and better protection to society. It is hoped that the present case load of 113 probationers per probation officer will soon be alleviated by the employment of qualified officers to fill the current vacancies.

Miscellaneous salaries.—This item covers the salaries of all officers and employees of the Federal courts not otherwise specifically provided for. The Budget request of \$1,774,500 has been approved in the amount of \$1,750,000, the reduction being predicated on the number of vacancies existing at the time of the hearings and the general turn-over of personnel. No new positions were requested for 1947 and the increase of \$265,000 for this item, which appears in the tabulation at the end of this report, is due almost entirely to the ability of this activity, because of existing vacancies, to absorb all but \$85,000 of current year's added costs under the Pay Act. The salary schedule for secretaries and law clerks to judges is unchanged, except for slight adjustments made necessary under the recent Pay Act. The limitations with respect to the total amounts that may be expended for secretaries and law clerks by district, senior circuit, and senior district judges is likewise unchanged, which is \$6,500 for the former and \$7,500 for the latter two.

Salaries of court reporters.—The amount of \$800,000, a reduction of \$20,000 in the Budget estimate, is approved. The largest position increase, approximately 18, is recommended for this item. At the time of the hearings there were employed a total of 181 reporters.

Accordingly, if the law is to be carried out and all judges treated uniformly, additional reporters must be employed. The committee discussed at some length the working of the court-reporter system and its advantages and weaknesses as may have been determined during the short period during which it has been in operation. Testimony presented during the hearings left the committee favorably disposed to its continuance. However, some complaints have come to the attention of the committee concerning the qualifications of some of the reporters thus far employed. It is strongly urged, therefore, that a system of examination be instituted, and the successful passage of which be made a prerequisite to all future employment. As a matter of fact, the committee was somewhat surprised that such a procedure was not instituted at the time the enabling legislation was passed. The committee was happy to learn of the study of transcript fees presently being made under the direction of Mr. Chandler. The results of this study should serve as a basis for a further adjustment in transcript fees as well as possible changes in the present salary structure.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, in connection with "Salaries, Office of the Secretary, Department of State":

including the employment of aliens; and not to exceed \$35,000 for the temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws.

On pages 2 and 3, in connection with "Contingent expenses, Office of the Secretary, Department of State":

acquisition, production, and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through public or private agencies, foreign or domestic, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an information program outside continental United States, including the purchase of radio time and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; communications services, including the rental of tie lines; purchase or rental, maintenance, and operation of printing machines, and the transportation thereof, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

On page 4, in connection with "Contingent expenses, Department of State":

Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized, in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities, from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

On page 5, in connection with "Printing and binding, Office of the Secretary, Department of State":

Provided, That printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States shall be without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

On page 17, in connection with the item "Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, Department of State":

Provided further, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

On page 17, in connection with the "Department of State":

The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

On page 46, in connection with "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions, Department of Justice":

not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution.

On page 64, in connection with "Photolithographing, Patent Office, Department of Commerce":

Provided, That hereafter 25 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of specifications and drawings of patents.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1946	1946 require- ments under Pay Act (Public Law 106)	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1946 appropriation inclusive of Pay Act funds	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget esti- mates
DOMESTIC						
Secretary's office, salaries-----	\$10, 165, 000	\$1, 861, 810	\$23, 861, 000	\$17, 400, 000	+\$5, 373, 190	-\$6, 461, 000
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses--	795, 000	-----	10, 330, 000	6, 100, 000	+5, 305, 000	-4, 230, 000
Penalty mail costs-----	50, 000	-----	85, 000	85, 000	+35, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	379, 000	-----	1, 433, 900	1, 000, 000	+621, 000	-433, 900
Passport agencies-----	69, 300	10, 410	82, 500	82, 500	+2, 790	-----
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States-----	8, 400	400	30, 000	25, 000	+16, 200	-5, 000
War relief control board-----	45, 500	-----	-----	-----	-45, 500	-----
Total, Department of State proper--	11, 512, 200	1, 872, 620	35, 822, 400	24, 692, 500	+11, 307, 680	-11, 129, 900
FOREIGN SERVICE						
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc-----	783, 000	13, 000	830, 500	830, 500	+34, 500	-----
Foreign Service officers, salaries of-----	4, 875, 000	294, 000	6, 884, 000	6, 450, 000	+1, 281, 000	-434, 000
Transportation of Foreign Service officers--	3, 327, 000	-----	2, 070, 600	1, 875, 000	-1, 452, 000	-195, 600

Foreign Service quarters-----	3, 422, 000	-----	5, 279, 000	4, 750, 000	+1, 328, 000	-529, 000
Cost-of-living allowances-----	2, 150, 000	-----	3, 425, 000	2, 900, 000	+750, 000	-525, 000
Representation allowances-----	608, 000	-----	902, 400	800, 000	+192, 000	-102, 400
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	922, 800	-----	1, 051, 000	1, 051, 000	+128, 200	-----
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service-----	5, 088, 000	518, 150	10, 583, 000	8, 600, 000	+2, 993, 850	-1, 983, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances-----	1, 958, 000	55, 850	6, 300, 000	4, 600, 000	+2, 586, 150	-1, 700, 000
Foreign Service, auxiliary-----	10, 585, 000	400, 000	3, 682, 000	2, 400, 000	-8, 585, 000	-1, 282, 000
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	9, 220, 000	-----	9, 180, 000	8, 000, 000	-1, 220, 000	-1, 180, 000
Foreign Service buildings fund-----	1, 000, 000	-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Emergencies arising in diplomatic and consular service-----	17, 500, 000	-----	9, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	-9, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
Total, Foreign Service-----	61, 438, 800	1, 281, 000	60, 687, 500	51, 756, 500	-10, 963, 300	-8, 931, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS						
United States participation in United Nations-----	-----	-----	6, 336, 000	6, 300, 000	+6, 300, 000	-36, 000
Contributions, quotas, etc-----	2, 511, 314	-----	3, 102, 108	3, 102, 108	+590, 794	-----
International activities-----	4, 250, 000	-----	4, 500, 000	3, 000, 000	-1, 250, 000	-1, 500, 000
United States and the Netherlands claims-----	17, 000	-----	-----	-----	-17, 000	-----
Intergovernmental committee on refugees-----	4, 500, 000	-----	-----	-----	-4, 500, 000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	1946 require- ments under Pay Act (Public Law 106)	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill com- pared with 1946 appropriation inclusive of Pay Act funds	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1947 Budget esti- mates
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—Con.						
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses-----	\$575, 000				—\$575, 000	
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses-----		\$61, 400	\$910, 000	\$880, 000	+818, 600	—\$30, 000
Construction-----			10, 000, 000	9, 250, 000	+9, 250, 000	—750, 000
Lower Rio Grande flood control-----	\$750, 000				—750, 000	
Douglas-Agua Prieta project-----	60, 000				—60, 000	
El Paso-Juarez Valley project-----	140, 000	9, 800			—149, 800	
Rio Grande emergency flood pro- tection-----			100, 000	100, 000	+100, 000	
American-Mexican Claims Commission	106, 000		90, 000	90, 000	—16, 000	

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada-----	45,000	2,530	49,000	49,000	+1,470	-----
International Joint Commission Water- ways Treaty, United States and Canada-----	109,000	11,380	120,300	120,300	-80	-----
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Canada-----	25,000	-----	28,000	28,000	+3,000	-----
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	40,000	-----	40,000	40,000	-----	-----
War Crimes Commission-----	60,000	-----	-----	-----	-60,000	-----
Cooperation with the American Re- publics-----	4,000,000	98,370	6,100,000	5,375,000	+1,276,630	-725,000
Total international obligations---	17,188,314	183,480	31,375,408	28,334,408	+10,962,614	-3,041,000
Total, title I, Department of State-----	90,139,314	3,337,100	127,885,308	104,783,408	+11,306,994	-23,101,900

TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
Salaries:						
Attorney General's office-----	\$82,000	\$49,600	\$633,250	\$633,250	+\$501,650	-----
Solicitor General's office-----	95,000	-----	-----	-----	-95,000	-----
Assistant Solicitor General's office--	139,350	-----	-----	-----	-139,350	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	1946 require- ments under Pay Act (Public Law 106)	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1946 appropriation inclusive of Pay Act funds	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with 1947 Budget esti- mates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued						
Salaries—Continued						
Assistant to the Attorney General's office.....	\$125, 000				—\$125, 000	-----
Administrative Division.....	1, 020, 000	\$201, 500	\$1, 190, 000	\$1, 150, 000	—71, 500	—\$40, 000
Tax Division.....	608, 360	87, 700	770, 000	730, 000	+33, 940	—40, 000
Criminal Division.....	900, 000	11, 300	840, 000	840, 000	—71, 300	-----
Claims Division.....	935, 000	129, 000	1, 275, 000	1, 275, 000	+211, 000	-----
Pardon Attorney's office.....	28, 900				—28, 900	-----
Board of Immigration Appeals.....	135, 000				—135, 000	-----
Contingent expenses.....	210, 000		210, 000	200, 000	—10, 000	—10, 000
Traveling expenses.....	160, 000		165, 000	160, 000	-----	—5, 000
Printing and binding.....	400, 000		500, 000	475, 000	+75, 000	—25, 000
Penalty mail costs.....	350, 000		200, 000	200, 000	—150, 000	-----

Customs Division-----	146,000	18,000	165,000	165,000	+1,000	-----
Antitrust Division-----	1,700,000	175,000	1,900,000	1,700,000	-175,000	-200,000
Examination of judicial offices-----	78,000	-----	85,000	80,000	+2,000	-5,000
Lands Division-----	3,400,000	-----	2,650,000	2,500,000	-900,000	-150,000
War Division-----	390,000	-----	-----	-----	-390,000	-----
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	400,000	18,000	418,400	410,000	-8,000	-8,400
District attorneys-----	3,870,000	599,000	4,560,000	4,530,000	+61,000	-30,000
Special attorneys-----	100,000	7,900	100,000	100,000	-7,900	-----
Marshals-----	3,980,000	507,000	4,642,000	4,570,000	+83,000	-72,000
Fees of witnesses-----	700,000	-----	700,000	700,000	-----	-----
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	185,000	39,000	250,000	250,000	+26,000	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	20,137,610	1,843,000	21,253,650	20,668,250	-1,312,360	-585,400
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION						
Salaries and expenses-----	7,900,000	1,249,000	28,600,000	8,600,000	-549,000	-20,000,000
Salaries and expenses (special emer- gency)-----	100,000	-----	100,000	100,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	27,829,000	-----	-----	20,000,000	-7,829,000	+20,000,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Inves- tigation-----	35,829,000	1,249,000	28,700,000	28,700,000	-8,378,000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	1946 require- ments under Pay Act (Public Law 106)	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1946 appropriation inclusive of Pay Act funds	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget esti- mates
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE						
Salaries and expenses-----	\$22, 472, 400	\$3, 720, 000	\$25, 035, 000	\$24, 500, 000	-\$1, 692, 400	-\$535, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM						
Bureau of Prisons-----	365, 000	53, 800	400, 000	400, 000	- 18, 800	-----
Penal and correctional institutions-----	13, 300, 000	3, 639, 000	17, 415, 000	17, 200, 000	+ 261, 000	- 215, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 085, 000	224, 700	1, 353, 900	1, 300, 000	- 9, 700	- 53, 900
Buildings and equipment, penal institu- tions-----	-----	-----	813, 500	600, 000	+ 600, 000	- 213, 500
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 800, 000	-----	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	-----	-----
Total, Federal prison system-----	16, 550, 000	3, 917, 500	21, 782, 400	21, 300, 000	+ 832, 500	- 482, 400
Total, title II, Department of Justice-----	94, 989, 010	10, 729, 500	96, 771, 050	95, 168, 250	- 10, 550, 260	- 1, 602, 800

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$718, 725	\$98, 000	\$1, 110, 000	\$925, 000	+\$108, 275
Printing and binding-----	815, 000	-----	1, 355, 000	1, 100, 000	+285, 000
Technical and scientific services-----	300, 000	-----	4, 550, 000	3, 400, 000	+3, 100, 000
National Inventors Council, service staff-----	75, 000	-----	-----	-----	-75, 000
Penalty mail costs-----	485, 000	-----	702, 000	600, 000	+115, 000
Total, Secretary's office-----	2, 393, 725	98, 000	7, 717, 000	6, 025, 000	+3, 533, 275
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification-----	145, 000	-----	155, 000	150, 000	+5, 000
Census of business-----	-----	-----	11, 940, 000	10, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000
Census of manufactures-----	-----	-----	5, 465, 000	5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000
Compiling census reports, etc-----	7, 813, 000	735, 000	15, 940, 000	13, 000, 000	+4, 452, 000
Total, Census Bureau-----	7, 958, 000	735, 000	33, 500, 000	28, 150, 000	+19, 457, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
General administration-----	3, 028, 000	370, 000	4, 346, 000	4, 000, 000	+602, 000
Air navigation facilities:					
Establishment of-----	12, 786, 000	-----	23, 249, 000	18, 000, 000	+5, 214, 000
Maintenance and operation of-----	25, 040, 000	4, 165, 000	36, 004, 000	32, 000, 000	+2, 795, 000
					-5, 249, 000
					-4, 004, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	1946 require- ments under Pay Act (Public Law 106)	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1946 appropriation inclusive of Pay Act funds	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget esti- mates
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION— continued						
Technical development.....	\$850, 000	\$42, 000	\$1, 200, 000	\$750, 000	—\$142, 000	—\$450, 000
Safety regulation.....	3, 500, 000	386, 000	6, 419, 000	6, 200, 000	+2, 314, 000	—219, 000
Airport advisory service.....	300, 000	33, 000	340, 000	250, 000	—83, 000	—90, 000
Maintenance and operation of aircraft..	850, 000	43, 000	2, 053, 000	1, 500, 000	+607, 000	—553, 000
Washington National Airport.....	4, 736, 000	107, 000	756, 000	750, 000	—4, 093, 000	—6, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Admin- istration.....	51, 090, 000	5, 146, 000	74, 367, 000	63, 450, 000	+7, 214, 000	—10, 917, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD						
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 675, 000	135, 000	2, 400, 000	2, 300, 000	+490, 000	—100, 000
Printing and binding.....	25, 000	-----	32, 000	32, 000	+7, 000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board....	1, 700, 000	135, 000	2, 432, 000	2, 332, 000	497, 000	—100, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY						
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	2, 400, 000	169, 000	3, 380, 000	3, 000, 000	+431, 000	—380, 000

Field salaries and expenses-----	3, 180, 000	258, 000	4, 775, 000	3, 800, 000	+ 362, 000	- 975, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	870, 000	-----	1, 100, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 130, 000	- 100, 000
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	6, 450, 000	427, 000	9, 255, 000	7, 800, 000	+ 923, 000	- 1, 455, 000
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE						
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	2, 055, 000	275, 000	6, 420, 000	4, 600, 000	+ 2, 270, 000	- 1, 820, 000
Field office service-----	445, 000	62, 800	6, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	+ 1, 992, 200	- 4, 000, 000
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	2, 500, 000	337, 800	12, 920, 000	7, 100, 000	+ 4, 262, 200	- 5, 820, 000
PATENT OFFICE						
Salaries-----	4, 100, 000	400, 000	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	+ 300, 000	-----
Photolithographing-----	275, 000	-----	350, 000	350, 000	+ 75, 000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	125, 000	-----	77, 000	77, 000	- 48, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	800, 000	-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----	-----
Total, Patent Office-----	5, 300, 000	400, 000	6, 027, 000	6, 027, 000	+ 327, 000	-----
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS						
Operation and administration-----	465, 000	75, 000	655, 000	630, 000	+ 90, 000	- 25, 000
Testing, inspection, and information service-----	1, 125, 000	178, 000	2, 100, 000	1, 900, 000	+ 597, 000	- 200, 000
Research and development-----	1, 325, 000	192, 000	2, 400, 000	2, 225, 000	+ 708, 000	- 175, 000
Purchase and installation of betatron-----	-----	-----	250, 000	250, 000	+ 250, 000	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	1946 require- ments under Pay Act (Public Law 106)	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1946 appropriation inclusive of Pay Act funds	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget esti- mates
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS—CON.						
Standards for commerce-----	\$198, 000	\$30, 000	\$259, 000	\$232, 000	+\$4, 000	\$27, 000
Improvement of facilities-----	-----	-----	1, 000, 000	600, 000	+600, 000	-400, 000
Total, National Bureau of Standards-----	3, 113, 000	475, 000	6, 664, 000	5, 837, 000	2, 249, 000	-827, 000
WEATHER BUREAU						
Salaries and expenses-----	12, 540, 000	2, 590, 000	19, 145, 000	16, 303, 000	+1, 173, 000	-2, 842, 000
Completion of Weather Bureau Building	-----	-----	1, 750, 000	-----	-----	-1, 750, 000
Total, title III, Department of Commerce-----	93, 044, 725	10, 343, 800	173, 777, 000	143, 024, 000	+39, 635, 475	-30, 753, 000

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:						
Salaries, Court and employees-----	\$499, 100	\$70, 000	\$591, 200	\$591, 200	+\$22, 100	-----
Printing and binding-----	37, 000	-----	37, 000	37, 000	-----	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	34, 900	-----	28, 600	28, 600	-6, 300	-----
Structural and mechanical service--	74, 800	29, 300	102, 600	102, 600	-1, 500	-----
Total, Supreme Court-----	645, 800	99, 300	759, 400	759, 400	+14, 300	-----
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:						
Repairs and improvements, court- house-----	10, 300	-----	13, 600	12, 500	+2, 200	-\$1, 100
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia:						
Repairs and improvements-----	2, 500	-----	12, 300	11, 000	+8, 500	-1, 300
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals--	121, 600	10, 850	137, 400	136, 000	+3, 550	-1, 400
Customs Court-----	247, 200	24, 000	295, 700	295, 700	+24, 500	-----
Court of Claims:						
Salaries and expenses-----	378, 000	-----	543, 580	450, 000	+72, 000	-93, 580
Repairs to buildings-----	6, 500	-----	9, 350	9, 000	+2, 500	-350
Territorial courts:						
Hawaii, salaries of judges-----	96, 500	-----	96, 500	96, 500	-----	-----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	1946 require- ments under Pay Act (Public Law 106)	Estimates, 1947	Amount recom- mended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1946 appropriation inclusive of Pay Act funds	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget esti- mates
Salaries of judges.....	\$3, 200, 000	-----	\$3, 200, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-\$200, 000	-\$200, 000
Clerks of courts, salaries of.....	2, 635, 000	\$675, 000	3, 368, 000	3, 368, 000	+58, 000	-----
Probation system.....	1, 173, 000	225, 000	1, 472, 800	1, 472, 000	+74, 000	-800
Criers, salaries of.....	220, 000	62, 000	346, 500	320, 000	+38, 000	-26, 500
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace.....	450, 000	110, 000	560, 000	475, 000	-85, 000	-85, 000
Fees of jurors.....	1, 600, 000	-----	1, 600, 000	1, 400, 000	-200, 000	-200, 000
Miscellaneous salaries.....	1, 400, 000	85, 000	1, 774, 500	1, 750, 000	+265, 000	-24, 500
Miscellaneous expenses.....	540, 000	-----	540, 000	500, 000	-40, 000	-40, 000
Traveling expenses.....	620, 000	-----	620, 000	590, 000	-30, 000	-30, 000
Printing and binding.....	89, 000	-----	89, 000	80, 000	-9, 000	-9, 000
Court reporters, salaries of.....	700, 000	-----	820, 000	800, 000	+100, 000	-20, 000

Administrative Office of United States Courts:						
Salaries-----	249, 000	30, 000	295, 200	295, 000	+ 16, 000	- 200
Miscellaneous expenses-----	26, 000	-----	30, 500	30, 000	+ 4, 000	- 500
Total, other courts and offices----	13, 764, 600	1, 221, 850	15, 824, 930	15, 090, 700	+ 104, 250	- 734, 230
Total, title IV, the Judiciary-----	14, 410, 400	1, 321, 150	16, 584, 330	15, 850, 100	+ 118, 550	- 734, 230
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	292, 583, 449	25, 731, 550	415, 017, 688	358, 825, 758	+ 40, 510, 759	- 56, 191, 930

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Union Calendar No. 551

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6056

[Report No. 1890]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 9, 1946

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

3 Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of
4 State, \$12,000; Assistant Secretaries of State, \$10,000 each;
5 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
6 elsewhere, including the employment of aliens; and not to
7 exceed \$35,000 for the temporary employment of persons
8 in the United States, without regard to civil service and
9 classification laws; \$17,400,000.

10 Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous
11 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; acqui-
12 sition, production, and free distribution of informational ma-
13 terials for use in connection with the operation, independ-
14 ently or through public or private agencies, foreign or
15 domestic, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
16 Statutes, of an information program outside continental
17 United States, including the purchase of radio time and the
18 purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance,
19 and operation of facilities for radio transmission and recep-
20 tion; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including
21 rental and repair thereof; translating services and services
22 for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and
23 the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic
24 aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
25 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; communications services,

1 including the rental of tie lines; purchase or rental, maintenance,
2 nance, and operation of printing machines, and the transportation
3 thereof without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
4 purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature
5 suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices)
6 to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic
7 organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation
8 of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including
9 rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and
10 all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard
11 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of
12 books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when
13 authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership
14 in societies or associations which issue publications to members
15 only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
16 are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to
17 exceed \$300,000); maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and
18 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare;
19 traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses
20 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department
21 of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; transportation
22 and other necessary expenses in accordance with the Standardized
23 Government Travel Regulations, refund of

1 fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of pass-
2 ports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a) ; and the
3 examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
4 \$6,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this
5 appropriation may be expended for the purpose of car-
6 rying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act
7 entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", ap-
8 proved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107; Act
9 of July 5, 1945, Public Law 130), this sum to be avail-
10 able in addition to the other authorized purposes of this
11 appropriation for stenographic reporting services by con-
12 tract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709
13 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the
14 President may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That not-
15 withstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
16 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
17 authorized in making contracts for the use of international
18 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
19 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
20 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
21 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or
22 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
23 from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

24 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State:
25 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of

1 penalty mail of the Department of State as required by sec-
2 tion 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
3 \$85,000.

4 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in
5 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,
6 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District
7 of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
8 printing and binding outside the continental limits of the
9 United States shall be without regard to section 11 of the
10 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

11 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of mainte-
12 nance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed
13 five passport agencies, \$82,500.

14 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
15 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
16 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
17 Territories of the United States, including personal services
18 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-
19 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by
20 the Act of July 31, 1945 (Public Law 168), \$25,000.

21 FOREIGN SERVICE

22 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of
23 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with
24 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and
25 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum

1 each for ministers and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum
2 each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, not-
3 withstanding the provisions of any other law, \$830,500,
4 including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Re-
5 vised Statutes, as amended (22 U. S. C. 3, 121): *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving
7 any other salary from the United States Government: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That any ambassador or minister who, prior
9 to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally ap-
10 pointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or
11 as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent
12 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United
13 States at his regular post of duty, or, when in the public
14 interest it becomes necessary to terminate his appointment
15 as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed
16 or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign
17 Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwith-
18 standing the provisions of any other law, funds available
19 for the payment of salaries of ambassadors and ministers
20 shall be available also for the payment of the salary of such
21 officer: *Provided further*, That no ambassador or minister,
22 while serving under such emergency appointment or assign-
23 ment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,800 per
24 annum while serving in the continental United States or in
25 excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the funds for the payment of salaries to
2 ambassadors and ministers shall be available also for the
3 payment, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary
4 of any person who, incident to the establishment or re-
5 establishment of diplomatic representation, may be desig-
6 nated or assigned to serve as commissioner, adviser, or in
7 any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such
8 designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having
9 previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic,
10 consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

11 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign
12 Service officers, including compensation while receiving in-
13 structions and training in the United States and while making
14 direct transits between places of residence, when appointed,
15 and posts of assignment, at the commencement and termina-
16 tion of periods of official service; and salaries of Foreign
17 Service officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés*
18 *d'affaires ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate gen-
19 eral or consulate during the absence of the principal officer
20 (22 U. S. C. 20) ; \$6,450,000.

21 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling
22 expense of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers,
23 and other employees of the Foreign Service, including For-
24 eign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the
25 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-

1 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning
2 from their posts, including automobiles as authorized by the
3 Act of April 30, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of
4 effects while such officers or employees are absent from their
5 permanent posts of duty or are assigned to posts to which,
6 because of emergency conditions as determined by the Secre-
7 tary of State, they cannot take their effects, including ex-
8 penses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at
9 trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of
10 the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved
11 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and
12 transportation of the remains of those officers and employees
13 of the Foreign Service (including their families) , who have
14 died or may die abroad or in transit during the period of the
15 employment of such officers and employees, to their former
16 homes in this country or to a place not more distant for
17 interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment,
18 and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749
19 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances
20 to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and
21 Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign
22 countries in the discharge of their duties; \$1,875,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the
24 authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign
25 Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

1 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, light, gas,
2 and electricity for the Foreign Service for offices, buildings,
3 and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June
4 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and the Act of May 3, 1945
5 (Public Law 48), for living quarters and allowances for
6 living quarters, \$4,750,000: *Provided*, That payment for
7 rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the
8 Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices,
9 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for periods not ex-
10 ceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the
11 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That
12 no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances
13 for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an
14 amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or
15 chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other
16 Foreign Service officer, except that such limitations shall
17 not apply to Foreign Service posts at Cairo, London, Ankara,
18 Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana.

19 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To provide
20 for post allowances authorized by the Act of May 3, 1945
21 (Public Law 48), \$2,900,000.

22 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
23 sentation allowances as authorized by section 8 of the Act
24 of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), \$800,000.

1 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
2 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
3 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act
4 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$1,051,000,
5 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign
6 Service retirement and disability fund".

7 Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel,
8 Foreign Service: For salaries of vice consuls commissioned
9 by the Secretary of State and of clerical, administrative,
10 and fiscal personnel in the Foreign Service, including salaries
11 while under instruction in the United States and during
12 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the
13 beginning and after termination of services, \$8,600,000.

14 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
15 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,
16 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-
17 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-
18 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, cus-
19 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation
20 of Government owned and leased diplomatic and consular
21 properties in foreign countries, and assignment of qualified
22 persons as provided in section 5 of the Act of May 3, 1945
23 (Public Law 48), including salaries while under instruc-
24 tion in the United States and during transit to and from
25 their homes in the United States upon the beginning and

1 after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-
2 sation of agents and employees of despatch agencies estab-
3 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled
4 and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;
5 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or
6 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American
7 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884
8 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscel-
9 aneous personal services as may be necessary; \$4,600,000:
10 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
11 pended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens
12 performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators,
13 and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or
14 not, in any diplomatic mission or in the diplomatic section of
15 any combined mission: *Provided further*, That the Secre-
16 taries of War and Navy are authorized, upon request by
17 the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Army,
18 Navy, and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the
19 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief
20 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at
21 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States
22 located in foreign countries.

23 Foreign Service, auxiliary: For all necessary expenses
24 to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1947
25 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection

1 with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of
2 which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Depart-
3 ment of State received allocations of funds from the appropri-
4 ation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the
5 Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for
6 which and subject to the conditions under which such alloca-
7 tions were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941
8 and 1942, \$2,400,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and rep-
9 resentation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved
10 February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this.
11 appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

12 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;
13 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs;
14 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-
15 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased
16 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-
17 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,
18 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and
19 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
20 microfilm and motion-picture equipment; purchase, rental,
21 operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
22 equipment, and devices outside the continental limits of the
23 United States; purchase (from surplus Government stock)
24 of two airplanes and maintenance and operation thereof;
25 advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section

1 3828 of the Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324) ; news-
2 papers (foreign and domestic) ; freight; postage; telegrams;
3 advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes;
4 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty-two pas-
5 senger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-
6 propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles,
7 including purchase of sixteen automobiles for chiefs of
8 missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of
9 official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
10 by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable
11 instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of
12 commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furni-
13 ture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of
14 May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for
15 Government-owned or rented buildings without regard to
16 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and
17 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding
18 \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other
19 expenses for dispatch agencies established by the Secretary
20 of State; traveling expenses, including the transportation
21 of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic
22 officers, Foreign Service officers, and other officers and em-
23 ployees of the Foreign Service, in traveling to seats of
24 government at which they are assigned other than the city
25 of usual assignment and returning to the city of usual as-

1 signment; travel of diplomatic couriers carrying confidential
2 official mail, without regard to section 10 of the Act of
3 March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516); loss by exchange; radio
4 broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to com-
5 mercial information, telephone and other similar services,
6 including telephone service in residences as authorized by
7 the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial ex-
8 penses and expenses in connection with last illness and
9 death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in
10 accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.
11 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies
12 for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special
13 instruction, education, and individual training of officers
14 and employees of the Foreign Service at home and abroad;
15 for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and
16 alien seamen as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943
17 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and
18 insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses
19 which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the serv-
20 ices of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in
21 rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-
22 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintain-
23 ing in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for
24 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane
25 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and

1 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of
2 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons
3 declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia,
4 Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for
5 or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of
6 persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275
7 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other
8 miscellaneous expenses as may be necessary; \$8,000,000:
9 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
10 reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department
11 for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished
12 by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allow-
13 ances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and
14 Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of
15 the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to em-
16 bassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States
17 located in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reim-
18 bursements incident to the maintenance of commissary serv-
19 ice authorized under this head shall be credited to the appro-
20 priation for this purpose current at the time obligations are
21 incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*,
22 That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually
23 of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service:
24 *Provided further*, That all passenger automobiles provided

1 for under this head shall be purchased from surplus Govern-
2 ment stock only.

3 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing
4 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" may be
5 transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
6 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under
7 such caption in the same fiscal year, but no appropriation
8 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Pro-*
9 *vided*, That all such transfers shall be set forth in the Budget
10 for the subsequent fiscal year.

11 Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of
12 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,
13 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for
14 buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular estab-
15 lishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), in-
16 cluding the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of
17 buildings acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.

18 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
19 Service: To enable the Secretary of State to meet unfore-
20 seen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
21 Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement
22 of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107),
23 \$8,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the
24 discretion of the Secretary of State, be available for personal
25 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all

1 refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds
2 disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appro-
3 priation for this purpose current at the time obligations
4 are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further,*
5 That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate
6 officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the
7 Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

8 American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Serv-
9 ice of the United States and who on account of emergency
10 conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United
11 States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the
12 Department of State to perform temporary services in that
13 Department or to be detailed for temporary services of com-
14 parable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any
15 other department or agency of the United States, in cases
16 where there is found to be a need of services for the perform-
17 ance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications.
18 The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the pro-
19 visions of any other law, continue to be paid during the
20 periods of such assignments from the appropriations under
21 the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department of State
22 Appropriation Act.

23 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
24 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-

1 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
2 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

3 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

4 United States contributions to international commissions,
5 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
6 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
7 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
8 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
9 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
10 as follows: Pan American Union, \$377,662, including not
11 to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; participation
12 by the United States in the work of the Bureau of Inter-
13 parliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbi-
14 tration, as authorized by Public Law 170, approved June
15 28, 1935, \$20,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$63,-
16 584.35; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union,
17 Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,-
18 377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International
19 Hydrographic Bureau, \$9,147.60; International Bureau for
20 Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas
21 Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; American International
22 Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; Interna-
23 tional Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;
24 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$4,922;
25 International Labor Organization, \$497,000; Implementing

1 the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International
2 Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as fol-
3 lows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67;
4 International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International
5 Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International
6 Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan
7 American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000;
8 Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American
9 Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agri-
10 cultural Sciences, \$158,960.89; Inter-American Statistical
11 Institute, \$31,792.17; Inter-American Financial and Eco-
12 nomic Advisory Committee, or its successor, \$23,000; and
13 participation by the United States in the Emergency Ad-
14 visory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by
15 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$105,519; Inter-
16 national Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$7,350.75;
17 International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts,
18 \$326.70; International Office of Public Health, \$5,104.68;
19 International Statistical Bureau at The Hague, \$2,500;
20 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs,
21 \$2,232.53; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the
22 United Nations, \$1,250,000; in all, \$3,102,108, together
23 with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of ex-
24 change as the Secretary of State may determine and certify
25 to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay,

1 in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required
2 by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the
3 amount of the obligation.

4 United States participation in United Nations: For all
5 necessary expenses of participation by the United States in
6 the United Nations for the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to
7 the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of
8 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
9 cerned with the work of the United Nations; hire, mainte-
10 nance, operation, and repair of automobiles; purchase of
11 uniforms; and printing and binding without regard to sec-
12 tion 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
13 \$6,300,000, of which amount \$5,300,000 shall be available
14 for contribution to the United Nations.

15 International activities: For all necessary expenses,
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
17 of participation by the United States upon approval by
18 the Secretary of State, in international activities which
19 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs
20 and for which specific appropriations have not been
21 provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special
22 Acts of Congress, including personal services in the
23 District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-
24 service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel
25 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government

1 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
2 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects
3 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
4 scribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by
5 contract or otherwise; hire, maintenance, and operation of
6 passenger automobiles; purchase or rental of equipment,
7 purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and news-
8 papers; transportation of things; contributions for the share
9 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-
10 tions; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
11 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertain-
12 ment; and representation allowances as authorized by the
13 Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12,
14 23c) ; \$3,000,000.

15 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
16 States and Mexico: For all expenses necessary to enable
17 the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
18 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
19 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act
20 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660,
21 1370), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
22 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-
23 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-
24 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan
25 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-

tion and maintenance and protection during construction) ;
and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction
and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-
duction machines and other equipment and machinery; per-
sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
fees for professional or expert services at rates and in
amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; travel
expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner,
expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings
of organizations concerned with the activities of the Inter-
national Boundary and Water Commission which may be
necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities
of the Commission; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
of reference, and periodicals; newspapers; purchase (not
exceeding nineteen), maintenance, repair, and operation of
passenger automobiles; hire, with or without personal serv-
ices, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-
pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation,
purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,
including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-
chase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves, and
welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of
ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies,
and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and
technical publications without regard to section 3828 of

1 the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations
2 and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase
3 of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private
4 property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other
5 materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

7 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
8 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
9 surveys, and investigations, \$880,000.

10 Construction: For detail plan preparation and con-
11 struction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
12 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
13 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat.
14 660, 1370; 22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (49
15 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), and the projects
16 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico
17 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$9,250,000, to
18 be immediately available, and to remain available until ex-
19 pended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for
20 the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construc-
21 tion on any land, site, or easement in connection with this
22 project except such as has been acquired by donation and the
23 title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of
24 the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for
25 the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to

1 the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation
2 for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25,
3 1945 (Public Law 40) : *Provided further*, That expendi-
4 tures for the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project shall be
5 subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the
6 appropriation for this project as provided by the Act ap-
7 proved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 477) : *Provided further*, That
8 expenditures for the Nogales sanitation project and an exten-
9 sion to the Nogales flood-control project shall be subject to
10 the same provisions and conditions as to assurances by the
11 city of Nogales, Arizona, as are required of the city of
12 Douglas, Arizona, by this Act in connection with the Douglas-
13 Agua Prieta sanitation project: *Provided further*, That no
14 expenditures shall be made for the acquisition of lands or
15 easements for sites for boundary fences except for procure-
16 ment of abstracts or certificates of title, payment of recording
17 fees, and examination of titles: *Provided further*, That un-
18 expended balances of appropriations for construction under
19 the International Boundary Commission available for the
20 fiscal year 1946 shall be merged with this appropriation and
21 shall continue available until expended.

22 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency
23 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and
24 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-
25 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States

1 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the
2 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and
3 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United
4 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-
5 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100,000, to be
6 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated
7 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-
8 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and to remain avail-
9 able until expended.

10 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-
11 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the
12 Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942 (22 U. S. C.
13 661), as amended by the Act of April 3, 1945 (Public
14 Law 29), including personal services in the District of
15 Columbia; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of
16 reference; \$90,000, to be expended under the direction of
17 the Secretary of State.

18 International Boundary Commission, United States and
19 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President
20 to perform the obligations of the United States under the
21 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in re-
22 spect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and
23 expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and sal-
24 aries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees

1 for duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary
2 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees
3 while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
4 to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field party
5 and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily
6 cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500;
7 for purchase of books of reference; and for all other necessary
8 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in
9 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international
10 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and
11 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,
12 including the completion of such remaining work as may be
13 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal
14 and existing treaties between the United States and Great
15 Britain and including the hire of freight- and passenger-
16 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be
17 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,
18 \$49,000.

19 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,
20 United States and Canada: For salaries and expenses,
21 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-
22 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve
23 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners
24 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),
25 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by

1 the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with
2 the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary
3 traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding
4 hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the
5 United States as shall be determined by the Commission
6 or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, in-
7 cluding traveling expense and compensation of necessary
8 witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and
9 proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and
10 periodicals; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary
11 joint expenses of the International Joint Commission in-
12 curred under the terms of the treaty between the United
13 States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary
14 waters between the United States and Canada, and for
15 other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$32,800, to be
16 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

17 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
18 Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional
19 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
20 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the
21 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-
22 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or else-
23 where, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and
24 scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed three
25 passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-

1 ation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying
2 vehicles, \$87,500, to be disbursed under the direction of
3 the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any
4 department or independent establishment of the Government,
5 with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this
6 amount for direct expenditure by such department or estab-
7 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

8 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of
9 the United States of the expenses of the International
10 Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the
11 United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937,
12 including personal services, traveling expenses, charter of
13 vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scien-
14 tific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other
15 expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Sec-
16 retary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under
17 the direction of the Secretary of State, \$28,000, to be
18 available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750
19 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meet-
20 ings of the Commission.

21 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission:
22 For the share of the United States of the expenses of the
23 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under
24 the convention between the United States and Canada,
25 concluded May 26, 1930; including personal services;

1 traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and op-
2 eration of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-
3 carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books,
4 periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent
5 expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United
6 States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem
7 proper, including the reimbursement of other appropria-
8 tions from which payments may have been made for any
9 of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the
10 direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available
11 immediately.

12 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all ex-
13 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
14 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
15 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations be-
16 tween the United States and the other American Republics,
17 signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry
18 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
19 President to render closer and more effective the relationship
20 between the American Republics", approved August 9,
21 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carry-
22 ing out other provisions of law authorizing related activities,
23 including the establishment and operation of agricultural
24 and other experiment and demonstration stations in other
25 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the

1 duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and con-
2 struction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to
3 include personal services in the District of Columbia;
4 not to exceed \$150,000 for printing and binding; steno-
5 graphic reporting, translating and other services by con-
6 tract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
7 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; not to exceed \$15,000 for entertainment;
8 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
9 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with
10 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such
11 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,
12 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-
13 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling
14 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with
15 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
16 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, pro-
17 fessional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, in-
18 ternes, and persons possessing special scientific or other
19 technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States
20 or the other American Republics: *Provided*, That the Secre-
21 tary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may
22 adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to
23 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses,
24 of citizens of the other American Republics while traveling in
25 the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized

1 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of
2 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes;
3 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in
4 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9,
5 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed six
6 passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and
7 repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carry-
8 ing vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of
9 halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of micro-
10 filming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic
11 enlargements, \$5,375,000; and the Secretary of State, or such
12 official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his dis-
13 cretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to
14 transfer from this appropriation to other departments,
15 agencies, and independent establishments of the Government
16 for expenditure in the United States and in the other Amer-
17 ican Republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure
18 by such department or independent establishment for the
19 purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may
20 be made under the specific authority herein contained or
21 under the authority governing the activities of the depart-
22 ment, agency, or independent establishment to which
23 amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
24 ceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until
25 June 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That this appropria-

1 tion shall be available to make contracts with, and grants
2 of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the
3 United States and the other American Republics, in-
4 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
5 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
6 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

7 Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the
8 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, per-
9 sonnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Fed-
10 eral Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors
11 of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in
12 foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of build-
13 ings under construction or repair by or for the United
14 States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the
15 Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Depart-
16 ment of State, and when so assigned they may receive the
17 same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of
18 the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropria-
19 tions of the Department of State.

20 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
21 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations
22 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the
23 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

24 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
25 Appropriation Act, 1947".

1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 For personal services in the District of Columbia
4 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-
5 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as
6 follows:

7 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General,
8 Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor Gen-
9 eral, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and
10 Board of Parole, \$633,250.

11 For the Administrative Division, \$1,150,000.

12 For the Tax Division, \$730,000.

13 For the Criminal Division, \$840,000.

14 For the Claims Division, \$1,275,000.

15 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
16 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
17 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,
18 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
19 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

20 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and
21 repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous
22 expenditures, including newspapers not exceeding \$350,
23 stenographic reporting services by contract, purchase of one
24 at not to exceed \$2,500 for the Attorney General and repair,

1 maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger
2 cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
3 odicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of esti-
4 mates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and
5 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
6 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$200,000.

7 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses,
8 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
10 the Department of Justice, \$475,000.

11 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice:
12 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
13 penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required by
14 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
15 \$200,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
17 expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange
18 of lawbooks and books of reference, and employment of
19 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
20 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
21 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$165,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
23 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
24 including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of
25 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the

1 Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any
2 person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of
3 \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the Dis-
4 trict of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this
5 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
6 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
7 Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
8 tion shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter
9 appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or more unless such
10 person is appointed by the President, by and with the
11 advice and consent of the Senate.

12 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
13 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
14 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
15 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
16 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
17 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the
18 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the
19 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
20 of such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$80,000, to be
21 expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
23 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
24 expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts,

1 stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial
2 fees or like services, \$2,500,000.

3 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
4 not otherwise specifically provided for, and for such other
5 expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, includ-
6 ing travel expenses, experts, and notarial fees or like serv-
7 ices and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates
8 of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
9 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; firearms
10 and ammunition therefor; and purchase of lawbooks, includ-
11 ing exchange thereof; \$410,000.

12 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
13 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-
14 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other
15 employees, including the office expenses of United States
16 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly
17 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for serv-
18 ices rendered during vacancy in the office of the United
19 States district attorney, \$4,530,000.

20 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
21 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the At-
22 torney General and to United States district attorneys not
23 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to
24 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign
25 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,

1 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of
2 foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of
3 any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to
4 practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the
5 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as
6 compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any
7 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per
8 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the
9 Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the
10 names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate
11 of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together
12 with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no
13 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of
14 any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or
15 more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is
16 appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
17 consent of the Senate.

18 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
19 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
20 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
21 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
22 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when
23 so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling
24 expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses inci-
25 dent to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United

1 States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of eight, at
2 not to exceed \$2,000 each, and maintenance, repair, and oper-
3 ation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying station wagons,
4 busses, and vans; \$4,570,000: *Provided*, That United
5 States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu
6 of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents
7 per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when
8 traveling on official business within the limits of their official
9 station.

10 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
11 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
12 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
13 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
14 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
16 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
17 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attor-
18 ney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*
19 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be
20 used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for
21 any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50
22 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That
23 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
24 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States
25 in any case involving the activity in connection with which

1 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
2 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise
3 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

4 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
5 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
6 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
7 when ordered by the court, \$250,000: *Provided*, That none
8 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs
9 when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
10 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be
11 determined by the certificate of the marshal.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
14 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against
15 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
16 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
17 classification, and preservation of identification and other
18 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
19 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other
20 institutions; for such other investigations regarding official
21 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
22 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
23 General; personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
24 chase of not to exceed fifty (for replacement only);
25 and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed
2 \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more
3 than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition;
4 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-
5 graph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
6 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-
7 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,
8 including the cost of a compartment or such other accom-
9 modations as may be authorized by the Director for security
10 when authorized personnel are required to transport secret
11 documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and
12 valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount
13 not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned
14 with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing
15 by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for mem-
16 bership in the International Criminal Police Commission;
17 payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the
18 Attorney General for information leading to the appre-
19 hension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,-
20 000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
21 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attor-
22 ney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of
23 such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify,
24 and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher

1 for the sum therein expressed to have been expended;
2 \$8,600,000.

3 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
4 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
5 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
6 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
7 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
8 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
9 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

10 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
11 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the
12 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
13 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the
14 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,
15 collection, classification, and preservation of identification
16 and other records and their exchange with the duly author-
17 ized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and
18 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding
19 official matters under the control of the Department of
20 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed
21 by the Attorney General; personal services in the District
22 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty
23 (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation
24 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and

1 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
2 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
3 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-
4 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, includ-
5 ing the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations
6 as may be authorized by the Director for security when
7 authorized personnel are required to transport secret docu-
8 ments or hand baggage containing highly technical and
9 valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically
10 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
11 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including
12 not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of
13 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction
14 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of
15 the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable
16 not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a
17 sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
18 expended, \$20,000,000.

19 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
20 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
21 any civil-service employee.

22 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

23 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
24 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for,
25 necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws

1 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
2 tion; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
3 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
4 penses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion
5 of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
6 countries; payment of rewards for information leading to
7 the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigra-
8 tion laws; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
9 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling
10 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
11 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
12 purchase for replacement only (not to exceed three hundred),
13 hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
14 senger-carrying vehicles; maintenance and operation of air-
15 craft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship text-
16 books for free distribution, books of reference, and peri-
17 odicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax,
18 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly
19 returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
20 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
21 money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf
22 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by
23 contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and re-
24 pair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident
25 thereto; \$24,500,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General

1 may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency,
2 or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in
3 such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses
4 incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the
5 Department of Justice in connection with the administra-
6 tion and enforcement of said laws; for detention of alien
7 enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings,
8 and for all necessary expenses, including household equip-
9 ment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveil-
10 lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their
11 wives and dependent children, including transportation and
12 other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona
13 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by
14 the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals
15 and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages
16 to alien enemy detainees for work performed under condi-
17 tions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided fur-*
18 *ther*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturaliza-
19 tion may contract with officers and employees for the use,
20 on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided*
21 *further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
22 the employment of aliens in the Government service shall
23 not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immi-
24 gration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten per-
25 manent and such temporary employees as are required

1 from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters
2 are not available.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
5 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
6 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
7 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*,
8 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available
9 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
10 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written
11 authorization of the Attorney General.

12 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions:
13 For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and
14 the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correc-
15 tional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison
16 camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains of
17 deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United
18 States; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
19 tody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest
20 or place of bona fide residence within the United States or
21 to such place within the United States as may be authorized
22 by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable
23 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
24 an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
25 of sentence; purchase of not to exceed thirty passenger-

1 carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed
2 \$3,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying
3 automobiles; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of at-
4 tendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
5 Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the
6 Attorney General; traveling expenses, including travel-
7 ing expenses of members of the advisory boards authorized
8 by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties;
9 furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
10 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
11 duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; not to exceed
12 \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal
13 penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the
14 Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the
15 protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms
16 and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products
17 and livestock; \$17,200,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of
18 the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any
19 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when
20 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

21 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
22 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
23 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
25 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-

1 ployees in the performance of their official duties, \$1,300,000:
2 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the appropria-
3 tion "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health
4 Service", \$106,883 without limitation accounts, and to other
5 appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as
6 may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
7 for direct expenditure by that Service.

8 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construc-
9 tion, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and
10 facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and
11 all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under
12 the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase
13 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of
14 labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General
15 may direct, \$600,000.

16 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
17 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
18 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
19 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
20 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
21 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
22 place within the United States as may be authorized by
23 the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
24 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
25 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length

1 of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
2 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,
3 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of
4 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of pris-
5 oners becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-
6 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no
7 relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping
8 remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends
9 in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners
10 whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identify-
11 ing, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for re-
12 wards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and
13 improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks;
14 \$1,800,000.

15 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
16 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
17 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more
18 than one of such capacities on the same day.

19 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
20 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
21 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
22 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
23 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

24 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
25 the United States District Attorney and the United States

1 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
2 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
3 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
4 of the District of Columbia.

5 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
6 Appropriation Act, 1947".

7 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
10 the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this
11 title referred to as the Secretary) including personal serv-
12 ices in the District of Columbia; teletype news service (not
13 exceeding \$1,000) ; newspapers (not exceeding \$500) ; con-
14 tract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of
15 reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger auto-
16 mobile; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles;
17 not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
18 of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of
19 the Secretary and not to exceed \$5,000 for the entertainment
20 of representatives of other countries by officials of the
21 Department when specifically authorized and approved by
22 the Secretary; \$925,000.

23 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
24 the Department of Commerce, except for technical and
25 scientific services in the Office of the Secretary and for the

1 Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done
2 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized
3 by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
4 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
5 \$1,110,000.

6 Technical and scientific services: For all necessary
7 expenses of the Office of the Secretary in the performance
8 of activities and services relating to technological develop-
9 ment as an aid to business in the development of foreign and
10 domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the
11 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Sec-
12 retary", is available, and including (not to exceed \$75,000)
13 for the temporary employment of persons by contract or
14 otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923,
15 as amended, the employment of persons, including State,
16 county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without
17 compensation, and not to exceed \$105,000 for printing and
18 binding, \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That of the sum herein ap-
19 propriated the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$500,-
20 000 to the National Bureau of Standards for testing and
21 other scientific studies and expend not to exceed \$1,000,000
22 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by
23 contract or otherwise, for scientific research on new products,
24 materials, material substitutes, and such other subjects and
25 special services determined necessary, including the encour-

1 agement of inventive genius, without regard to sections 3709
2 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and
3 classification laws.

4 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
5 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
6 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
7 nautics Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June
8 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$600,000.

9 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

10 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certifi-
11 cation: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching
12 census records and supplying information incident to carry-
13 ing out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other
14 statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship
15 certification, including personal services at the seat of gov-
16 ernment, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of
17 reference, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$150,000:
18 *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing
19 from census records of evidence for the establishment of
20 age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved
21 jointly by the Secretary and the Social Secuirty Board.

22 Census of Business: For the work of collecting, com-
23 piling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the
24 census of business or distribution, as authorized by the Act
25 of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the em-

1 ployment by the director of personnel at the seat of govern-
2 ment and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act
3 of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000.

4 Census of Manufactures: For the work of collecting,
5 compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding)
6 the census of manufactures, as authorized by the Act of
7 March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employ-
8 ment by the director of personnel at the seat of government
9 and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of
10 1923, as amended, \$5,000,000.

11 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and
12 expenses necessary for securing information for and com-
13 piling and publishing the census reports provided for by
14 law, the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of
15 statistics showing United States exports and imports; tempo-
16 rary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
17 Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost
18 of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; prep-
19 aration of monographs on census subjects and other work of
20 specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel ex-
21 penses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at
22 meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of
23 statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the
24 Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and
25 bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents

1 per mile for travel performed in privately owned auto-
2 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of
3 employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys;
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of five motor-
5 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and
6 repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appli-
7 ances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary
8 machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating
9 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of ref-
10 erence, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200),
11 \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That all functions necessary to the
12 compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed
13 in New York, N. Y.

14 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

15 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For
16 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil
17 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil
18 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),
19 including personal services in the District of Columbia
20 and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;
21 not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
22 ings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when
23 specifically authorized by the Administrator; newspapers
24 (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$5,000 for enter-
25 tainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries

1 when specifically authorized and approved by the Adminis-
2 trator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses;
3 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in
4 the field; purchase (not to exceed eight), hire, maintenance,
5 repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$4,000,000,
6 of which \$54,000 may be transferred to the appropriation
7 "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

8 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
9 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
10 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
11 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
12 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
13 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
14 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
15 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal serv-
16 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire,
17 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automo-
18 biles, \$18,000,000, and the War and Navy Departments
19 are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to transfer
20 without charge, subject to the approval of the Director of the
21 Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication
22 facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Administra-
23 tor of Civil Aeronautics: *Provided*, That the consolidated
24 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946 is
25 hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

1 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
2 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
3 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-
4 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
5 purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,
6 repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and not to
7 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-
8 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of
9 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of
10 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$32,000,000:
11 *Provided*, That none of the funds hereby appropriated shall
12 be used for the employment of personnel for the operation
13 of air-traffic control towers: *Provided further*, That there
14 may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and oper-
15 ation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States,
16 counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for ex-
17 penses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport
18 traffic control towers.

19 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
20 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
21 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such devel-
22 opmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of
23 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
24 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
25 and operation methods, including personal services in the

1 District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary
2 sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for
3 guards; purchase (not to exceed one), operation, mainte-
4 nance, and repair of passenger automobiles; and purchase
5 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$750,000.

6 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-
7 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics
8 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to
9 safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including per-
10 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
11 purchase (not to exceed forty-four), hire, maintenance, re-
12 pair, and operation of passenger automobiles, \$6,200,000.

13 Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in
14 furnishing advisory services to State and other public and
15 private agencies in connection with the construction and
16 operation of airports and landing areas, including personal
17 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
18 operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
19 \$250,000.

20 Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses
21 necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of
22 two hundred and thirty-one aircraft for the use of all the
23 activities under the Office of the Administrator, and the
24 repair of aircraft engines and other aircraft parts, includin
25 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,500,000

1 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to trans-
2 fer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft (for
3 replacement purposes only), aircraft engines, parts, and ac-
4 cessories, and hangar, line and shop equipment surplus to the
5 needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without charge
6 therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation
7 of Aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs of trans-
8 portation and storage incident to the procurement and care of
9 such items.

10 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
11 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-
12 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National
13 Airport, including the purchase (not to exceed two) oper-
14 ation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
15 and not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and
16 repair of uniforms, \$750,000; and the War and Navy De-
17 partments are authorized to transfer to the Administrator
18 without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-crash truck,
19 crane, and such other equipment as is commonly used in
20 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington
21 National Airport.

22 Development of landing areas: For completion of the
23 program for the construction, improvement, and repair of
24 public airports for national defense the consolidated appro-
25 priation under this head in the Department of Commerce

1 Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June
2 30, 1947, and the portion thereof available for adminis-
3 trative expenses shall be available also for the operation,
4 maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles: *Provided*,
5 That the total number of sites shall not exceed five hundred
6 and thirty-five.

7 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-
8 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the
9 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
10 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries
11 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend
12 courses of training conducted by the Government or other
13 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and
14 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-
15 shoes).

16 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

17 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
18 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
20 penses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and
21 mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employ-
22 ment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, and experts, and
23 in the case of airplane accidents the employment of tempo-
24 rary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to
25 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling

1 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training
2 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;
3 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the
4 field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
5 periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,500 for de-
6 posit in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
7 mail, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
8 (Public Law 364) ; purchase of motor-propelled passenger-
9 carrying vehicles (not to exceed ten) and hire, operation,
10 maintenance, and repair of same and aircraft; purchase and
11 hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation
12 purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis) ;
13 \$2,300,000; and the War and Navy Departments and the
14 Civil Aeronautics Administration are authorized to transfer
15 to the Civil Aeronautics Board, without payment therefor,
16 not to exceed five aircraft: *Provided*, That this appropriation
17 shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chair-
18 man of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
19 organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed
20 \$4,000) .

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
22 \$32,000.

23 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

24 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses
25 necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of

1 Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and
2 other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps
3 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and
4 equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or ex-
5 change of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
6 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
7 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;
8 newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except survey-
9 ing instruments); stationery for field stations and parties;
10 travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
11 periodicals; \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,700,000
12 shall be available for personal services.

13 Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary
14 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
15 units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
16 required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
17 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of
18 all coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United
19 States; research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying
20 operations to provide control for national mapping and for
21 other purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and
22 the establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and
23 in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
24 gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas;
25 operation of two latitude observatories, including replace-

1 ment of dwelling at one observatory; field surveys required
2 for the production of aeronautical charts; purchase of plans
3 and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary
4 and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological
5 buildings; construction of magnetic and seismological ob-
6 servatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks, Alaska;
7 purchase of two motor-propelled station wagons and hire,
8 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; opera-
9 tion, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic
10 surveys; special aviation clothing; packing, crating, and
11 transporting personal household effects of commissioned
12 officers when transferred from one official station to another,
13 and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and
14 funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by
15 law; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month
16 to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties
17 as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per
18 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies
19 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;
20 and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary,
21 of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, cloth-
22 ing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the tem-
23 porary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to
24 shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not
25 to exceed a total of \$500) ; \$3,800,000.

1 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
2 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
3 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
4 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of
5 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$1,000,000.

6 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made
7 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for
8 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
9 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on
10 the written authority of the Secretary.

11 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
12 Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or cap-
13 tured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and
14 Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as
15 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months'
16 death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which
17 such obligations accrued; the purchase of special clothing
18 for protection of employees while engaged in their official
19 duties; not to exceed \$2,500 for the payment of part-time
20 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or
21 elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and
22 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, at
23 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
24 so employed; and not to exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic
25 surveys in regions subject to earthquakes.

1 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

2 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal
3 services (not to exceed \$4,200,000) and other necessary
4 expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
5 at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed
6 by law or in pursuance of law; maintenance, operation, and
7 repair of passenger automobiles; travel; newspapers (not
8 exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;
9 and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia;
10 \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and
11 binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by depart-
12 mental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the
13 amount herein appropriated.

14 Field office service: For salaries, travel, and all other
15 expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district,
16 and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dis-
17 semination of information useful in the development and im-
18 provement of commerce throughout the United States and
19 its possessions, including newspapers (not exceeding
20 \$1,000), periodicals, and books of reference, and not to
21 exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Co-
22 lumbia, \$2,500,000.

23 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and
24 Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not
25 to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-

1 ings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domes-
2 tic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating
3 the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
4 by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings,
5 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

6 PATENT OFFICE

7 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia and elsewhere, \$4,800,000.

9 Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly
10 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of
11 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,
12 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers
13 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost
14 plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;
15 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-
16 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$350,000:
17 *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented
18 cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the
19 purpose of photolithography: *Provided*, That hereafter 25
20 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of
21 specifications and drawings of patents.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of
23 law, professional, and other reference books and publications
24 and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of
25 patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments;

1 directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation,
2 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigat-
3 ing the question of public use or sale of inventions for one
4 year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such
5 other questions arising in connection with applications for
6 patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the
7 Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of
8 suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for
9 travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meet-
10 ings concerned with the work of the Patent Office, when
11 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; and for
12 other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent
13 Office; \$77,000.

14 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
15 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and
16 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official
17 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for
18 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,
19 \$800,000.

20 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

21 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
22 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-
23 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March
24 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), .
25 and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of

1 the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set
2 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
3 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories
5 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,
6 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-
7 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at
8 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization
9 or research in science, when incurred on the written au-
10 thority of the Secretary; streetcar fare not exceeding \$100,
11 expenses of the visiting committee, compensation and ex-
12 penses of medical officers of the Public Health Service de-
13 tailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose
14 of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical obser-
15 vations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical
16 data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by ex-
17 hibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; pur-
18 chases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel
19 for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed
20 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, lab-
21 oratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,
22 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,
23 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,
24 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-
25 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-

1 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; pur-
2 chase of newspapers (not to exceed \$25) ; and translation of
3 technical articles:

4 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
5 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
6 care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs
7 and alterations to buildings; \$630,000.

8 Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-
9 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus,
10 and standards in terms of the national standards; the prep-
11 aration and distribution of standard materials; the broad-
12 casting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of
13 equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Gov-
14 ernment purchases; the improvement of methods of testing;
15 advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and
16 technical matters; and supplying available information to
17 the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry,
18 and engineering; \$1,900,000.

19 Research and development: For the maintenance and
20 development of national standards of measurement; the de-
21 velopment of improved methods of measurement; the deter-
22 mination of physical constants and the properties of mate-
23 rials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures,
24 including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study
25 of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the in-

1 vestigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;
2 the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the
3 development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis,
4 and the investigation of the properties of rare substances;
5 investigations relating to the utilization of materials, includ-
6 ing lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes
7 and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems
8 arising in connection with standards, \$2,225,000.

9 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-
10 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-
11 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;
12 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in
13 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for
14 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-
15 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
16 quality and performance, \$232,000.

17 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
18 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
19 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory
20 of the National Bureau of Standards with underground
21 chambers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of con-
22 ducting studies of X and beta radiation above 1.4 million
23 volts, \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

24 Improvement of facilities: For the purchase of ma-
25 terials, equipment, and apparatus as may be necessary to

1 improve and modernize the laboratories, shops, and other
2 facilities of the National Bureau of Standards, \$600,000, to
3 be immediately available and to remain available until
4 expended, of which amount not to exceed \$7,000 shall be
5 available for personal services and travel expenses: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available only for
7 purchase, including packing, crating, transportation, and
8 warehousing charges, of such materials, equipment, and ap-
9 paratus as have been declared surplus under the provisions
10 of the Surplus Property Act.

11 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any de-
12 partment or independent establishment of the Government
13 having funds available for scientific investigations and re-
14 quiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Stand-
15 ards on scientific investigations within the scope of the
16 functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau
17 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its
18 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary,
19 transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as
20 may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The
21 Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the
22 Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized
23 hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit
24 of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of
25 work for the department or establishment from which the

1 transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses
2 and compensation for personal services in the District of
3 Columbia and in the field.

4 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
5 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment
6 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of
7 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as
8 may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at
9 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so
10 employed.

11 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of
12 Standards not to exceed \$4,170,000 may be expended for
13 personal services in the District of Columbia.

14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-
16 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships
17 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the
18 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October
19 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October
20 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil
21 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including
22 investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with
23 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-
24 ing; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers
25 (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to

1 exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the
2 work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; pur-
3 chase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and
4 repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance, operation, and
5 repair of one airplane, which the War or Navy Depart-
6 ment is authorized to transfer to the Weather Bureau without
7 payment therefor; repair, alterations, and improvements to
8 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds,
9 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and side-
10 walks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds;
11 the erection of temporary buildings for living and working
12 quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing,
13 telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be
14 fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies per-
15 forming the service; and establishment, equipment, and
16 maintenance of meteorological offices and stations;
17 \$16,303,000, of which not to exceed \$1,485,000 may be
18 expended for departmental personal services in the District
19 of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution
20 of the United States to the cost of the office of the secre-
21 tariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and
22 not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing
23 office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather
24 maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications:
25 *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather

1 Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office
2 without impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided fur-*
3 *ther*, That the War Department is authorized, during the
4 fiscal year 1947, to transfer without charge to the Weather
5 Bureau, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
6 of the Budget, equipment and supplies for upper air soundings.

7 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
8 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
9 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and
10 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
11 Bureau.

12 During the fiscal year 1947 the Secretary of Com-
13 merce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials
14 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau,
15 and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize pay-
16 ment of expenses of travel and transportation of household
17 goods of officers and employees on change of official station:
18 *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated
19 to any official below the level of the heads of regional or
20 field offices.

21 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-
22 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
23 nautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board;
24 and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be avail-
25 able, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for

1 furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administra-
2 tion, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau
3 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or
4 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-
5 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies
6 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales
7 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-
8 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to
9 Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such
10 supplies and the proceeds from such resales; and appropria-
11 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the
12 Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for
13 the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the
14 point of engagement in the United States to their posts of
15 duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United
16 States or in Alaska.

17 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
18 Appropriation Act, 1947".

19 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

20 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

21 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
22 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
23 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
24 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be

1 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
2 or work of the Court, \$591,200.

3 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
4 tion of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court",
5 fiscal 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appropria-
6 tion Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal
7 year 1947.

8 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
9 tion of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court", fiscal
10 year 1945, continued in the First Supplemental Appropria-
11 tion Act, 1945, is hereby made available for the fiscal
12 year 1947.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
14 Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be
15 expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to
16 be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

17 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of
18 the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as
19 the Chief Justice may approve, \$28,600, of which amount
20 not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the
21 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
22 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
23 Law 364).

24 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
25 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to

1 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
2 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
3 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
4 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
5 special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wear-
6 ing apparel; and personal and other services (including tem-
7 porary labor without reference to the Classification and
8 Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by
9 hire of men and equipment or under contract without com-
10 pliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes
11 (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$102,600.

12 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
14 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
15 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
16 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
17 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
18 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
19 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

20 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
21 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
22 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
23 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
24 material and every item incident thereto, \$12,500, to be
25 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

1 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of
2 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
3 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,
4 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
5 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
6 thereto, \$11,000, to be expended under the direction of
7 the Architect of the Capitol.

8 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
10 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and
11 employees of the court, and all necessary expenses of the
12 court, including the purchase and exchange of books and
13 periodicals, stationery, supplies, traveling expenses, drugs,
14 chemicals, cleansers, furniture, printing and binding, and
15 for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved
16 by the presiding judge, \$136,000: *Provided*, That not to
17 exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for
18 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
19 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
20 1944 (Public Law 364).

21 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

22 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
23 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
24 the court, and all necessary expenses of the court including
25 the purchase and exchange of books and periodicals, sta-

1 tionery, supplies, traveling expenses, printing and binding,
2 and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be ap-
3 proved by the presiding judge, \$295,700: *Provided*, That
4 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
5 paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided*
6 *further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall
7 be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
8 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
9 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

10 COURT OF CLAIMS

11 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,
12 four judges, seven regular and ten additional commissioners,
13 and all other officers and employees of the court, including
14 the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court,
15 and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary
16 in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the
17 duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending
18 section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved Feb-
19 ruary 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act
20 to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court
21 of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation',
22 and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as
23 also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and all
24 necessary expenses of the court including the cost of station-
25 ery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling ex-

1 penses, printing and binding, and other miscellaneous ex-
2 penses, \$450,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of
3 this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
4 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
5 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

6 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
7 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
8 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
9 \$9,000.

10 TERRITORIAL COURTS

11 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
12 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
13 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
14 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

15 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

16 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
17 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
18 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
19 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
20 Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the
21 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
22 Act of 1930; in all, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
23 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
24 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
25 titled thereto whether active or retired.

1 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
2 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
3 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,368,-
4 000.

5 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
6 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
7 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
8 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
9 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
10 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
11 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
12 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
13 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
14 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
15 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
16 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not
17 be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of
18 court of such employees as may be necessary from other
19 offices to the offices named herein.

20 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of
21 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
22 by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4,
23 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June
24 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,472,000: *Provided*, That
25 nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the

1 right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or
2 to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation
3 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
4 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or
5 expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of
6 the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney
7 General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney
8 General with respect to supervising or furnishing informa-
9 tion concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on
10 parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

11 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
12 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
13 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
14 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

15 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
16 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
17 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
18 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
19 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
20 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
21 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
22 1937, \$475,000.

23 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
24 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
25 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by sec-

tion 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362), and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,750,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial

1 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such deter-
2 mination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
3 *further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation
4 under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any
5 other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the
6 aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
7 pointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum,
8 except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit
9 and senior district judge of each district having five or more
10 district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not
11 exceed \$7,500.

12 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
13 miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
14 officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
15 periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; pur-
16 chase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26,
17 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for
18 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
19 penalty mail for the United States courts and the Admin-
20 istrative Office of the United States Courts as required by
21 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364);
22 \$500,000.

23 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-
24 penses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judi-
25 ciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and

1 their clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as
2 provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$590,000: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not
4 to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings
5 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
6 curred on the written authorization of the Director of
7 the Administrative Office of the United States Courts:
8 *Provided further*, That United States probation officers may
9 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not
10 to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own auto-
11 mobiles for transportation when traveling on official business
12 within the city limits of their official station.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
14 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
15 \$80,000.

16 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
17 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
18 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$800,000.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

20 Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office
21 of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for
22 other personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
23 where, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry
24 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
25 provide for the administration of the United States courts,

1 and for other purposes”, approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat.
2 1223), \$295,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropria-
3 tions or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for
4 the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,
5 the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classifi-
6 cation Act of 1923, as amended.

7 Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, ma-
8 terials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges,
9 washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books
10 of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication
11 service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
12 ation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in
13 the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling
14 expenses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
15 tions in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not
16 otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out
17 the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of
18 the United States courts, and for other purposes; \$30,000.

19 As used in this title, the term “circuit court of appeals”
20 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
21 of Columbia; the term “senior circuit judge” includes the
22 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
23 District of Columbia; the term “circuit judge” includes asso-
24 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
25 District of Columbia; and the term “judge” includes justice.

1 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the
2 District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding
3 that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per
4 volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for
5 United States judges and other judicial officers shall be
6 marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and
7 such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors
8 in office.

9 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
10 Act, 1947".

11 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
14 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
15 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
17 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
18 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
19 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
20 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
21 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
22 advocates or who is a member of an organization that advo-
23 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
25 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation

1 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
2 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or impris-
3 oned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,*
4 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
5 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the “Departments
7 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
8 tion Act, 1947”.

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 11, 1946
For actions of April 10, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Patman housing bill. Senate committee reported Philippine trade bill. Both Houses received proposed legislation from this Department to extend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to Virgin Islands. House passed Philippine rehabilitation bill. Rep. Stevenson criticized OPA butter regulations, stating that they "aid the oleo interests to supplant the creamery butter industry". Rep. Clevenger spoke against Federal aid for school lunches.

SENATE

1. **PATMAN HOUSING BILL.** Passed, 63-14, with amendments this bill, H. R. 4761 (pp. 3465-501). Agreed, 41-33, to an amendment by Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., to strike out the provision for price control on existing housing and land (pp. 3465-74).
2. **WAGNER-ELLENDER-TAFT HOUSING BILL.** Began debate on this bill, S. 1592 (p. 3501).
3. **COFFEE AGREEMENT.** Discussed the proposed ratification of the extension of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (p. 3502).
4. **SUGAR AGREEMENT.** Discussed the proposed ratification of the International Sugar Agreement (p. 3502).
5. **PHILIPPINE TRADE BILL.** The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5856, this bill (S. Rept. 1145)(p. 3464).
6. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5316, to permit Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the Great Lakes in order to make more shipping available for farm products (S. Rept. 1166). (p. 3464).
7. **SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT.** Both Houses received proposed legislation from this Department to extend this Act to the Virgin Islands. To Senate Agriculture and Forestry and House Agriculture Committees. (pp. 3552, 3462.)
8. **PRICE CONTROL.** Received from various Kans. dairymen a petition for an increase in milk prices (p. 3463).

9. BUDGET. Received from the N. Dak. Taxpayers Association a petition for balancing of the Budget (p. 3463).
10. RETIREMENT; FARM CREDIT. Received from the Grandell National Farm Loan Association, N. Dak., a petition for inclusion of such Associations' employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act (p. 3463).
11. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. Received a resolution from the Devils Lake, N. Dak., Chamber of Commerce favoring continuation of this agency (p. 3463).
12. MILK MARKETING. Received a petition from independent dairy operators in the Chicago area opposing the milk-marketing administration there (pp. 3463-4).

HOUSE

13. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. Passed with amendments S. 1610, to provide for rehabilitation of the Philippines (pp. 3504-18).
14. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6066 (pp. 3518-41).
During the debate Rep. Stefan, Nebr., spoke in favor of the State Department's program of international information and cultural affairs (pp. 3523-4), and Rep. Vocys, Ohio, criticized the program (pp. 3539-41). Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, spoke in opposition to Federal grants to States, mentioning the school lunch program specifically, and inserted a table showing the grants to States for this program (pp. 3535-7).
14. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Stevenson, Wis., criticized OPA regulations on cream and butter and stated that Government agencies "must not aid the oleo interests to supplant the creamery butter industry in this country" (pp. 3545-9).
15. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Savage, Wash., urged an exposure of the "deliberate misrepresentations of facts" by the private power lobbies (pp. 3542-5).
16. RECLAMATION. Rep. Patterson, Calif., called for support of the projects proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation in Calif. (p. 3551).
17. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment, H. R. 6064, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (H. Rept. 1923) (p. 3552).
18. PRICE CONTROL. Received from the N. Y. League of Women Shoppers, a resolution endorsing the continuation of the OPA (p. 3553).
19. SURPLUS PROPERTY; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Stigler, Okla., criticized the allocation of surplus tractors to UMRRA rather than to veterans (p. 3503).

BILLS INTRODUCED

20. CROP INSURANCE. S. 2049, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to permit the purchase of insured commodities on the futures market, and S. 2050, by Sen. Thomas, Okla., to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to permit insurance on wheat, cotton, and flax in terms of dollars. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 3464.)
21. FORESTRY. S. 2052, by Sen. Briggs, Mo., and H.R. 6075, by Rep. Zimmerman, Mo., to establish a national memorial forest park in Mo. as a memorial to World War II veterans. To Public Lands and Surveys Committees (p. 3464, 3553.)

Page 26, line 6, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 26, line 12, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 26, line 22, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 26, line 11, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 27, line 18, after "addition" insert "to."

Page 27, line 23, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 28, line 3, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 28, line 10, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 28, line 14, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 28, line 22, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 29, line 8, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 29, line 19, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 29, line 22, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 30, line 5, add "s" to "Philippine."

Page 30, line 6, delete "Islands."

Page 30, line 10, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 30, line 12, delete "Philippine Commonwealth (or the Philippine Republic)," and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 31, line 16, after "exclusion", insert "or."

Page 31, line 16, delete the word "or" at the end of the line.

Page 31, line 17, delete "registration of aliens:" and insert "except registration and fingerprinting as provided in the Alien Registration Act of 1940 (8 U. S. C. 451, et seq.):".

Page 32, line 5, delete "Philippine Government" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 32, line 13, after "title" insert a comma and the words "except the last proviso to subsection (d) of this section,".

Page 32, line 17, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 32, line 19, delete "Philippine Islands" and insert in lieu thereof "Philippines."

Page 32, line 22, add an "s" to "Philippine."

Page 32, line 23, delete "Islands."

Page 33, after line 3, insert the following:

"Sec. 402. On and after the date upon which the Philippines attain their independence the power, authority, duties, and functions authorized under this act to be exercised by the High Commissioner to the Philippines shall vest in and be exercised by such representative or representatives of the United States as shall be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States.

Insert a new title, as follows:

"TITLE V—RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES

"Sec. 501. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000,000 for the restoration, repair of damage to and improvement of lands and buildings referred to in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of section 3 of Public Law No. 300, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session (53 Stat. 1226), and for the acquisition or construction of additional buildings to house the civil agencies, including the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States operating in the Philippine Islands."

Insert a new title, as follows:

"TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Sec. 601. No payments under title I of this act in excess of \$500 shall be made until an executive agreement shall have been entered into between the President of the United States and the President of the Philippines, and such agreements shall have become effective according to its terms, providing for trade relations between the United

States and the Philippines, and which agreement shall also provide for the same offenses, and penalties upon conviction thereof, as are set forth in section 107 and section 108 of title I of this act.

"Sec. 602. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: Page 25, line 2, after the word "time", insert a comma and the following: "but not later than the fiscal year 1950."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, under title III the amount of \$120,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated, which will be allocated by the President from time to time for the purpose of permitting certain Federal agencies to cooperate with the Philippine Government and officials in rebuilding their public and civilian economy, such as public roads, harbor facilities, hospitals, fisheries, and so forth. It permits certain selected Filipino individuals to be trained in some of our academies, such as the Merchant Marine Academy. Some of the sections are limited in the time that the funds can be used, and others are not limited. The purpose of the amendment which I have offered is to make certain that the expenditure of this \$120,000,000 shall not carry on beyond the fiscal year 1950.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Is this \$120,000,000 in addition to the \$400,000,000?

Mr. COLE of New York. It is in addition to the \$400,000,000.

Mr. RICH. So that it is \$520,000,000?

Mr. COLE of New York. Well, it is more than that, it is \$620,000,000.

Mr. RICH. That is what I wanted to find out. I have been trying to find out what the total sum of the bill entails. It is \$620,000,000?

Mr. COLE of New York. Four hundred million dollars is authorized to pay damage claims and \$100,000,000 worth of surplus property is authorized to be used in rebuilding Filipino public property. In addition to that \$120,000,000 is authorized for continued Federal assistance under title III. That is the authorization to which I am making reference now.

Mr. RICH. I hope that the House in handling these bills in the future, when we try to find out what a bill entails, will give a complete and concise statement of just the amount that is involved in each one of these bills.

Mr. COLE of New York. I am quite certain that the report contains all of these figures.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The \$100,000,000 worth of property is property that is

already in the Philippine Islands, and does not entail any additional cost, and would cost considerable to bring back to this country, is that not correct?

Mr. COLE of New York. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. With reference to surplus property, the \$100,000,000, is that based on original cost of the surplus property, or is it based on some other valuation?

Mr. JUDD. It is based on a fair valuation to be determined by the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.

Mr. CHURCH. Is not that very indefinite?

Mr. COLE of New York. Can the gentleman suggest to us any better way of measuring the value of the surplus property to be made available?

Mr. CHURCH. Not at the moment.

Mr. COLE of New York. I am sure the committee is receptive to any constructive suggestions.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD, is on the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and perhaps his judgment should be followed.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. I subscribe to the theory that the gentleman advances in putting a limitation on this, but I wonder if 1950 is not a little too close. For instance, the boys that go to those academies and train for officers in the future Filipino merchant marine can hardly complete courses within that time. You will not have them here for another year or two, then you top the thing off by 1950. I wonder if the gentleman has given thought to that sort of thing.

Mr. COLE of New York. The reason I selected the year 1950 is that some of the programs were limited to that period of time.

Mr. MILLER of California. That is right; I appreciate that.

Mr. COLE of New York. I can appreciate the complications such as the gentleman has suggested, and am sure that if this amendment is adopted those will be considered when the bill goes to conference, and it will be worked out satisfactorily.

Mr. MILLER of California. I just wanted to make sure of that.

Mr. BELL. I see no objection to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, the first of a series of amendments I intend to offer.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 31, line 1, after "year" and preceding the comma, insert the words "prior to July 1, 1950."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, each of these four amendments supplements the amendment that has just been adopted, but I think they should be adopted to make sure there are definite limits to the program for training Filipinos in merchant marine, fisheries, weather bureau, and so forth. If the Members will look on page 31 of the bill, line 6, and read with me that sentence, you will see that it authorizes Filipino midshipmen to be trained under other authorizations than those carried in this act. It says beginning in line 6 on page 31:

The persons receiving instruction under authority of this section shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments, to be paid from the same appropriations, and, subject to such exceptions as may be determined by the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission as cadet midshipmen at the Merchant Marine Academy.

They are to be trained under other funds than the funds authorized under this act and are not covered by the limitation of the amendment by the gentlemen from New York. Therefore, I think we ought to put in line 1 the amendment that has just been read, so that the subsection will start:

The Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, is hereby authorized to permit not exceeding 50 Filipinos each year prior to July 1, 1950, to be designated by the President of the Philippines—

And so on. Then it will be clear that we are not authorizing appointments to be made after that date, although after being appointed I think they ought to be allowed to complete their training. I hope that this amendment will be accepted. If when July 1, 1950, comes there is evidence more Filipinos should be trained, we can extend the date. Without this amendment it appears men could be appointed each year indefinitely. If then one day we would have to cut them off, it might look as if we were short-changing them or going back on a promise. I hope the chairman will accept the amendment.

Mr. BELL. I see no objection to the amendment, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 32, line 2, after "year" insert "prior to July 1, 1950."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, this is exactly the same thing.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 32, line 25; after "year" insert "prior to July 1, 1950."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 36, line 10, after "year" insert "prior to July 1, 1950."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: On page 6, line 24, after "corporation" insert "(composed of individuals otherwise qualified)."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, my attention has just been called to a situation which was not considered by the committee at the time the bill was under deliberation.

The House will note that an individual claimant for reimbursement of property damaged by reason of the war must be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or if not a citizen of either of those two nations, then he must be a resident of the Philippines for a period of 5 years, providing he is a citizen of a nation which grants reciprocal benefits to American citizens damaged in those foreign countries by the war. In addition to those individuals who can qualify as claimants, subparagraph 4 further provides that any unincorporated association, trust, or corporation can qualify as a claimant. Therefore, it is entirely possible that an unincorporated association consisting entirely of Japanese nationals living in the Philippine Islands or nationals of any country other than the United States or the Philippines could come in and qualify under the provisions of this bill. The amendment which I have offered is drawn rather hastily and perhaps does not correctly cover the situation, but in order that something may be contained in the bill that the conferees can consider when they meet to iron out these differences between the two measures, I suggest the favorable consideration of this amendment.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may have permission to sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

PAN AMERICAN DAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings whereby House Resolution 522 was agreed to on February 13, 1946, be vacated, and I ask for its present consideration for the purpose of offering an amendment thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives hereby designates Monday, April 15, 1946, for the celebration of Pan America Day during which no business or remarks except appropriate to such an occasion may occur.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: On page 1, lines 3 and 4, after the word "Day", strike out the words "during which no business or remarks except appropriate to such occasion may occur", and insert "on which day remarks appropriate to such occasion may occur."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue during the remainder of the day, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], the ranking minority member, and myself; and that the first paragraph of the bill be read for amendment at the conclusion of general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, do I correctly understand that the request of the gentleman is that debate go on throughout the day and that no time limit is being set for general debate?

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. The first paragraph of the bill will be read after general debate has been concluded?

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 6056, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, your committee has labored long on this bill. We started immediately upon our return from the Christmas holidays, and we have been in session almost daily ever since.

I want to pay tribute to my colleagues on the committee on both sides of the aisle.

I should like to open discussion on this bill with a thought which I and the committee generally have had for curtailing expenditures in the legislative establishments.

The change from war to peace and the further increased Federal indebtedness gives added reason for the reduction of Federal activities by the elimination of many desirable and well-meaning functions and the retention only of those functions which are necessary to the proper administration of Government and the maintenance of the national economy and the national welfare. Increases have been allowed in a number of projects which seem to the committee to be necessary to reestablish our peacetime economy but the committee wishes to state at this time that as reconversion progresses it will become increasingly more determined to limit appropriations, not only to the extent of eliminating increases but even reducing the base on which those increases are established. There seems to have developed during the war years what some have termed a "spending psychology" and the committee is fearful that this spending psychology has become somewhat too deeply entrenched in the minds of the officials responsible for the operation of our Federal establishments. It must be eliminated.

There can, of course, be no such thing as a return to conditions which existed prior to the war years. Responsibilities of Government have increased through the enactment of additional legislation, wages are on a higher level, certain war-created activities must be continued for some time, and problems attendant to the reestablishment of our national economy have arisen. All call for increased activity on the part of the Federal Government. Nevertheless, a concerted effort must be made by all concerned to reduce the cost and limit the size of our Government. It would seem to the committee to be more logical for the departmental officials who are more familiar with their activities to initiate reductions in expenditures, rather than to have them reduced by the committee, pursuing, perforce at times, an arbitrary course.

We of the committee are also becoming increasingly cognizant of the apparent lack of alertness on the part of the agencies and departments of the Government embraced by the bill with respect to keeping alive and current the legislative mandates under which they operate. The activities of many bureaus and other subdivisions are based on statutes enacted 50 or 100 years ago. While this legislation may have served a purpose at the time of its enactment, or

even for many years after its enactment, much of it is outmoded and does not serve the present needs of the Nation. The departments and agencies whose activities are based on such antiquated legislation should make it their business to suggest from time to time revisions in order that we may more clearly define the functions of government as between the various units of organization. On the other hand, there are agencies operating on enabling legislation that was drawn on such broad terms as to enable them to justify almost any conceivable activity thereunder.

I want to take this opportunity to suggest that the Bureau of the Budget devote more time to the over-all coordination of the functions and activities of the various departments and agencies of government generally and less to the issuance of directives governing details of administrative management and planning. There is too much duplication of effort in the Government, and the Bureau of the Budget, as the central coordinating agency of all functions of the executive establishment, is the logical and only organization to undertake this reform.

It has come to the attention of the committee that many inequities have been permitted to creep into the Federal salary structure with respect to the classification of positions in the executive department. It was generally admitted, for instance, that positions established in the war agencies were rated higher in salary than positions in the old-line agencies, the reason given being that the Government had to recruit a high grade of personnel in a short period of time and also that the employees engaged were entitled to somewhat more consideration because of the fact that their positions were of a temporary nature.

It has now developed, however, that many of these employees have been transferred to the old-line agencies of the Government at the same salary rates, the only changes effected being in the names of the agencies at the head of their job-description sheets. This has had a very detrimental effect on the morale of the older employees, who have served in these agencies for many years prior to the war and who stayed at their posts during the war.

It is my personal belief that the magnitude and responsibilities of our Federal Government demand the retention of the highest-type employees that can be secured. It is realized that the Federal establishments cannot under all circumstances compete with the salary structure obtained in private enterprise. However, it would seem that there is too much at stake in the control and direction of our national economy to permit the employment of any other but the highest type of individual.

I am for adequate salaries. It does seem to me that the present system with respect to employment and retention of these more qualified employees could be considerably improved upon, and I strongly urge that the Civil Service Commission take such steps as may be required to eliminate the inequalities that have come to light during the hearings on the pending bill.

I am aware of the fact that a number of the Members of the House have attempted to reduce the activities of some of the agencies to a prewar level. I also, would like to see this accomplished. However, it appears to me that the facts are such as to make this objective impossible of accomplishment, and I am speaking only for the four activities encompassed in this bill. Cost of government has grown, not so much because of increased salaries, increased costs necessitated by the 40-hour workweek, the Ramspeck Act, and other uncontrollable items, but primarily because of the fact that the steady enactment of additional legislation imposes additional responsibilities on the executive departments.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. I wish to concur with what the gentleman has said. He is a great member of this committee. I should like to ask the gentleman this question: What percentage of the appropriation being made available in this bill are fixed by statutory authorization? It must be tremendous, something that the Appropriations Committee cannot do anything about.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Mr. NORRELL. Can the gentleman venture a statement as to the percent?

Mr. RABAUT. I cannot say offhand, but it is substantial.

Mr. NORRELL. Would the gentleman say that 75 or 80 percent is covered by statute?

Mr. RABAUT. Much more than that.

Insofar as the bill before you is concerned, we must add the problems which have arisen as a result of the war and the projects within some of the departments which would have been carried on had it not been for the war and for the resumption of which some provision is made in the bill.

The total of the Budget estimates for the four departments is something over \$415,000,000. The reduction effected by the committee totals a little over \$56,000,000, or something over 13.5 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The amount of \$104,700,000 is being recommended for this Department. This is an increase of some \$11,000,000 over the current year's requirements and a reduction of a little over \$23,000,000 in the budget estimates. I do not subscribe fully to the saying that diplomacy is cheap and war is expensive—they are both expensive—however, a comparison of these costs have certainly brought me to the realization that we cannot afford in the future to be too parsimonious with that Department of our Government created to maintain the peace. By that I do not mean that the Department should proceed on a continuing and indiscriminate expansion of its activities. I personally am not satisfied with the present organizational structure of this Department and have so expressed myself during the hearings and in the report on the bill now before you. However, I do not feel that this is the time for a too radical reduction. The world is still in a turmoil and this Nation

must continue to keep its eyes and ears open as to the political and economic developments throughout the rest of the world. The rapid methods of transportation and communication have brought the individual nations of this world much closer together and has made each realize that the problems of one nation, no matter how small, are increasingly becoming the problems of all nations. No matter how hard we may try, we cannot, in my opinion, at least, revert to the isolationism of the prewar years.

Considering on an over-all basis the amount of \$11,300,000, representing the increase over the current year, the figure would not seem large in view of the fact that there is included in the bill four new items, namely, \$10,000,000 for the information and cultural program; approximately \$8,000,000 for the beginning of construction of a dam on the Rio Grande in conformity with a treaty between this country and Mexico; the amount of \$6,300,000 for United States participation in the United Nations; and the amount of \$700,000 for the foreign economic liquidation program.

I want to say a word about the informational and cultural relations program. Personally, I do not think that there has been in the past enough interchange of information among the nations of the world. Without being a student of the causes of war, one cannot help but feel that even this last war might have been averted had we had greater understanding between the peoples of the world. Perhaps history some day will prove or disprove this thought. Furthermore, I do not think that this country can afford at this time to sit idly by while our motives and intentions are being misrepresented by one or two nations to the rest of the peoples of the world. I feel very strongly that something must be done to protect our interests in this regard.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Am I correct in inferring from the gentleman's remarks that if this congressional committee had not gone and checked up on the situation this exchange of surplus property for buildings for our foreign service would not have been effected?

Mr. RABAUT. I am very certain that the gentleman is correct. The thought was born in the minds of this committee, and the committee was so interested in it that they appointed a subcommittee of two, when we were in Paris, to fly to London to confer and to present our views to the Secretary of State who was there at that time.

Mr. JUDD. I want to congratulate the committee and at the same time express my chagrin as well as shame that the executive agencies of the Government would not be on the alert constantly to protect every interest of the country along that line.

Mr. RABAUT. I will say further to the gentleman that it results in a tremendous saving, because these surplus properties are distributed all over the world. We make them available to the country where they are located, and in

exchange we take real estate which will be used to house our foreign service all over the world.

Mr. JUDD. Obviously it is a very good proposition. I am only overwhelmed with surprise that we had to get members of a legislative body to see the necessity of it and push it through. That is what surprises me.

Mr. RABAUT. As you have already seen in the papers, the amount of something over \$4,150,000 requested for the intelligence program has been eliminated. It was felt that the program would merely create another superstructure within the Department and that little or nothing additional to what the Department is already doing would be accomplished.

I would like to advise the membership that the report of the Appropriations Subcommittee, having jurisdiction over the Department of State, has included in the hearings under the caption "Foreign service" its report on the recent trip to Europe.

A number of unsatisfactory conditions with respect to the operation of our foreign service establishments were disclosed and appropriate recommendations were made for the correction or elimination of these conditions.

I am also happy to inform the membership that the committee had considerable success with respect to the acquisition of properties abroad through surplus material disposals and lend-lease settlements.

Briefly I want to report that agreements concerning the acquisition of properties concluded or awaiting signatures total \$66,222,000. Of this amount, \$38,272,000 have been concluded and are now in effect. In addition to this there are pending agreements in the amount of \$35,000,000. These agreements have been concluded or are presently being negotiated with 20 different countries.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The bill includes something over \$95,000,000 for this Department, a reduction of about \$10,500,000 under the current year's requirements and \$1,600,000 under the Budget estimates. I might also add that the 1946, or current, appropriation is approximately \$11,000,000 under the appropriations for the fiscal year 1945. This Department is primarily a service department, the extent of whose activities depend on the criminal and civil statutes in force. The activity within this Department calling for the largest appropriation continues to be the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for which the amount of \$28,700,000 is recommended. This is a decrease of more than \$8,000,000 under the current year's requirements. This bureau is still burdened with work as a result of the war, such as war frauds work, apprehension of escaped prisoners of war, war-risk insurance work, and others. Director Hoover was also very apprehensive as to the sufficiency of funds for this next year because of the possibility of a crime wave which, experience shows, seems to follow every war. I personally feel that we must be prepared to cope with such a condition should it arise.

Some aspects of the crime wave, particularly with respect to youth in crime,

are discussed in the following testimony of Director Hoover, which I quote:

The matter of youth in crime is one of our greatest problems today. We in law enforcement—local, State, and Federal—view this increase in crime with great concern. I have always said that much of this type of crime is due to parental laxity. You cannot have teen-age hoodlumism unless there is parental laxity—and it is always present—in the home from which the hoodlum comes. The outdoor haunts, the dives, the street corner that he hangs out on, and the crowd he goes with—all point to the lack of parental discipline. This is the problem which I think the adults of this country must recognize and take steps to cope with it.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. Is the gentleman reading from Mr. Hoover's testimony?

Mr. RABAUT. I am reading from Mr. Hoover's statement.

Mr. PITTENGER. I suppose at some appropriate time the gentleman will tell us how much money he wants to spend in peacetime more than he did during the war. I understand the bill generally increases expenditures.

Mr. RABAUT. Our bill carries a reduction of \$8,000,000 for Mr. Hoover.

Mr. PITTENGER. I was told by one of the committee members, not with reference to Mr. Hoover, but generally speaking, that the sum total of the appropriations for these departments is over \$40,000,000 more than it was last year. I wonder if that is true.

Mr. RABAUT. I just finished telling the committee the whole story. I do not know whether or not the gentleman was here.

Mr. PITTENGER. I was here.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How much does the bill carry?

Mr. RABAUT. I will come to that in a minute. I want to finish this statement first.

I am quoting from Mr. Hoover's testimony:

For instance, 21 percent of the arrests today involve youngsters under 21 years of age. There are more arrests at the age of 17—

Mind you, 17. Take that home to your district when you return, and make a statement about it. We should be interested in the youth of this country.

There are more arrests at the age of 17 than at any other age, and thereafter there is a decrease in the arrests under 21.

It will be observed that in connection with the arrests of youths from the ages of 16 to 24, the age of 17 is high and from that time it goes on down. The arrests under 21 for the first 9 months of this year showed that 15 percent of all murders in this country are committed by persons under 21 years, 36 percent of all robberies are committed by persons under 21, 51 percent of all burglaries are committed by persons under 21, 34 percent of all thefts are committed by persons under 21, 26 percent of all crimes of arson are committed by persons under 21, 30 percent of all rapes are committed by persons under 21, and 62 percent of all car thefts are committed by persons under 21. These are figures that come in from all parts of the country.

What I want to bring out is that the age of 17 is an age closely allied with the graduation age of high-school students. There must be something wrong some place in the homes and in the schools of this Nation that brings about a report such as I am making here today.

It is high time that those in charge of educational facilities in this Nation use the slogan of the railroads. "Stop, look, and listen." Over and above that, they should act, act in devotion to America—act in devotion to its homes—act—for heaven's sake, act.

The amount of \$24,500,000 included for the Immigration and Naturalization Service is a reduction both under the current years requirements and under the Budget estimates. There is no doubt but what, as transportation facilities become increasingly available, responsibilities of this Service will increase proportionately. The Commissioner told the subcommittee that a rather serious situation prevails along the Mexican border and that his border patrol is inadequately staffed to guard this area of our country properly. However, it is doubted that this border could be guarded effectively even if the personnel on the border patrol was quadrupled, and the subcommittee suggested to the Service that a more effective liaison be developed and maintained between the Service and the authorities of the States and municipalities along the border.

The operating costs for the Federal Prison System are mostly a matter of calculation. The estimates of the prison population, on which requests for funds have been based, have been surprisingly accurate for the past several years. For example, the estimate for this year were based on the population of 19,000 prisoners. As of the date of the hearings, there was a total of 18,669 prisoners. The estimates for next year is based on a total of 21,000 prisoners, the increase being attributable in large measure to the court-martial prisoners taken over from the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The amount included in the bill for this Department is \$143,000,000, an increase of nearly \$40,000,000 over the current year's requirements and a decrease of approximately \$31,000,000 under the Budget estimates. The largest items of increase allowed are as follows: Approximately \$3,500,000 for the office of the Secretary, which amount, however, includes an increase of \$3,100,000 for technical and scientific services. This activity is the outgrowth of the old National Inventors Council and still does a small portion of its previous work in the interest of national security. The group of 19 eminent American scientists and industrialists are still serving this activity on a nonsalaried basis. The major portion of the work in this unit, however, is that of analyzing, translating, and distributing scientific and technical data captured in Germany, and to some extent in Japan. It was testified that the classification of these data for the use of American business is perhaps the only reparation this country will receive from this war, and this is probably true.

The bill contains the amount of a little over \$28,000,000 for the Bureau of the Census, an increase of nearly \$19,500,000 over the current year's appropriation and a decrease of \$5,350,000 under the Budget estimates. In the amount recommended are included \$10,000,000 for the census of business and \$5,000,000 for census of manufactures, which are new items, not provided for in the current year's appropriation. The subcommittee had considerable discussion concerning these two items, both during the hearings and in executive session, and it was finally concluded by the majority of the subcommittee that these functions should be started at this time. The dislocations caused by the war and the fact that such censuses could not be taken during the war make these two activities necessary at this time. The country must have bench-mark data on which the development and progress of our economy are to be based. While the census of religious bodies is not specifically mentioned in the bill, as are not the other censuses taken under this item, it was the committee's intent that the census of religious bodies be taken, and it was thus provided.

For the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the bill contains the amount of \$63,450,000, an increase of something over \$7,000,000 over the current year's requirements and a decrease of nearly \$11,000,000 under the budget estimates. The renewed activity in the domestic and foreign aviation, making necessary additions to our Federal airways, as well as the modernization of our airways, and the additional cost in maintaining these airways is the major cause of the increase. In addition to that, the great number of airplanes that are expected to be in production and in the air during the next year will cause additional responsibilities in the Safety Regulation Division.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. This bill carries something like \$400,000,000. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 80]

Allen, Ill.	Curley	Hébert
Anderson, Calif.	Curtis	Heffernan
Auchincloss	Dawson	Hendricks
Baldwin, Md.	Delaney,	Herter
Baldwin, N. Y.	James, J.	Holmes, Mass.
Beall	Delaney,	Hook
Bender	John J.	Howell
Bishop	Dingell	Jarman
Bland	Dirksen	Kefauver
Boykin	Dworshak	Kelly, Ill.
Bradley, Mich.	Fallon	Knutson
Bradley, Pa.	Feighan	Kopplemann
Brumbaugh	Fellows	LaFollette
Buckley	Fisher	Latham
Bunker	Fogarty	Link
Burgin	Fuller	Luce
Butler	Gary	McKenzie
Byrne, N. Y.	Gifford	McMillen, Ill.
Canfield	Goodwin	Miller, Nebr.
Cannon, Fla.	Gorski	Norton
Celler	Granger	O'Brien, Ill.
Chapfield	Griffiths	O'Neal
Clippinger	Gross	Patrick
Cochran	Hall,	Peterson, Fla.
Colmer	Leonard W.	Pfeifer
Courtney	Hancock	Ploeser
Crawford	Harless, Ariz.	Plumley

Powell	Shafer	Wasielewski
Price, Fla.	Sharp	Weaver
Price, Ill.	Sikes	West
Quinn, N. Y.	Smith, Va.	White
Rains	Stewart	Wolcott
Randolph	Sumner, Ill.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Rayfel	Taylor	Wood
Reece, Tenn.	Thom	Woodhouse
Roe, Md.	Thomas, Tex.	
Rogers, N. Y.	Tolan	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. SPARKMAN, having assumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6056) and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 318 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, at the time the point of order of no quorum was made I was talking about the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The bill also includes the amount of \$1,500,000 for what has since become a controversial item, that is, the maintenance and operation of aircraft. The Administration now has 231 airplanes required for use in checking the equipment on Federal airways, transportation purposes in Alaska, and safety-regulation work. The Administration now has approximately a 5-year supply of parts for these airplanes, and it is strongly recommended that the program as developed by Mr. Wright, the Administrator, be put into effect. I am sure that it will result in considerable savings to the taxpayer.

There has come to the attention of the committee an apparent weakness in air-safety regulations insofar as the human element is involved. A mishap occurs, an investigation is made, and there the matter ends. The responsibility for each accident, no matter how minor, should be determined, and if the human factor is involved the person or persons responsible should be grounded or relieved of their duties without pay for a specified period of time. The committee also feels that too much laxity exists with respect to drinking by pilots, not at times of take-off, but the night before. Any pilot who has been drinking the night before is just not in condition to assume responsibility for a load of passengers the next morning. Public safety must be protected vigilantly and at all costs. It is strongly urged that regulations be drafted to require airline companies to give spot and surprise tests to determine the physical fitness of a pilot just before a take-off. It is understood that such tests could be completed within a few minutes, and would have no effect on operating schedules.

The entire increase of \$923,000 over the current year's appropriation for the Coast and Geodetic Survey is due to the necessity for resuming the coastal survey work which was suspended during the war. This service is now having returned to it, from the Navy, three coastal survey vessels which must be manned and maintained. It is likewise behind

in its chart production work and in the maintenance of revisions on the charts which are currently required for nautical and aeronautical purposes.

As for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the bill includes \$7,100,000, an increase of about \$4,250,000 over the current year, but a decrease of \$5,800,000 under the estimates. This activity is the heart of the department and there is no question but what the services of this bureau will be vitally needed in the development of the economy of our Nation during the next few years. Certainly it would seem that the development of positive aids to business and assistance to the exporters and importers of this country will result in a greatly increased national income. In line with this theory, the department proposed to establish 75 field offices throughout the Nation, at a total cost of \$6,500,000. This estimate was reduced by \$4,000,000, allowing only \$2,500,000 with which to set up a greater number of offices but not to be staffed to the extent originally planned in the estimates.

There is very little to say concerning the Patent Office, for which the budget estimates of \$6,027,000 were approved. They are so far behind in the examination of patent applications, it is doubted that they will be able to keep their heads above water even with this amount.

The National Bureau of Standards shows an increase of something over \$2,250,000 over the current year's requirements. Approximately \$1,000,000 of the increase is for specialized equipment required in the study of X and beta radiation and \$600,000 is for the improvement of buildings and facilities which were neglected during the war.

The bill contains the amount of \$16,300,000 for the Weather Bureau, a reduction of something over \$2,800,000 in their regular activities. The budget estimates called for approximately \$9,000,000 to be expended for aviation weather service. It was the thought of the subcommittee that this Bureau is going to the extremes in furnishing weather service to the air-line industries and also that perhaps the air-line industries might be requested to share a portion of this cost since they are the beneficiaries of this specialized service.

In addition to the above Weather Bureau reduction, the subcommittee eliminated the amount of \$1,750,000 for the completion of the Weather Bureau Building, on the premise that what building materials are available could be used to better advantage for general housing purposes.

THE JUDICIARY

The appropriation of \$15,850,000 is included in the bill for this activity, an increase of \$118,000 over the current year and a decrease of \$734,000 under the budget estimates. The major increases, offset by decreases in other items, are for salaries and expenses in the Court of Claims, necessitated by the increased activity of the court under the Contract Settlement Act, and an increase of \$265,000 for miscellaneous salaries. This last increase is more apparent than real, by virtue of the fact that there was ab-

sorbed during the current year in this item, for requirements under the Pay Act, approximately the same amount. There is \$100,000 additional for the salaries of court reporters to provide court reporters for the courts that could not be provided for under the reduced expenditures for the current year.

I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] for a question.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You were speaking a while ago about delinquency among children. Does that not grow out of the fact that the children are not being trained at home as they were in years gone by—not supervised at home? We have been looking to the Federal Government altogether too much?

Mr. RABAUT. I have not implied that the Federal Government was responsible for the delinquency of children.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I did not say you; I said the people generally.

Mr. RABAUT. I said there were three agencies that should have a deep interest in the children, and I put them in an order. First, the home; second, the school; and, third, the church.

I said, however, there is a very close proximity to the high school graduating age, which is usually 18, and the 17-year age which is the top age in crime today. So there must be something wrong somewhere, and I am just calling it to the attention of the educational people of this Nation. Does the gentleman disagree with me?

Mr. HOFFMAN. As I understood the gentleman's reference, he was calling attention to the lack of training or something that was wrong because so many of the younger people are being arrested for criminal action; and my thought was that part of that condition was due to the fact that we are not taking care of our own children in our own homes as we should, but are relying altogether too much upon Federal agencies. The Federal Government is sticking its fingers into everything, into the schools, into the homes, to such an extent that there is no home training in some localities as there was in days gone by.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not think the Federal Government is doing anything about it inasmuch as the gentleman has asserted the viewpoint he has. I hope the gentleman is not trying to lecture me because I have nine children and feel I have been successful with them.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am not lecturing the gentleman; I would not be so presumptuous. I do not even know what the gentleman's conclusions were as to the remedy. As I understand, the gentleman is just complaining because the children of today are not all they should be.

Mr. RABAUT. I am complaining of a condition that the gentleman from Michigan and every other Member of this body can take home to his own district and shout it from the curbstones of every corner. It is something that demands correction. The crime wave in this country is a thing that has astounded every decent person. I hope the gentleman does not disagree with that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not disagree with that.

Mr. RABAUT. It is apparent any place one looks; and the top age of those who commit these crimes is 17 years.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; the gentleman will not find any such condition as he has been pointing out in the rural districts; he will not find it in the Fourth District of Michigan. He might find it in Detroit but not on the western side of the State.

Mr. RABAUT. If the gentleman will listen a moment, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover said this report comes from every section of the country, and that includes the gentleman's district. They have gone all over the country.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That statement is not in accord with the facts; that is all. It does not exist in rural western Michigan.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. DOYLE. I think it is proper at this time in view of the distinguished gentleman's remarks about the problem of juvenile delinquency to call the attention of the House to the fact that 2 weeks ago, before I went home just for a moment on account of critical illness, I filed House Resolution 595 which calls for a Nation-wide study and survey and report back on this very problem of juvenile delinquency as it relates to the whole Nation. It does not sponsor any bill or any particular theory but is just intended to get at the facts, whatever they may be.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. I believe the gentleman in my absence made a statement about a census of religious bodies.

Mr. RABAUT. I did.

Mr. CELLER. As I understand it, and after conversation had with Dr. Eckler of the Census Bureau the language on page 52 of the bill is not sufficiently broad to require the Director of the Census to make that census of religious bodies which is asked for by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, various Catholic societies, and Jewish societies. Will the gentleman explain about that census a little further?

Mr. RABAUT. I included in my remarks this morning with a moral persuasion to the Department and by direction of the committee, as far as this census is concerned, what we desire and what we say must be done.

Mr. CELLER. Would the mere statement of the committee be a directive to the Director of the Census? As I understand, back in 1902 the Census Act gave permission to the Director of the Census to make a census of religious bodies. That act was amended in 1906 again authorizing but not expressly directing the Director of the Census to make such a census. The language still remains permissive and the general appropriation is \$13,000,000. If perchance the \$13,000,000 is exhausted by the other enumerations that the Director makes there would not be any money left to make the permissive census of the religious bodies.

Mr. RABAUT. I understand the gentleman's inquiry, and I want to quote my remarks made this morning:

While the census of religious bodies is not specifically mentioned in the bill as are not the other censuses taken under this item, it was the committee's intent that the census of religious bodies be taken and it was thus provided.

That will take care of the religious census.

Mr. CELLER. I thank the gentleman for his observation. Would there be any objection to mentioning on page 52 that the amount usually appropriated of \$250,000 shall be used for that purpose? What objection would there be to that?

Mr. RABAUT. The bill will be read for amendment on tomorrow, and it can be taken up at that time.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. PHILBIN. Is there any provision in this measure for increasing the salaries of the regular district Federal court judges?

Mr. RABAUT. There is not. That is not done in this bill.

Mr. PHILBIN. There is a provision in this bill for increasing the salaries of the judges of the Court of Claims?

Mr. RABAUT. No; not any increases in salaries.

Mr. PHILBIN. There is no provision for salary increases of any Federal judges?

Mr. RABAUT. No.

Mr. PHILBIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, the bill we present today carries appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year 1947. As the ranking minority member of your subcommittee, I wish to pay a tribute to the chairman and other members of the committee who have been working on this bill diligently for many days. I want to especially commend the committee clerk, Mr. Corhal D. Orescan, for his valuable and efficient assistance to the committee and especially for his unusual ability in getting the bill in shape after many perplexing changes have been made.

Mr. Chairman, we have lost two valuable members of this committee, the gentleman from North Carolina, the Honorable JOHN KERR, a great statesman, a man who has been my friend and adviser through 12 years of my service here. He has now assumed the chairmanship of another very important subcommittee; and the gentleman from Illinois, Hon. TOM O'BRIEN, who has become a member of the Ways and Means Committee. We have added to our committee the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], who are very able, and we welcome them to membership on this committee which deals with problems that are so important that I hope many Members will remain on the floor during the reading of the bill because there are many controversial items in it. We also have as members of that committee the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE].

The bill was especially hard to draw up due to the fact that two of the Departments, namely Department of State and the Department of Commerce, are being reorganized and expanded. In my opinion, this is one of the most important bills ever brought before this House.

It contains many increases in the total amounts, in the number of employees and in the functions of the various departments as compared with the bill we presented to you last year. While your committee made many decreases in the bill as compared to the amounts of money originally requested, additional decreases may be suggested in committee as the bill is being read for amendments.

The grand total of this bill \$358,825,758, as compared with \$318,314,999 during the fiscal year 1946. These totals include the increases in salaries called for in Public Law No. 106. This shows an increase in this bill of \$40,510,759 as compared with the 1946 figure. The three departments, originally asked for \$415,017,688. The gigantic increase in this bill even though the war is over is accounted for by the proposed great expansions in the Departments of Commerce and State. Two new items in Commerce include the business and manufacturers census which accounts for \$15,000,000 of the increase. The reclassification of positions and the transferring into the regular services of various war agencies represents much of this huge increase. In the Department of Commerce the increases are greatest and are explained by the fact that Commerce has been more or less dormant during the war and is now in need of some expansion.

The greatest increase in the number of employees is found in the Commerce and State Departments. In 1946 Commerce had 21,870 man-years. This Department originally requested 38,670 man-years for 1947, and the committee cuts should decrease this request to approximately 30,000 man-years, which still represents a large increase of man-years for this department. The Department of State, which had 13,165 man-years in 1946 requested 20,185 man-years for 1947. Your committee made cuts in this request which would trim its figure down to around 17,000 man-years for 1947 for the Department of State, which would still show a large increase in the number of employees for this ever-expanding department.

A number of requests for new divisions in the Department of State were rather confusing due to the fact that these divisions were not broken down in the committee print in such a way that members of the committee could readily determine the break-down in number of employees and functions. These new divisions cannot be found in the bill which is now in your possession, and Members wishing to learn about same will have to get their information from the reading of the report and the reading of the hearings.

Many details of this bill have been already explained, and although I expect to discuss some other matters more generally when we start reading the bill for amendments at this time, I wish to confine myself to two of the important items,

namely, the Informational Service in the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice.

AN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, these are the days in which all of us are taking inventory. The Members of the House of Representatives are—or they ought to be—deeply concerned with the balancing of the Nation's Budget. Throughout this Republic, families are engaged in a like task, trying to make their income a little more than their expenditure so that the resultant saving will be at the same time a bulwark against possible emergencies and a stake for future progress. That is why it is so important right now, at this very moment, to act to eliminate waste in Government and to make those Federal agencies which survive our careful examination earn every cent of their keep.

It is equally important, however, that, in our patriotic zeal to economize, we do not amputate useful arms of the executive branch and paralyze, either partially or totally, still other useful arms. If we helped to bring about this condition, we should be as deserving of censure as if we permitted reckless expenditure of the American taxpayers' money. We must watch with equal vigilance against the harmful effects of unchecked spending and the harmful effects of hamstringing governmental efficiency. That, under the Constitution, is the double responsibility of this body.

It has been brought forcibly to my attention—as I know it has been brought to your attention—that in this first year of peace some Federal agencies have submitted requests for funds from 50 to 300 percent in excess of like requests for like agencies at any other time in their history. In meeting this challenge, I shall go along with any reasonable paring down of these blueprints for operation during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946.

Within the next few minutes, I intend to examine with you specifically the problem of our underwriting the International Information Program of the Department of State for the coming fiscal year. I have a twofold interest in this particular problem. First, I am interested in it because what action we take in regard to it will set a precedent in regard to our other actions to be taken concerning other phases of government of similar size and requiring similar amounts to keep in operation. Second, I am vitally interested in any organization which has for its job the telling of the American story and the telling of that story everywhere and now.

When the matter of providing appropriations for the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs under Assistant Secretary of State Benton first came before our committee I had formed no set opinion about continuing it. I wondered—I very naturally wondered—whether or not the OIC would be established as a purely propaganda organization; and if it was created for such a purpose, whether or not such propaganda issuing from governmental sources would be necessary or even advisable under the changing condition of foreign affairs. Throughout the time I have been con-

sidering possible appropriations for OIC, I have tried to suggest savings wherever those savings could be brought about without destroying the effectiveness of the task to be accomplished. The recommendations of the Subcommittee on State Department Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations and the recommendations of the entire committee still guide my ultimate decision regarding the OIC. Nevertheless, after a careful, objective study of what the OIC intends to do and what money it needs to do its job, I have come to the conclusion that there is justification for a well-planned, well-supervised, modest program of international information and cultural affairs.

I am not one of those timid souls who cringe at the very word "propaganda." The newspaper who comments editorially on a news story on its front page is carrying on propaganda. I certainly would not advocate the abolishing of the editorial writer who expresses the policy of his paper or support any measure which would infringe in any way upon the absolute freedom of the press. Every commercial you hear over the radio is a form of propaganda. Yet, it would be unfortunate, indeed, if commercials—yes, propaganda commercials—were excluded from the air, for then radio would have to depend upon Government support for its existence and Government-supported radio would be the first step toward the socialization of all our information and communications industries.

Propaganda, as such, is not necessarily evil—and it can be an instrument for good. But, it is the duty of Congress to be on the alert where propaganda is used. We must not be complacent. A good thing may be used for evil purposes. A kitchen knife, made for slicing bread, could be used to kill.

Even under these circumstances, I still believe a modest, purely factual international information program would be a good thing. I base my conclusions on hard facts gained from our experience in the late war.

The Office of War Information was set up as a psychological warfare weapon. In spite of the widespread criticism of OWI—part of which was justified—it helped to shorten the shooting war and thus to save American lives. It did this through a consistent policy of telling the truth about what America was thinking and doing to the brave resistance groups in enemy-occupied countries, to neutral nations, to our allies and to our enemies. Congress itself contributed in no small degree to the success of this psychological warfare. I am reliably informed that 111 Members of Congress took part in preparing material for broadcasts, statements which were published in the newspapers of neutral nations for infiltration into enemy and enemy-controlled areas, pamphlets which were dropped by our planes over contested regions, and articles for underground newspapers and magazines, as well as regular commentaries for particular areas.

I am convinced that those of us who worked with the OWI in this endeavor told the truth as we saw it. For my own

part, I have seen psychological warfare in action especially in the Philippines. In the crucial Philippines, our words of encouragement, counsel and advice reached the fierce-fighting Filipino guerrillas, counteracted their almost daily dosage of Japanese propaganda and helped to mold them into one of the most efficient guerrilla fighting forces anywhere on record.

We are not at war today. We do not need the tremendous overseas informational machine which was necessary during the war. We can get along with one only a third as large. But, we do need to give truth to foreign peoples. We do need to tell the American story. We do need—and I coin a word—"psychological peace-fare".

Today, we are faced with the ominous certainty of communism spreading over vast regions of Europe and Asia. They, these hungry, desperate people, are the "rice Christians" of our generations. They do not think things through. They only act for survival. They are ready to accept that ideology which feeds them, which promises to feed them or which consistently takes the credit for feeding them. They are ready to follow anybody or any way of life which provides a measure of security and something to eat. Foreign governments, especially that of the Soviet Union, have embarked on a program of claiming credit for all attempts to bring relief to these suffering, bewildered peoples. They have been deluged with waves of misinformation about the United States and the intentions of the American people to the extent that within 8 months after the end of the war in Europe a wall has grown up between us and many of those captive nations, a wall which Soviet propaganda is building higher and higher.

This very day, Britain is broadcasting to the hunger areas and, as reported in the New York Times of March 19, they have even instituted Russian-language broadcasts to the Soviet people whom Ambassador Harriman recently said possessed "60,000 to 70,000 short-wave receiving sets capable of hearing American broadcasts." Without some sort of an international information program, we could never expect to surmount the wall of censorship which intervenes between the American people and those peoples living in the realm of hunger; nor could we expect to reach even a few of the Russian people who have short-wave receiving sets.

It is not a matter of keeping up with the Joneses. We do not anticipate competing with the vast propaganda machines of Britain and Russia. But, we do need—and that need is an urgent, pressing need—a modest, effective oral and visual information program to get the message to the starvation areas of Europe and Asia that our great Nation is united in its desire to be of real help to men and women the world over, to give food for their bodies and hopes of freedom and self-government for their immortal souls. We must give those who hunger after food and hope a true picture of what the United States is and the principles and ideals for which the United States stands.

This can only be done through an international information program—yes, perhaps, small—but efficiently organized, efficiently staffed and efficiently directed. That is the kind of a program which is absolutely necessary to the conduct of our foreign affairs. That is the kind of an international information program which I can support, which I do support, and which I will support.

FBI APPROPRIATION

Mr. Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, realizing fully the necessity for continued economy in Government expenditures, requested of the Bureau of the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 an amount of \$31,605,310. This amount reflected a voluntary reduction on the part of Mr. Hoover in his appropriation request of more than \$4,000,000.

It has been heartening to the members of your committee to note that Mr. Hoover has continuously effected reductions in his appropriation requests for the FBI. The peak year of the FBI, insofar as expenditures are concerned, was 1944, when an amount of \$45,235,679 was expended. The number of persons employed by the FBI was 12,432. Through careful administration, Mr. Hoover has been able to report savings in his appropriations. For the fiscal year 1943, approximately \$1,000,000 was returned by him to the Treasury as savings. During the fiscal year 1944, \$1,500,000 was saved and in the fiscal year 1945, an amount of \$6,810,458 was voluntarily returned by the FBI to the Treasury.

The requests for personnel for the operations of the Bureau have likewise showed a continual decrease. For the fiscal year 1947, Mr. Hoover requested 8,223 employees, of which number 3,000 would be special agents assigned to field investigative work. At the time Mr. Hoover appeared before our committee, he advised that there were actively employed by the FBI, 8,758 persons. His request therefore reflected an actual decrease in persons employed of more than 500. The Bureau of the Budget materially reduced Mr. Hoover's request, allowing only 7,000 employees for the fiscal year 1947, with a total budget estimate of \$28,700,000.

In the amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget, provision was made for the field staff as was originally requested by the FBI. However, a drastic cut was made in the staff at the seat of government. This cut totaled 1,223 persons and as a result it would be necessary for Mr. Hoover to materially curtail the activities of the Fingerprint Division and other divisions of the FBI at the seat of government.

I feel that we can be assured in the future, as we have in the past, that through efficient management, the expenditures of the FBI will be maintained at an absolute minimum.

Mr. Hoover, in his testimony before our committee, advised us that the work of the FBI continues to be extremely heavy. He furnished alarming statistics concerning the crime trends in the country. I feel that the Members of this body should know of the rapid increase in crime which is spreading throughout our country today.

At the present time, the FBI has pending more than 58,000 investigative matters which must receive attention. A great many of these matters do not pertain to internal security matters. We have been advised that crimes such as kidnaping, bank robbery, extortion, prison escapes, thefts of Government property and other such matters are continuing to show an alarming increase. Due to the tremendous bulk of work being referred to the FBI for attention, there are more than 19,000 delinquent investigative matters at present. This delinquency in the handling of work is approximately 38 percent, and when compared with the percentage delinquency of investigative work reported to Congress last year of 33 percent, an increase is reflected.

Last year when I spoke to you concerning the work of the FBI, each field special agent was carrying an average case load of 18.36 cases; today each agent is carrying approximately 20 cases and even though the workweek has been reduced, the staff of the FBI must continue to perform duties greatly in excess of a 40-hour workweek without additional compensation. Crimes of violence, such as kidnaping and bank robbery, cannot be investigated on a time schedule. It is necessary for the agent personnel of the FBI to many times work around the clock in order to bring to successful conclusions many such cases.

During the fiscal year 1945, the FBI secured 13,813 convictions with sentences totaling approximately 32,000 years and with recoveries, fines, and savings totaling \$16,500,000. Through the efforts of its investigative staff, 8,955 fugitives, who were wanted for violations of the Federal statutes, were located by the Bureau.

In addition to the criminal work which must be handled by the FBI, there is a great bulk of work, the result of the recent war, which has been referred to the FBI for handling. At the present time there are thousands of Selective Service Act cases pending attention. These cases are those of individuals who have willfully violated the Selective Training and Service Act laws and who will be apprehended and prosecuted or inducted into the military service. A great many war fraud cases are being referred to the FBI for attention, and through the work of this agency millions of dollars will be saved to the Government. I earnestly suggest that the Members of this body review the hearings on this appropriation so that they will have in their possession detailed information concerning the work and accomplishments of this activity.

The Identification Division work continues in much greater volume than before the war period. The Identification Division of the FBI is receiving in excess of 20,000 sets of fingerprint records daily. These are the records of not only criminals apprehended by police throughout our country but fingerprint records of individuals seeking employment on the most confidential Government projects; of civil-service employees applying for appointment in the Government service; of individuals being inducted, enlisting,

or being commissioned in the military or naval service; and of citizens of the country, recognizing the worth of this particular fingerprint record, filing their fingerprint records for personal reasons and for their future protection.

I feel very keenly that this work must continue. There are more than 100,500,000 sets of fingerprint records on file in this repository at this time. Through the cooperation of the Identification Division of the FBI, local law-enforcement officers throughout not only our country but throughout the world receive information of previous police records of individuals taken into custody by those particular agencies. Through the efforts of this particular division, many individuals, who were applying for positions of trust in the Federal Government service and in national-defense industry during the war period, have been stopped from securing such employment.

At the present time it is particularly important that we have assurance that only those having the highest degree of loyalty be employed by our Government.

I fear that if the operating staff of this particular division is drastically curtailed the country as a whole will suffer due to the FBI not being able to promptly advise local law enforcement officers and Government employment agencies of derogatory criminal information it possesses in its files. I feel that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and since this service has proven itself so admirably during the most critical period in our history we should not at this time, particularly in view of the increasing crime trends in the country, become overconfident and feel that we no longer need the protective service which has been previously rendered by this agency.

Last year when I appeared before you in connection with this particular appropriation, I reported that many thinking citizens felt that it was possible that we might experience a serious postwar crime wave. At that time I stated that the belief was based upon several premises, one of which was the startling increase in juvenile delinquency which had occurred during the war period. Those fears have been realized. A serious crime wave is upon us. From a survey of records received by the FBI from police agencies throughout the country during 1945, a continued increase in major crime was reflected. From the reports it is estimated that a total of 1,565,541 major crimes were committed in 1945, an increase of 171,886 such crimes over the calendar year 1944. Also several million lesser offenses were committed. A great number of these crimes are being committed by youngsters. A survey of more than 500,000 arrest records showed that 21 percent of all arrests were of juveniles under 21 years of age. More persons aged 17 were arrested than in any other age group.

A survey of 2,000 cities, having an aggregate population of more than 65,000,000, reported an increase of more than 12 percent in crime for 1945 when compared with 1944. There was an increase in robbery of 23.6 percent; automobile theft, 18.7 percent; burglary, 17 percent; negligent manslaughter, 16.2

percent; murder, 10.1 percent; aggravated assault, 8.7 percent; larceny, 8.6 percent; rape, 5.7 percent.

These figures reflect that we must at this time maintain our law enforcement agencies at a safe and sane operating level. I know that no Member of this body is desirous of in any way handicapping any of our country's law enforcement agencies when it is so essential that every effort be bent toward controlling and subduing those elements which began during the war period and are continuing the present crime wave.

This deplorable condition can be traced to the increase in juvenile delinquency throughout our country. Now is the time for all of the thinking citizens of the country to band together to rout out at its source the evils which have made juvenile delinquency the problem it is today and through continued controls reduce to a minimum the waywardness of our young people who tomorrow will have to assume the burdens of our country. It is our responsibility to do this. We can do it by maintaining law enforcement at a high level.

We have found through the years that Mr. Hoover, in his administration of the FBI, has continued to perform his duties in an economical manner. Through his efforts law enforcement has been banded into a countrywide, harmonious, cooperative unit without any stigmatism of a national police. Through his national academy, through his understanding of local law-enforcement problems, through his cooperation with law enforcement generally we now know that our country successfully came through one of its most perilous periods on the home front without suffering any of the disasters which were experienced by our country in World War I. I feel that if the appropriation recommended by your committee for the activities of the FBI for the fiscal year 1947 is approved, the Bureau will continue to function economically for the good of all of us and no funds not absolutely needed for the performance of its duties will be expended.

SUMMARY OF OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

Airport control towers, in my opinion, should be operated by trained employees of the Civilian Aeronautics Administration, for the sake of safety in air navigation and safety on the airports with the increasing load of traffic. It will be dangerous to eliminate that item, in my opinion.

That information regarding these airport control towers, regarding which you will hear from home, will be found on page 24 of the committee report under the head of "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities." The amount of \$32,000,000 is approved for this item, a reduction of \$4,004,000 under the budget estimates. Included in this reduction is the amount of \$3,060,582 estimated as the cost of operating 110 airport traffic-control towers. The committee wrote in the report that it recommends that the States and the municipalities pay for the operation of these towers, but that they must employ CAA-trained employees and reimburse the CAA for the operation of the tower. It is going to represent a

hodge-podge navigation control, for the reason that there is no municipality in my particular part of the country that will stay by the rules that this committee writes in a report. They will hire whomever they please and pay whomever they please to operate their control towers, and you will have a terrible situation insofar as the conditions that will exist on some of these airports are concerned.

I want to speak of one more item which is in controversy and about which you have been hearing from home, too, and that refers to an item of repair under the CAA. The Army is turning over to the CAA a large number of airplanes. The Army is turning over, too, \$5,000,000 worth of airplane parts. The CAA has requested of this committee an amount of money sufficient to repair its own airplanes and establish a storage house and a repair shop in an Oklahoma locality.

In justice to private industry, I wish to inform the committee that private industry is intensely worried that perhaps the CAA is going into private industry by repairing airplanes. The Administration has 231 of these airplanes. In my opinion, the committee did well in allowing a modest amount of money in the bill to permit this Agency to store its valuable airplane surplus parts. An amendment will be offered to strike the entire amount with the exception of the storage plant and a modest repair item, in order to satisfy the demands of private industry, which fears that the CAA is going into competition with private industry.

The department assured us that there is no intention on the part of the department to compete with private industry. But for the sake of saving us five or six million dollars worth of airplane parts and in order to facilitate more rapidly the repair of their own planes, they want to continue this program for 5 years. The majority of the committee felt that what money is left in the bill would allow them to do that. You will find private industry is very much opposed to the entire program.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I am very happy to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I would like to return for a moment to the item which the gentleman referred to a moment ago. Some \$3,000,000 for the manning of air traffic control towers has been stricken from the bill. May I recall to the Members of the House that five Members were appointed in 1940 to a committee known as the select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate air accidents. One of the first decisions the committee made was that unquestionably air traffic control towers at the principal airports in the United States where the traffic is the heaviest should be manned by the Civil Aeronautics Administration personnel and should be under the complete control of that personnel and that the Civil Aeronautics Administration should have every jurisdiction over air traffic control even to the landing and taking off of aircraft. They came to that conclusion for the purpose of saving the lives of the people of the United States. We found that

many accidents resulted from the improper handling of air traffic control towers at airports and we were insistent that that be done. Ultimately, the Civil Aeronautics Administration did man those towers and as a result the number of accidents that have taken place in and around airports has materially decreased since that time.

Mr. STEFAN. I deeply appreciate the gentleman's contribution and I agree with every word he says. Your committee, headed by our late colleague, Hon. Jack Nichols, did a splendid job. The results of your investigation, in my opinion, brought about many changes in air regulations which proved of inestimable value in saving the lives of people in the air transport field. I am glad that the gentleman who has had this experience agrees with me that an amendment should be offered to replace this item which was approved by the Budget. The President's Budget approved this item and apparently agrees with the gentleman from California and myself. I hope the gentleman is prepared to offer that amendment because if he does not, I will be happy to offer such an amendment myself. If the gentleman offers it, I will support the amendment.

Mr. HINSHAW. If nobody offers the amendment, I will offer it because that is money that will save the lives not only of passengers on commercial aircraft but the lives of thousands and thousands of private flyers and of our servicemen who fly the Army and Navy planes who usually use these airports. The gentleman knows very well that the great bulk of the use of airports and air traffic control towers and landing facilities is by private flyers and by the Army and Navy and not by the commercial air lines.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, the gentleman realizes I agree with him, and between the gentleman from California and myself, we will see that an amendment is offered.

Mr. HINSHAW. I trust it will be adopted.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. May I say to the distinguished gentleman that if he or the gentleman from California does not offer such an amendment that an amendment will be offered. I am having an amendment written at the present time. I will offer an amendment myself or support such an amendment offered by any other Member to restore this money in this bill. I think the elimination of this money from the bill is the biggest blow to air safety at this time.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman very much for his assistance.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MASON. I would like to refer to the information and cultural program which is supposed to be set up under the State Department and for which the committee has allowed a request of \$10,000,000. That is this Office of Peace Information which is to take the place of the Office of War Information, as I understand it. It is a proposal that the

Associated Press and the United Press state they would not furnish information for, because we have had a horrible example of what a Government-subsidized propaganda machine can do and has done in the Hitler propaganda machine, in the present Stalin propaganda machine. I doubt that we want to aid those two in this Office of Peace Information that the State Department wants to set up.

Mr. STEFAN. Did the gentleman rise to ask me a question or to make a speech?

Mr. MASON. Yes. I want to know why the committee allowed \$10,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. STEFAN. In explanation, the Department of State requested \$19,000,000-plus for this new item, which has not been authorized by law. In addition to that they requested \$6,000,000-plus to continue the cultural-relations program in Latin America, China, and the Near East, which is authorized by law. The committee cut down the first item \$19,000,000-plus to \$10,000,000, for the item which is not authorized by law, and allowed a total of \$5,000,000 to continue the cultural-relations program in Central and South America.

Further in reply to the gentleman's question, I feel that cut of nearly \$9,000,000 was substantial, because I know personally, on account of my knowledge of conditions which exist in Europe and all over the world, and because of my knowledge of what is going on in Russia in the way of transmitting misinformation throughout the world regarding the United States of America, we should have a modest informational service from the United States to inform the world the truth about America.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. MASON. Does not the gentleman think that this information to the world about America could be and would be carried on much more clearly and much more efficiently through the regular news agencies than through a subsidized Government propaganda machine to color the news and to delete the facts and the truth and present only half truths?

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, I believe in the conservative truth of the Associated Press, the United Press, and the other free press services of the United States. I want to protect these American news agencies. I know what the gentleman has reference to—the controversy between the news-gathering agencies and the Department of State—we don't want to get into that controversy. Your committee, in allowing this modest sum, felt that in no way will the news be colored, nor will there be misinformation, because it will be well supervised under the direction of a man in whom I have complete faith, Mr. William Benton.

Mr. MASON. I would like to pursue this a little further, if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I am going to speak on the subject further, if the gentleman will allow me to yield to others at this time.

Mr. MASON. I spoke on this subject on the floor of this House quite thor-

oughly and completely as against this item.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; I yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. HARE. I am sure the inquiry could not have been made of any member of the committee better qualified to answer my good friend from Illinois [Mr. MASON]. But the gentleman from Nebraska merely stated that the difference between the news carried by the press may be that in one it carries with it the seal of the Government of the United States, and in the other it is carried "It is reported" or "It is said" or "Somebody said so and so." This is an opinion as outlined by some other agency or some other activity; this is the information we have, the only information as I understand that will be carried by this agency and that it will be furnished by the State Department. It is a guaranty that carries with it the seal of the Government of the United States.

Mr. STEFAN. My colleague is right, and I thank him for his contribution.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. This controversy, with which the gentleman is familiar, between the two great press associations and the State Department involves a very fundamental element in preserving a free press and in determining what sort of Government propaganda we shall have. I wonder if the gentleman's subcommittee heard from any representatives of the press or either of these news services on this matter?

Mr. STEFAN. Not in the hearings. I will answer the gentleman. In our hearings we heard nothing officially from any of the press organizations, in whom all members of the committee have great faith. We did not want to inject ourselves into any controversy like that.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further—

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. HARE. The question raised was not discussed in the committee as to whether it would be furnished or carried by this particular news agency or that particular news agency; in other words, we did not know what vehicle the State Department would use. The chances are it will use these press agencies for carrying the information, but the point this committee was emphasizing was that the information carried, regardless of truth, will be information obtained directly from the State Department and carry with it the seal of the Government.

The committee did not undertake to enter into the discussion as to what vehicle or agency would be used in carrying this information to other countries.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. If the gentleman would like to have some time to present his views I shall be glad to yield him some, but I should like to continue for I have prepared some remarks on this subject and would like to proceed.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. The accuracy of the gentleman's statement as to the benefits that would inure from an activity of this character depends, of course, upon the type of people selected to do the job. I believe the whole proposition is worthy of the careful and serious consideration of the membership of the Congress. The proposal is obliged to be considered in the light of the provisions of the so-called Bloom bill. It is known by many that the purpose of that bill was to revitalize, to reactivate, to rejuvenate the old OWI which did a scandalous job in misrepresenting America. The idea has been that those of the OWI not already covered into the State Department would stand by until the Bloom bill could be passed, when there would be a renewal of the work they were doing as the OWI, that it would start all over again carried on by the same organization that misrepresented this country and did it an incalculable injury in all the other parts of the world.

I say that this whole proposal—and it may be said that I am responsible in a way for the rule waiving points of order on the bill because I can see there is justification and maybe need for doing a work of this kind.

Mr. STEFAN. I know what the gentleman is referring to, and if the gentleman had listened to what I said in my opening statement, the gentleman would have heard me tell the membership of this Committee that it was impossible because of buried items which were not provided for by law in the bill in such way that the membership of the committee could get no information without reading very minutely the information that came to them from copies of justifications from the agencies.

Nothing in legislation should be hidden. If it is good or bad, I want it out here on the floor of the House and have it considered on its merits. I am very happy to know that we still have a Congress where we can at least control some of these agencies through controlling appropriations. We cut this item 50 percent, believing that we can inaugurate a modest informational service which will not do the things that the gentleman says has been done in the past. Personally I favor a modest information service should be continued because of the dangers that are existent in the world today.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit me one more statement?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. COX. I was largely influenced in favoring the waiver of points of order on this bill because of certain language used by the gentleman's committee in the making of its report which language condemned much of what I object to.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman knows that we see eye to eye on many subjects.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. I have two questions. First, in reference to the \$10,000,000, how did you arrive at that figure?

Mr. STEFAN. In what item?

Mrs. BOLTON. How did you arrive at this cut from \$19,000,000 to \$10,000,000? What do you leave to be done by that? Do you stipulate what they can do?

Mr. STEFAN. No. We make no policy. The committee felt that with \$10,000,000 plus added to \$5,000,000 which they already have, making a total of \$15,000,000 plus, there would be left sufficient funds in the bill to disseminate an informational cultural program which would be modest and in line with the thought of the American people.

Mrs. BOLTON. In considering this item in the bill, the gentleman has announced that it is without proper legislative authority.

Mr. STEFAN. There is no legislation for it.

Mrs. BOLTON. Why does the Appropriations Committee consider it and put any of it in the bill at all until it has come through with the proper legislative background?

Mr. STEFAN. I may answer the gentlewoman in another way. Why does an agency offer an appropriation bill, and why does the Budget bring in an appropriation bill, without authority of law?

Mrs. BOLTON. But how easily the Appropriations Committee could stop that by refusing to consider those items.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentlewoman can do that. If the gentlewoman wishes to offer an amendment I can suggest to her a way whereby she can eliminate the entire item in spite of the fact that you will get a rule here tomorrow, a gag rule, waiving all points of order. If the gentlewoman wishes to eliminate this item she can write an amendment reading as follows: "No part of these funds shall be allowed to be spent for any item in this bill which is not authorized by law." That item will go out.

Mrs. BOLTON. I happen to feel that much of the work included in the State Department bill is exceedingly important both to the United States and to the whole program of international relations. For this reason I particularly regret that adequate authority does not accompany the request for funds.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is it correct to assume from the gentleman's statement that the original request was for \$19,000,000 and that the committee cut that to \$10,000,000, but there is no authorization for the appropriation of any sum?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; there is an authorization for \$6,000,000 which was requested of the committee and the committee allowed \$5,000,000. That is for a program which is already in existence and in operation in Latin America, China, and the Near East.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is there any authorization for the expenditure of any money for the dissemination of information?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; and the gentleman perhaps voted for that at one time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Not for the \$10,000,000.

Mr. STEFAN. No.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How much does this bill carry for entertainment and liquor?

Mr. STEFAN. That is not in this information item we are discussing.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; not in this item, but is there not an appropriation in there for that?

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is referring to the representation allowance for the Department of State. They requested, as I recall it, \$900,000, and we cut that \$100,000, making a total of \$800,000.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then, there are \$800,000 for liquor?

Mr. STEFAN. No.

Mr. HOFFMAN. For what?

Mr. STEFAN. For representation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Consisting of what?

Mr. STEFAN. Public and official functions.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But, when you have entertainment you have shows, for example.

Mr. STEFAN. It has been carried in this bill for many years.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; the point is this—

Mr. STEFAN. Is the gentleman trying to put words in my mouth about whisky, and so forth?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I am trying to get information. Due to my own lack of intelligence, perhaps, I did not catch it, but the President said that we must conserve our wheat—I think there was something in the paper here that we must convert that into flour. Is this entertainment to consist of the using of things that are transformed from wheat into some liquid form? Is that what the \$800,000 is for?

Mr. STEFAN. No; the representation allowance item to which the gentleman refers has been carried in appropriation bills for the Department of State for many years.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Not this \$800,000.

Mr. STEFAN. No; not \$800,000, the amount has grown and grown in the years. I have continually tried to hold this fund to modest proportions.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman mean we have been more accustomed to drinking, or something?

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is still trying to put words into my mouth about drinking whisky.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, no.

Mr. STEFAN. I am telling the gentleman that the representation allowance money is for the purpose of official contact with foreign representatives by our representatives, no matter where they may be in foreign countries. It is a custom followed by all governments and diplomats in the world. The United States requests very little this way as compared to other governments.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But it is not for transportation, we know that, because there is another item in the bill for that.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman may be satisfied with the answer that it is representation allowance, and that there is some entertainment in connection with the same. May I say further to the gentleman that if he will look in the hearings he will have full information about it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STEFAN. I have no further time to yield now.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman says we need to tell the truth.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. MASON. How can the State Department tell the truth to Poland and tell the truth to Czechoslovakia after all the agreements they have entered into and become a party to during the war, with our allies?

Mr. STEFAN. That is a very embarrassing question.

Mr. MASON. There is no one knows better than the gentleman.

Mr. STEFAN. The truth has not been told to Poland, it has not been told to Czechoslovakia, it has not been told to Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, and others, because those who are controlling those people will not allow the truth to come in. An effort now is being made through this modest program in some way, perhaps, to bring the light and really tell the truth to those suffering people who are still slaves.

Mr. MASON. The State Department that was a party to those agreements will never be able to tell the truth about those agreements to those nations that were raped.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to a very strange performance on the part of the French Government. At the present time there is held in custody by the French the so-called Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Haj Amin el Husseini. He was a Hitler stooge and is a nefarious war criminal and should be treated and tried as such. After the revolt in Iraq which the British put down, a revolt which he instigated, he fled to Germany where the carpets were rolled out for him by Hitler and his cohorts. He lived in grand style in Berlin and nightly appeared on the radio broadcasting in Arabic to the Arab world urging the Arabs and all Moslems to rise against the United Nations, including the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France. He organized in that manner the Arab Legion which fought American soldiers and British soldiers. Significantly, some 2,000 of those members of the Arab Legion are now held in custody as prisoners of war at Camp Opelika in Alabama. Despite the machinations of this Grand Mufti, despite his war crimes, and despite the fact that the government of Yugoslavia has demanded that he be held as a war criminal, the French Government, be it known to their shame, refuses to yield him and holds him in what is called residential surveillance where he is free to go and come at will and to hobnob with socialites in Paris. Now the report comes to us that over and above that, the French Government is about to release him completely to allow him to go back to the Levant and there to continue his shenanigans. He was guilty back in 1929 to 1936 by way of instigating the Arabs in staging pogroms against the innocent inhabitants of Palestine. He

should be brought to book, and he is no different than Hitler, Goering, or Goebbels. He is just as guilty of the destruction of countless thousands of lives of the people of the United Nations. It is incredible that Britain asked for the heads of Joyce and Amery because they broadcasted for Hitler and Mussolini, and that the French have executed traitors for their enemy broadcasts. We have punished Americans who broadcast for Hirohito. But the Mufti is spared and is treated like a petty prince and a holy man. He still continues furious propaganda against Jews.

Leon Blum, former Premier of France, was in this country recently. He is now in Canada and is about to return. He is a very distinguished gentleman. I hope he will read these words. I implore him, as I do the French Ambassador to this country, Mr. Bonnet, another very distinguished gentleman, to take heed of what I say, because if this grand Mufti goes back to Palestine to continue his raids, his plunders, and pogroms of countless innocent people again, the blood of those innocent victims, those martyrs, will be on the hands of those in authority today in France. I ask, nay I demand, that these gentlemen intervene with the Quai Dorsai to the end that the Mufti will be continued in custody and branded and tried as a war criminal.

If this infamous character is allowed to escape punishment and to return to Arab countries he will constitute a menace to the peace in the Near and Middle East. He would cause the extermination of thousands of Jews in Arab and Moslem lands.

I say to France, the world watches what you do with the grand Mufti, the greatest of religious fakers. We shall watch carefully the action or non-action of France. She is on trial—in a way. She needs friends in America. She can afford not a single enemy, not one iota of ill will. She needs economic support badly. America will help—but only if France abides by the rules of justice. Those rules demand the punishment of the Mufti.

Mr. ROONEY. I commend the gentleman on his statement, and appreciate the timeliness of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this bill is about the best bill that this subcommittee has ever reported, so far as relation to the Budget estimates for the fiscal year for which it is reported are concerned. From that standpoint it is a step forward over the previous years. I suspect that before this supply bill becomes law, regardless of what amount the House passes, we shall have a real job trying to keep down the amount of increases that will be made at the other end of the Capitol. I shall save the major portion of my speech until that time when the bill comes back on a conference report. If we follow the usual procedure

writing appropriation bills in conference that we have in the past, there will be a fight to hold the line at the smaller amount that was passed by the House. Any amount of cuts that we may make during the course of the reading of this bill will be empty and meaningless, unless we can hold the House line when the conference report on the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill come before the House for consideration and adoption.

There are some portions of the bill to which I am certainly opposed. I refer to the information program, for which there is a Budget request of \$19,284,778.

I had a chance to observe the information program of the State Department in Europe last August and September. About the only thing I can say for it, at best, is that the OWI creates an appetite and desire on the part of poor unfortunate people in war-torn areas to come to the United States, the land of promise, the land of borrowed money, and the land where, they think, their burdens might be lightened. But 140,000,000 people in America cannot provide a haven of rest or a land of working opportunity, if we try to take on the whole population that would come to America. We have not solved the job on our hands to take care of our own nationals.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. MASON. Would the gentleman say it is absolutely foolish to work up an appetite for something that cannot be satisfied?

Mr. JONES. I think it definitely is foolish. The proponents of the information program and the cultural relations program observe that there were many people in Greece and in Italy trekking to the libraries of information provided by the OWI while our committee was there. I can see in that argument only a hopeless, pitiful situation. The Greeks and Italians were seeking relief, relief from the oppressing conditions accompanying a terrible war. The OWI which I observed in Europe could only create in them a great desire to get away from what they all cannot escape and which we could not relieve. And how foolish it is to work up their desire to come to America when we know we cannot satisfy it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Can the gentleman tell me how many are coming into this country each year, each 6 months or each month who are not entitled to admission under our laws?

Mr. JONES. At this point I shall refer to an article that appeared in the Washington Post on the 16th day of March under the byline of Mr. Dillard Stokes. Mr. Dillard Stokes points out—and I quote portions of his article:

ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES

You may wonder what aliens are getting into your country but the Immigration Service—which lets them in—won't tell you.

For the Service is run in totalitarian secrecy. Who gets into America, and who is kept out, and why, is kept from the public.

The secrecy of the Immigration Service was not set up by Congress, by law, but by one man, by order as far-reaching and harsh as anything ever dreamed of by the Gestapo. This is Order 3229 of the Department of

Justice, issued May 2, 1939, by Attorney General Frank Murphy, who now is a Supreme Court Justice.

And here it is:

"Pursuant to authority vested in me by R. S. 161 (U. S. Code title 5 sec. 22) it is hereby ordered:

"All official files, documents, records, and information in the offices of the Department of Justice, including the several offices of the United States attorneys, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States marshals and Federal penal and correctional institutions, or in the control of any officer or employee of the Department of Justice, are to be regarded as confidential. No officer or employee may permit the disclosure or use for any purpose other than for the performance of his official duties, except in the discretion of the Attorney General, the assistant to the Attorney General, or an Assistant Attorney General acting for him."

The order goes on to say that even the courts cannot have any papers or information and that if they send a summons for them somebody is to go to court and respectfully decline to produce the records, information, and so forth.

The law given as authority doesn't sound like Congress had blanket secrecy in mind at all, and whether it authorized Order 3229 might be something for lawyers to argue about. Here's what the law says:

The head of each department is authorized to prescribe regulations * * * for the government of his department * * * and the custody, use and preparation of the records, papers and property appertaining to it."

Order 3229 makes even its own words "confidential" and an Immigration Service official refused to tell what the order said. Another refused to say what his job was. That, he said, was "information" and was confidential.

The article then goes on to say that "both were within the rules," but "this did not appear until the Post got a copy of Order 3229 from Assistant Attorney General James P. McGranery, one of the only two men who have the right in their discretion to tell a citizen what the rules of the Department of Justice are."

Writer Stokes then goes on to point out that, while Mr. McGranery might have refused, he did not do so, and quoted that official as saying the order was never "meant to turn the Department of Justice into a supersecret bureau," but was designed to protect FBI reports, testimony of Government witnesses, letters from informers, and the like. The article went on:

But Order 3229 does not stop with such things. It makes "all information" confidential.

The story concludes on the theme that several Department officials "said they never heard of Order 3229 and would pay no attention to it if they had," and:

Even the Immigration Service—which claims Order 3229 as authority for not telling what aliens have applied to enter the country—was courteous and cheerful about violating the same order in answering questions about particular persons.

On November 26, 1943, Mr. Breckenridge Long, of the State Department, testified at an executive session of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the admission of aliens, on House Resolution 350 and House Resolution 352:

Resolutions providing for the establishment by the Executive of a commission to effectuate the rescue of the people of Europe.

The committee later released excerpts from Mr. Long's testimony, with an accompanying notice that it was not considered necessary longer to keep it secret.

In the excerpts, Mr. Long stated, in substance, that an agency for the rescue of Europeans had been in operation for 5 years or more.

At page 19 of the excerpts it appears that the refugees were admitted to this country on visitors' visas; and Mr. Long said, in part:

We found ourselves in a situation that the quotas were exhausted in the territories from where the people originated, and under our law, a man who is born in Germany comes under the German quota irrespective of where the man finds himself. If he is born in Germany he is under the German quota and the countries from which these refugees originated—Germany, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, northern France, Austria, and so on, have relatively small quotas. The total quota for that area is about 57,000. Well, 57,000 visas were just insufficient to express the humane desire of the American Government and the American people to try to save these persons. During the 12 months which ended in June 1941, enough visas were granted to physically save 135,000 of these people, and in the period from 1938 to 1942 a total of over 307,000 visas of all kinds were granted to persons coming from enemy or enemy-occupied territory.

My conclusion is that we have a housing shortage in this country that works to the particular detriment of the veteran because he has had to come back to America and find a home for himself and family. All of the foreigners that have been allowed to come in above the quota are living in space that might be used by the veteran. Granted that we should have humane desires to favor the preservation of the people of other countries, but I feel in the first place it was definitely wrong for the State Department and the Immigration Service of the Justice Department to keep these figures secret until the housing shortage for the veterans is critical. We do not know now how many veterans are displaced by foreigners secretly allowed to come in by the State Department above the quotas, and had the people an opportunity to decide as between humane desires for our veterans and humane desires for foreigners, I think they would choose our veterans.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What it adds up to is this: No matter how much nor how great our desire may be to provide homes for our veterans, we do not know and cannot know how many homes are needed until we learn how many have come in from abroad?

Mr. JONES. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We do not know how many people have come in, we do not know how many are occupying homes that should be available to our returning veterans.

Mr. JONES. May I answer that a recent inquiry by telephone of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Justice, elicited the following information: That as of December 20, 1940, it was estimated there were 4,889,000 aliens in this country other

than those who came in under the immigration quota. It was stressed that due to deaths, departures, and so forth, the number as of July 1, 1945, is estimated at 3,350,000.

It certainly seems there must be and are more aliens than represented. It is not believed that the figures are anywhere near accurate, as near as I can get at the picture. It seems to me that we ought to have a full investigation of this matter. Last year I remember distinctly the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and I both asked about the over-all, comprehensive admission of aliens into this country for any and all purposes and any and all pretexts, and we were not given any figures to compare with this analysis that has recently come to light in Breckenridge Long's testimony.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. May I say that those who have been coming in have not come in under our laws but in violation of our laws to a very large extent.

Mr. JONES. I hope that the gentleman, being a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, will look into these figures and cover them with a fine tooth comb.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. LESINSKI. I believe that the quotas the gentleman is referring to are all the aliens that have been registered in this country. Some of them have been here 20 or 30 years and legally. That is the over-all amount of aliens in this country. Now there are visitors coming here who have to go back; they go to and fro, but when it comes to the amount of aliens in this country there are about 4,000,000, and that is all.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. Is it not a fact that people living in a foreign country, say one of the countries of Europe, can come in on a visitor's visa and then go over into Canada and come back and then are able to stay here and seek American citizenship? Is that not being worked all the time?

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, may I answer that?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. LESINSKI. There is a certain amount of that.

Mr. VURSELL. And that also applies to Mexico?

Mr. LESINSKI. Those people are charged to the actual quota of the particular country they come from; in other words, if they stay here, no one else from another country can come in under the quota.

Mr. JONES. There is one other factor that has not been brought out, and that is once one member of an alien family comes in under the quota, under the immigration law provision of uniting families they can bring in several more members of the family. It all adds up

to aliens, admitted during the war, getting the houses the veterans need now. Let me apply this material to the information program of the State Department. Power of suppression of information was practiced by the Department of Justice to hide information so that Congress does not have the full and complete facts—and I do not think we do. I point out the further fact that an information service on behalf of the State Department to cover our relationships spreading information to the other countries of the world about America is just as dangerous, because the State Department will tend to point out the things that gild the lily of their decisions. I think we are in much safer hands if all of the information in regard to our relationships with other countries would be brought down upon the anvil of good reporting in private enterprise, and then you would find the selfish interests of these reporting associations, like International News, AP, UP, and other services, checkmating each other on the ground of good reporting and good journalism.

It is my observation that the Department of State gives too much emphasis to the value of the information program. Taking the long view of our relationships with our neighbors, it is claimed that Russia is spending considerable funds for information service to put us in a bad light, comparatively speaking, so that she can extend her influence in eastern and southern Europe and the Far East. Britain, on the other hand, is represented to be spending more money in the Embassy at Washington, D. C., than we spend in the entire world for representation allowance. Both of these countries are asking America for substantial loans—\$4,200,000,000 in one case and \$6,000,000,000 in the other. I say to you that rather than loan them this money so that they can release more of their own funds to carry on a propaganda campaign against us in international trade and international relationship, we had better hold the money here in our own pockets and let them find a way to get the propaganda money that we have to appropriate and compensate for Uncle Sam. This \$20,000,000 is just a starter for a program that cannot do anything else but grow and grow and grow as the exigencies of the case demand, and as the complexion of the world picture gets more complicated, then they are going to come in and ask for more money for newspapers and magazines, the dissemination of radio news, for the training of actors, for high price photographic tabloids like Look, Life, and Pic, to glamorize American nationals in office. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] recently put a script in the RECORD of one of these proposed information programs glamorizing Henry J. Kaiser.

I have great respect for the ability of Mr. Kaiser as a great producer, both in the war effort and before the war effort in the construction game, but there are many American people in business who probably do not have the favor that Mr. Kaiser enjoys with the present administration, who never got a cent of money from the Government to put into their

investments with which to produce goods for the American and world economy.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In March of this year one-third of the total amount outstanding and owing to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was owed by Kaiser. Of course, if you can get Government money and Government plants and Government preferences, you can do business. If you look at the daily press of yesterday, some of the Chicago papers, you will see an outline there written by a gentleman just returned from abroad, Mr. Fisher, setting forth some of Kaiser's activities which show conclusively that he has been operating all the time on Government money and at Government expense.

Mr. JONES. I point out further in line with what the gentleman has just said that the administration may be Republican or Democratic, if there would be an attempt to set up an information program to explain our country to the rest of the world, based purely and solely upon glamorizing the administration in power and, if necessary, to cover up its mistakes. Such an information program will be selfish in its point of view and deliver probably a distorted picture of many of the things that made America great.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. PITTENGER. If the gentleman will yield before he leaves that subject, how much money is in this bill for Kaiser? He seems to have taken over the Government.

Mr. JONES. Of course, there is no money in here directly for Mr. Kaiser. He got his long before this bill came to the floor.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I point out that Mr. Kaiser is, I think, at least to be commended for the terrific job of production he did during the war, and furthermore, that, as far as I am aware, Mr. Kaiser is the only industrialist who has offered to repay the Government the entire amount of the so-called war costs of the plants he used.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I call the attention of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] to this. Let him go out here and read the paper, and I will show him.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am glad the gentleman will call my attention to something.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will call the gentleman's attention to something. Kaiser today is asking for a cut-down or a cut-back on the cost of these plants. The gentleman will find out that the only thing he has not cut down on is his profits.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Kaiser's proposition—

Mr. JONES. I refuse to yield further. The gentlemen can get time in general debate themselves. I have only 5 minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does not the gentleman want to yield to me to answer the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. JONES. You have both had your time.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The trouble is, I had mine first.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman wants it first and last, both.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield further.

Turning now to the Commerce Department, a year ago when the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill came before the House it was accompanied by a report of this committee that more of the appropriations for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Weather Bureau should be paid by the commercial air lines, because the commercial air lines are making a profit from the expenditures of the United States Government in those functions, to keep their airplanes aloft, and provide safety for the public. That question came up again this year. The hearings will show that the Secretary of Commerce was asked about it, and Mr. Burden, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, was asked about it. One year has elapsed, and not one recommendation has been made tending to make the commercial air lines defray the expenses of this enormous annual fixed cost the Government is paying. I think the time has come, with enormous appropriations being made in order to keep the air lines afloat—carrying passengers at a profit—when the commercial air lines must pay a portion of this expense. It is a definite fixed charge on their operation of a type which other transportation companies must pay. I think the time to do it is now.

I regret very sincerely that the Secretary of Commerce takes the attitude that the members of the committee who are trying to collect from the air lines the weighted cost or a fair cost for this service are representing the point of view of the railroads or some other competitive form of transportation. I regret that he has cast aspersions upon the views of the Republican and Democratic members of the committee who have come to this conclusion after examining these requests for appropriations and have seen them grow year by year until they are enormous. We do not think it is fair for the public to have to carry this financial burden so that officials of commercial air line companies can make their enormous salaries, their enormous expense accounts, but because they got into the game early get priorities for increases in stock at less than market value as their companies expand their capital structure. I have looked over some of the brochures put out when these air lines attempt to sell another block of stock or when they attempt to sell an issue of bonds. I also have looked over the beautiful advertisements that appear in the national magazines circulated through-

out the country. I know you cannot pay for those magazine ads with hay. Then they come to Uncle Sam and want us to pay a part of their operation expenses. I have looked over several commercial air line brochures and find these blocks of stock have been given to the air-line officials who got into the game in the early days and are now entrenched. The value of those stocks is enormous and they have made enormous profits. So I resent it, as an American taxpayer. I resent Secretary Wallace casting aspersions upon me as a member of the committee and as a Member of Congress as well as a taxpayer, and I call this to his attention.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman from California was talking about Mr. Kaiser. Here is an article from the Chicago Tribune dated April 8 which is written by one John Fisher, a young man who has just returned from the service. He knows what he is talking about. He knew what he was talking about before he went to war. He knew what he was talking about when he wrote in those days and he knows since he came back what he is writing about now. It is a factual account. It is headed "Kaiser obtains steel mill and United States foots the bills." Now, if the gentleman from California will read and learn, he will learn what Kaiser has been doing.

This is the way it reads:

KAISER OBTAINS STEEL MILL AND UNITED STATES FOOTS BILLS—PLANT LOSES ELEVEN MILLIONS ON WAR OPERATIONS

(By John Fisher)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8—Early in 1941, Henry J. Kaiser, the big man from California, had lunch with President Roosevelt and discussed the feasibility of establishing some steel plants on the Pacific coast. Within a year Kaiser was granted a Government loan of \$111,805,000 to build such a plant in southern California.

The Government is still paying money on that plant, which lost approximately \$11,000,000 in its wartime operation.

The loan was granted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation upon orders from the War Production Board, which was armed with such authority in an Executive order from the President. The loan was upon the usual terms of Kaiser loans, 4 percent interest annually and secured by a mortgage on the property and assignment of profits from shipbuilding under Maritime Commission contracts.

GOT SHIPYARD FEES

Kaiser Co., Inc., wholly owned by Henry J. Kaiser, built the mill at Fontana, Calif., and turned over the fees from three shipyards which it operated, one at Richmond, Calif., and two at Portland, Oreg. Last fall Kaiser estimated the profits from these yards at about \$44,000,000.

The Maritime Commission paid Kaiser Co. fixed fees for the building of ships and the company was granted a certificate of necessity for the steel mill. This allowed the company to retain ship fees against 20 percent allowed amortization annually for the plant, and saved them from paying income taxes on this amount.

In 5 years the plant would have been paid off for Kaiser in ship fees from the Maritime Commission. Except for the certificate of necessity Kaiser would have had to pay 72½ percent of the total ship fees in income taxes.

DEBT STILL ON BOOKS

As the war ended last August with the surrender of Japan, the plant was not completely written off, and as of June 30, 1945, the debt to the RFC on the plant had been reduced only to \$102,828,000, including \$92,510,000 in plant investment and \$10,318,000 in working capital which had been advanced by the RFC.

Kaiser asked for a downward adjustment of the debt to the Government, claiming that he was placed in an unfair position against other steel competitors and should not be saddled with such a big debt arising from war operations. The RFC was equally interested in placing the loan on a more businesslike basis, since ship profits would cease with the ending of the war.

The RFC requested Arthur G. McKee & Co., steel industrial engineers of Cleveland, Ohio, to make a detailed survey and appraisal of the plant on behalf of RFC. They found that the contemporary reproduction value of the plant, less all war costs and errors in construction, was only \$63,500,000 and that depreciation further reduced its value to \$58,000,000.

REDUCE THE MORTGAGE

Therefore, on August 20, 1945, the RFC agreed to adjust the indebtedness of Kaiser Co., Inc. It reduced the first mortgage from \$102,828,000 to \$68,318,000, representing the present-day value of the plant, plus the \$10,318,000 of operating capital in the business.

In addition, the RFC had to agree to lend the company an additional \$11,500,000 in new money for improvements and additions so that it might be converted to profitable peacetime operations. This brought the new first mortgage to \$79,828,000, due in 15 years. Kaiser estimated that it would require 2 years to convert the plant to civilian production so interest of 4 percent was waived for the first 2 years, unless earned.

AMORTIZATION IS DELAYED

It was also agreed that there should be no amortization for the first 2 years. After 2 years the interest rate is to be 4 percent on the loan and amortization for the next 3 years is to be \$1,596,000 annually. For the last 10 years the amortization is to be \$2,192,000 annually.

For the remaining \$34,510,380 of the loan the Kaiser Co. gave the RFC a second mortgage, maturing in 25 years and carrying no interest. The only payments that the RFC required from earnings are that after deducting interest and principal payments on the first mortgage from net earnings, 25 percent of this figure is to be applied to the second mortgage.

The RFC also required that the 72½ percent of ship fees which Kaiser would otherwise have been compelled to pay as income taxes must be applied to liquidation of the second mortgage debt, and the other 27½ percent of such fees must be used in clearing up the first mortgage debt.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS IN FEES

The shipbuilding division of Kaiser Co., Inc., holds approximately \$25,000,000 in fees which are assigned to the steel mill debt but which are being used as operating capital for the shipyards.

The original agreement also provided that the company should issue to the RFC \$10,318,000 in 4-percent preferred stock to cover the working capital contributed by the RFC, but Kaiser lawyers objected vigorously to this provision last fall, contending that the dividends on such preferred stock would not be tax-exempt and that there were other objectionable features to such stock under

the State laws of incorporation. The RFC did not press the point and agreed to knock out the preferred-stock provision.

KAISER WANTS NEW CUT

Although the new terms reduced the interest bearing debt to the government substantially and gave the company a breathing spell of two years in which to catch up with competition, Kaiser is still said to be dissatisfied and wants further action in writing down his obligation to the Government.

Moreover, there is no telling how much more Government money might be necessary to put the plant on a profitable basis, so that original Government money can be paid back. He has put the Government into the steel business.

How Kaiser, even with Government backing, can face private competition in the steel industry, considering the location and structural handicaps of the plant, remains to be seen. The private engineering report on the Kaiser plant sheds further light on this and will be discussed next.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, the truth of the matter is that the Kaiser plant at Fontana, which furnished much of the steel that was used on the west coast for the war, was a plant built at Mr. Kaiser's own risk on money that he borrowed and paid interest on. That is a striking contrast to what was done by some of the companies which some of the other gentlemen on the other side of the aisle are so enamored of who simply got the United States Government to put up all the money and pay all the costs of the plant and who now in many instances are buying these plants with all the so-called war costs deducted from the price. In Mr. Kaiser's case, I note that nobody seems to have complained about Mr. Kaiser as long as the war was in progress because, after all, they, like every other American, were dependent in part upon the production of ships and other things that he was responsible for. It seems to me rather significant that they should come in now and quote from the Chicago Tribune and other sources against one who, in my mind, is one of the great industrial leaders in the United States. The trouble with Mr. Kaiser, of course, is that he is in essence an independent American businessman. He is the kind of producer who likes, if he can, to produce something at a cheaper cost to the consumers of the country. He likes to produce as much as possible. At the moment the reason Mr. Kaiser has asked for a reasonable computation of the war costs of his plant, and the reason he is asking for a fairer and more just deal with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is precisely because he wants to run the steel plants on the west coast in such a way that he can break down the Pittsburgh-plus method of pricing steel on the west coast. For my part, I am for him. I think we ought to be able to have steel on the west coast for what it costs to produce that steel on the west

coast. That is the whole objective of this proposition. Mr. Kaiser has offered to pay the entire amount of the war costs back to the Government. So far as I am aware, his is the only proposal of that sort which has yet been made. I believe that, far from attacking him, he is to be commended. In many, many instances in the past Mr. Kaiser has made himself unpopular with certain great industrial corporations because he did attempt to sell his products at a fair margin of profit and because he did not always accord with monopolistic-rigged pricing. I remember the time when these same charges were made against Henry Ford because he did precisely the same sort of thing. The American economy needs a few people like this to be the leaven in the loaf, and, for my part, I say Mr. Kaiser has rendered this Nation great service during the war, and that he will in the future render great service. I do not believe his detractors have very much of a leg to stand on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes in order to supplement his remarks. Some years ago the common council of the city of Detroit gave permission to Henry Ford to run his car on the streets at night, but he had to have it off the streets before the milk wagons and horses were on the streets in the morning. "Just let the poor nut run this thing and get it out of the way." He revolutionized the world, and today the world rides on the product of Michigan. Today, thanks to the ingenuity of Henry Ford, the world rides. He has a grandson, Henry Ford 2d, who is following in his footsteps.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I appreciate the gentleman's contribution, and I would like to make again the point I made in my speech, and the point which is implied in the gentleman's remarks, namely, that here is an example of a great American industrialist who operated independently and did not take dictation from either Wall Street or other sources that have attempted to dictate too often the price at which American people would get the goods that were produced.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And Henry Ford did it all without a dollar from the Federal Government.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Ford has had his full share of profits during the war.

Mr. HOFFMAN. He turned back all his profits. He turned back every cent of profit he made.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Kaiser has been taxed the same as Mr. Ford has. When the gentleman talks about earnings in the Kaiser shipyards, I call attention to the fact that all earnings from the Kaiser shipyards were put

up as security for the repayment of the loan for the Fontana steel plant, in order to pay the debt that Mr. Kaiser owed the United States on that plant.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—A NATIONAL STUDY AND REPORT IS SOUND AND APPROPRIATE NOW

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, it seems very appropriate to me that at this time, when we are chiefly considering the matter of profits, money, and the property element in connection with this bill, that we also call attention to the fact that there are some human values and assets which must be discussed and taken into account by this great body in connection with this H. R. 5606. I therefore say that I was very happy to have my attention called to the very timely remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], on the subject of juvenile delinquency. It should be significant that the distinguished gentleman from Michigan felt it of such national concern that he took the time of the valuable Appropriations Committee, a few minutes ago, to dwell upon it. Also, I call your attention to page 15 of the committee report commending the United States Attorney General for his recent emphasis on this particular and vital field. It would appear that the attention of the Nation's Attorney General to it as a problem, establishes a national concern, and that while the local level is where the effort must be placed, national interest and concern is most appropriate and constructive.

For instance, I call your attention to the statement by J. Edgar Hoover made recently, February 2, 1946, in which he relates the result of a study of some 11 of the most important and largest cities of the United States for the first 10 months of the year 1945. All of those 11 cities reported an increase in murders ranging as high as 115 percent, and each of these 11 cities reported increases in robberies ranging as high as 161 percent. Nine of these cities reported increases in assaults up to 94 percent. Ten of these metropolitan cities reported increase in burglaries as high as 74 percent, and all of these 11 cities reported increase in larcenies and auto thefts ranging as high as 20 percent and 54 percent, respectively. Mr. Hoover's word is ample proof of reason for national concern and study.

In other words, we are reaping the harvest that we had a right to expect, as a result of the World War, to say nothing of conditions that were growing rapidly in our Nation before that war came and which could hardly result in less than an increase in juvenile delinquency. Recently, too, J. Edgar Hoover reported

that there had been an increase in crime in our Nation since 1939 of 198 percent; also in arrests of girls 18 years of age and under. Think of it. Girls 18 years of age and under. Boys and girls under 21 are now responsible for 15 percent of the murders, 36 percent of the robberies, and 51 percent of the burglaries.

I thank the committee for granting me these few minutes, because I want to urge respectfully to the attention of the House very sincerely and emphatically, the contents of a resolution I filed the other day, House Resolution 575, in which the introductory paragraph states:

Whereas it is recognized that the welfare of our Nation in time of peace and the security of our Nation in time of war depends upon the training of the children and youth of the present day of our Nation, and the future of the United States of America rests upon the shoulders of those children and that they are at one and the same time its greatest resource and greatest responsibility—

I will not read the rest of the text, but simply state that I filed it because you will all agree with me, that it is not less important that the Nation know what the facts are with reference to this juvenile problem, than it is important that the Nation also know how much money it has and what its budget is. The children of our Nation, after all, are the greatest resources we have. Our national defense depends upon their character, their sinews, and patriotism. My resolution is not directed to any particular theory or any particular fancy or the support of any particular measure in Congress, either now or in the future. It is directed to a Nation-wide survey that this Congress may ascertain and know the facts; whatever they are. Only by so learning the truth can we intelligently assume or discharge our duty to our children, who will soon be our national leaders.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri who established himself in the forefront of school circles of his State before he came here.

Mr. CARNAHAN. I wish to compliment the gentleman from California for having introduced this resolution; and I may say that when we think of juvenile delinquency we immediately think of our schools and our churches, the American home, and public entertainment, and all of the agencies that are concerned with the training of children. Sometimes we are prone to criticize these organizations and perhaps attribute delinquency to failure on the part of these organizations. I hardly go along with that theory.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARNAHAN. I hardly go along with that philosophy and I will say I

think all these agencies will welcome the investigation suggested by the gentleman's resolution.

Mr. DOYLE. I thank the gentleman for his very valuable contribution to our thinking.

Now, with reference to my own State of California, for instance, the California Youth Authority states that 40 percent of the serious public offenses in my own native State were committed by persons between the ages of 15 and 21, and that these young people between these ages constitute but 13 percent of the total population. You will see, therefore, how out of proportion the very serious problem is, and California is no exception. The problem of juvenile crimes is not a new one by any means, but all conditions of our Nation at large seem to call for a study and survey of it Nation-wide.

My resolution calls for a congressional committee of seven members to be named by the Speaker to report their study and findings back to Congress. I did not propose this resolution to support any pet theory or bill proposal either I or anyone else has in hand, as far as I know. But I do know that it is imperative that the Federal Government have its full knowledge of what the juvenile-delinquency problem in the Nation is. This study will get the volunteer benefit of help from all States, courts, schools, churches, agencies, cities, veterans' organizations, parent-teacher associations, welfare groups, sectarian and nonsectarian groups, police officials, employers' associations—all are equally concerned. It is the Nation's business to know about the children it must depend upon for national security in event of war and for leadership in time of peace.

What are the facts about the extent of juvenile delinquency?

What are the basic causes of juvenile delinquency?

What are sound and reasonable steps to be taken by those units of Government, by parents, by schools, by churches, by individuals, by all concerned, to deter or prevent juvenile delinquency?

I will recognize that what might be termed "individual factors" materially enter into our thought, such as physical and biological conditions, physical or mental handicap, physical disorders, lack of religious instruction, instability of the individual, emotional instabilities, acquired habits, wrong companions, lack of discipline in home life, community conditions, broken homes, effects of war, the adult attitude of the community, and so forth.

These items mentioned by me are, of course, not intended by me to be either inclusive or exclusive. Nor, do I intend to indicate by my naming them as I have extemporaneously that they are in any order of importance or strength or weakness in my own thinking about this vital matter. No doubt each of you will immediately mentally add several I have not mentioned.

Since filing my resolution, H. R. 575, I have already received a goodly num-

ber of requests therefor from various sections of the country. This shows immediate concern of the problem. I have no preconceived notions about what this survey will show as to cause and effect. I do know it should result in a further awakening and an enlivened consciousness of the tragic results of not coordinating information and approach resulting from real facts and knowledge in the field.

Several Members have asked me as to my deep concern in this field of human endeavor and relationships. So all my colleagues may know it is a very real and practical thing with me. I respectfully relate that I was formerly probation officer of the juvenile court of Los Angeles County under Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, the very human and distinguished juvenile judge on the west coast at the time Judge Lindsey was in Denver juvenile court. Then for 3 years I was boy counselor and instructor in government at the California Junior Republic, a 24-hour-a-day private school for boys. Then, during the last 15 years of my law practice at home I was president of the recreation commission and served a short time on the California State Board of Education.

I bespeak your kindly and emphatic support of this resolution in the interest of the youth of our present generation and for the domestic stability and national security of our beloved land.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE].

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, I think the Chairman of our Subcommittee handling this bill, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], deserves a great deal of credit. He was present all the time, worked very hard, and, while we did not all agree on everything, we did agree on most of the major items.

Mr. Chairman, we all tried to effect economies wherever possible. We all realized that even under our crushing tax burdens of today, the income of the Government is limited; therefore the expenditures of the Government must also be limited. It seems that recently there has been an idea in Government agencies that, when they come in for money, it is not entirely a question of how much money they need to do a job, it is a question of how much money they can get out of the Appropriations Committee. There is no such thing as a Government agency coming in and asking for less, or even the same amount as they had the previous year. They always ask for much more than they had in the past year, notwithstanding the fact that we are struggling under the heaviest debt loan in our history.

Men have honest differences of opinion as to what is, or is not, economy. I might think something is extravagant; some one else on the committee might think my idea is false economy and that it would be penny-wise and pound-foolish. In a few cases I thought some money ought to be spent that even our

Chairman did not think should be spent. So, we were in agreement most of the time, although we did disagree occasionally.

One of the best compliments I have ever heard paid to a committee of this House was the compliment paid last night by Fulton Lewis, Jr. Every member of the committee ought to be proud of what that great commentator had to say.

I do not want to go into too much detail with reference to the work we did because it has been pretty well covered and will be fully covered later on. The time has come in America, Mr. Chairman, when we will have to start economizing in earnest. We cannot continue spending more than we take in. We know that our Budget requirements are great and that we cannot balance the Budget while continuing to overspend our income.

Mr. Chairman, today the tax burden of every breadwinner in America is approximately \$60 a month, or \$720 a year, which is more than the average earning of working people in most countries of the world. In other words, our tax bill is more than their total earnings. The tax bill of America today is greater than that of any other country on earth and the percentage of taxes to the earnings of American workers is far greater than in any other country on earth. This has to some extent been covered up by withholding, so that a person making so much a month is not too conscious of what his tax bill is. In speaking to people I learned a rather amazing thing. If their check is for \$200 a month, they say, "I am only making \$2,400 a year." They do not count the money they pay out in taxes. I sometimes wonder, in order to make people tax conscious, if it would not be a good thing to have them paid the money, then require them to pay it out in taxes after they have received it.

I wish to say that the members of this committee did try to do a good job on this bill in cutting it over \$56,000,000, and it is my opinion that we should cut these appropriations still further. I am still of the opinion that further savings can be made. Fully realizing that anyone who tries to save money in business or government is always unpopular, I want to say that we are soon going to find that the people of America expect us to effect necessary economies.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this noon I went over the figures as they appear in the Treasury statement for the latest day available and I got this very definite idea out of the statement: That probably the expenditures for the current fiscal year, 1946, will be right around \$65,000,000,000; that the receipts from every source will be about \$42,000,000,000, leaving a deficit for the year of approximately \$23,000,000,000.

I got to figuring a little bit on what they might do next year. Of course, you cannot tell very well at this stage of the proceedings, but if you listen to the Army and the Navy and to the State Department and to these agencies that

want gratuities out of the Federal Treasury, you can spread the range of what the expenditures might be over quite a territory. The lowest anybody could guess, in my opinion, from what I have been able to gather, would be \$34,000,000,000; it might run up as high as \$42,000,000,000 if we have the British loan and the French loan, and a very large increase in appropriations and allotments for foreign relief.

The rates for next year, unless there are some very substantial cuts in the taxes which would affect next year's receipts, will probably run in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000,000. That may be reduced by tax cuts or anything of that kind that might happen, or by other things like a slack in our employment, which does not seem to be in sight, or a curtailment of inflation which the OPA has been promoting, which does not seem to be in sight, although some of us would like to see that stopped.

This bill represents a cut below the Budget estimate of approximately \$56,000,000 out of a total estimate of \$415,000,000 or a cut of about 13, 14, perhaps 15 percent.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. It should be noted, though, that it is an increase of over \$40,000,000 above the fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. It is \$40,000,000 above the present fiscal year. I intend, as I go along, to analyze that \$40,000,000 because I believe that is the place where we might contribute a little toward doing our duty by the Federal Treasury.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. \$20,000,000 could be accounted for in two items in the bill: One, the information program in the State Department of \$10,000,000, which does not have any basic legislation and, second, the \$10,000,000 for the business census, which does not have authorizing legislation. Those two items are not authorized by law, and by not adopting the rule tomorrow those amounts could be stricken from the bill.

Mr. TABER. And they could also be stricken by amendment adopted in the committee, even if the rule should be adopted.

Mr. JONES. That is right.

Mr. TABER. I am in hopes that the Congress may have a sense of responsibility and a little interest in the taxpayers when it comes to those items.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. How does this appropriation compare with the prewar appropriations, in millions?

Mr. TABER. I do not have the exact figures here, but the figures for the Department of Justice are a little bit higher than they were in the prewar days. Those for the Judiciary are a little high-

er, perhaps 25 percent. The increase in both these figures is due largely to the inflationary trend that is under way.

The appropriations for the State Department, I think, are at least three times what they were in 1939. I refer to the figure the committee has recommended, not the Budget estimate. This is partly due to the inflationary trend; perhaps 25 percent of the total is due to inflation. This means in the State Department appropriation about \$26,000,000 or \$27,000,000 out of the \$104,000,000. The rest of it is due to increased activities of one kind or another.

As to the appropriation for the Department of Commerce, the amount carried here being \$143,000,000, I would guess that you could put down 25 percent as due to inflation, maybe more, perhaps 35 percent, because that involves a lot of part-time jobs in connection with the proposed Census operations. You could figure that the inflation of those things would run 35 or 40 percent. The other operations there would be up 25 percent due to the inflation, and they are probably at least double after you have subtracted the inflation. There is probably a \$50,000,000 increase in the Department of Commerce activities outside of these inflationary items.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. There is an item here regarding field offices. Last year they had \$445,000. They asked for \$6,500,000. We gave them \$2,500,000, which is over \$2,000,000 above what they had last year.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. GILLESPIE. This is more or less a new activity, giving the merchants more to do in the way of forms to be filled out, and so forth. I do not think it has any merit at all. I think that \$2,000,000 can be saved there. What does the gentleman think about it?

Mr. TABER. I would be inclined to think that the gentleman from Colorado is correct.

One item in here that appears to be fairly well based that is an increase is the item for going over the German scientific discoveries, patents, and ways of doing business, and making them available to the people of the United States. If that is done, and well done, I would expect that that expenditure would be pretty fairly well justified.

There are items here for the so-called information service in the State Department providing for \$10,000,000, to which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] called attention. I would like to ask the Members this question: How would you like to be an Ambassador to some foreign country and have some fellow from outside broadcasting into that country, perhaps in English, so that a translation could be very badly garbled or even in the language of that particular country at the same time that you were trying to represent the United States? Now, do you see what that results in? It results in almost impossible confusion. It de-

stroys the effectiveness of our representation. I do not know how it is going to work out, but I would like very much to have this situation cleaned up. I would like to see the whole picture straightened out. I want to read you something on page 19 of the hearings on the State Department, which I think the Congress ought to have in mind as it approaches this problem. Secretary Byrnes was testifying. He said:

I talked last night to Mr. Benton—

Mr. Benton is the Assistant Secretary of State who has direct supervision over this particular picture—

and he told me that in the Information Service, they had reduced the number of employees from 11,000 to 3,000. Is that right, Mr. Benton?

Mr. BENTON. It will be 3,000 very shortly. Radio broadcasting is a perfect example of something that is now in the Department that, by the end of the fiscal year—Secretary Byrnes has decided this and I am fully in agreement with him—we should get out of the Department. It is a function, like Surplus Property, that was inherited by the Department. It should be set up and handled by a separate organization. This is as good an illustration, I suppose, as you could pick, Mr. Secretary.

Why do we provide for this thing and why do we have such a thing as this after that statement?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. With reference to the opening remark that the employees were reduced from 11,000 to 3,000, that reduction to 3,000 was under the expectation of a \$19,000,000 appropriation. That has been cut in half by the committee.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that, and I would want everyone to understand that.

Mr. RABAUT. It will correspondingly affect the employees.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that. It will cut them in half, at least. But that would not affect the principle of this activity which it seems to me is bound to get us into trouble.

I would like to call attention to page 7 of the committee's report, beginning in the middle of the page. I would hope you would read what the committee says there. I had a telephone call this morning from Mr. Benton. I had previously given him some information about some parties connected with that organization who I felt were not the sort who had their first loyalty to the United States. He had sent four or five men around to me to try to explain that they were all right. I knew better. I was told this morning he had found out that I was right.

Now, that is indicative that maybe they are beginning to wake up over there. That is what the committee says is a good sign. I want to compliment the committee right now while I am speaking, on the fact that they have decided to cut out this so-called McCormack set-up in the State Department. I have with me the records of some of the folks who are involved in that set-up. Frankly, I do not believe they should be in our State Department. I am not going to read

their names here. I am not going to get into that question today. On the other hand, it is a situation that calls for a housecleaning. These people are presently on the roll and they ought not be on the roll. If we are going to have a State Department and it is going to look after the interest of the United States, we must follow down the line what this committee in its report on page 7 has said. We must clean house and keep only those people whose first loyalty is to the United States of America. I do not think this can be repeated too often.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Can I believe my ears? Is the gentleman praising the committee?

Mr. TABER. Well, you know when the committee does something that it really ought to do, the next thing is to make the State Department do what the committee has said it ought to do. I do not think the gentleman would find any more loyal supporter than myself in the efforts that he might make to try to make the State Department do what it ought to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, from Virginia and Missouri—far apart geographically, but united in desire to maintain Government solvency—has come vigorous opposition to Federal grants-in-aid to the States, which it is contended, are subversive of State sovereignty and put a heavy drain on the Federal Treasury.

In Virginia the opposition was expressed by Gov. William M. Tuck in his recent inaugural address. In Missouri it was in a resolution introduced in the State house of representatives proposing that Missouri—

give notice to the Congress of the United States that Missouri now takes the lead among the States in helping solve the Federal debt crisis and that we will refrain and forbear from demanding further grants from Congress.

Grants-in-aid not only are destructive of State sovereignty, Governor Tuck contended, but they also result in far less return than when the States raise and spend the same sum directly.

Money paid by the taxpayer to the Federal Government and then returned by it to the States is burdened with the collection and handling charges incurred by that Government.

He said:

It is also burdened with the operating costs of the headquarters of the bureau in Washington which passes upon the grant and regulates its expenditures. Finally, it is burdened with the salaries and expenses of the Federal agents who are sent into the States to personally regulate the State agencies in their spending of what is left of the money received from the taxpayer. The amount left is about half.

Governor Tuck declared that the proposed program of Federal aid to education will eventually result in control of

schools from Washington. If taxpayers do not want this, he said, they must see to it that States give adequate financial support to their public-school systems, and urged increased expenditures for this purpose by the Virginia State government.

Our debt, funded and other, stands at approximately \$300,000,000,000, almost exactly twice the total of property assessed for taxes in the 48 States.

The dread four horsemen of the New Deal—Debt, Deficit, Delirium, and Despair—are riding headlong.

The 1947 peacetime, ordinary budget of \$36,000,000,000 is equivalent to \$720, or \$60 per month, for each of 50,000,000 of gainfully employed. On top of that we propose billions more of deductions for various social welfare schemes—medical, hospital, and old-age deductions, until verily many an American thinks "the deducts have got him." Dozens of direct taxes hit him and his employer, dozens and dozens of hidden excise taxes are wrapped up in all he buys and must have, millions of Government employees harass him, and devour his substance.

A crushing interest burden on debt, the ever-recurring deficits in income, the delirium of emergencies ever-justifying all these extraordinary actions, and the crushing despair of the toiling millions of ever regaining their liberties, their political and financial security, their control of this governmental juggernaut, this New Deal Frankenstein, are destroying the American Republic and the American way of life.

Added to all these problems which bedevil the people of America—and they are personal bedevils of each citizen—the dark and menacing shadow of ruinous inflation hangs over this Nation to add to the despair.

It seems incredible, and yet it seems to be true, that we talk as much as we do about inflation and do nothing about it except to keep pouring more gasoline on to the fires of inflation. Before the war ended we could clearly foresee a dangerous inflationary pressure which inevitably would arise from the accumulated purchasing power of the people pressing against the reduced and limited supply of consumer goods—necessities which men, women, and children sorely need.

We know that every additional dollar that is expended by the Government, unless it represents goods or services produced, will add to the inflation. We know that inflation ruins first the wage earners of this Nation and the farmers of this Nation. We know that the economic fallacy of increased wages without adequate, necessary increase in prices, if added to a multiplicity of stifling and strangling governmental regulations and red tape, are carried to the point where they are allowed to stop reconversion and production, inevitably will produce a condition of inflation that will completely ruin the working man and the farmer as well as the rest of us. If industry is to be prevented by those who are playing politics with price control from producing jobs and goods

and services, then we can expect black markets and inflation to thrive and to eat into the vitals of our economy like a canker.

Those in control of the Government know what sound economics are, but the temptation to yield to political expediency seems to be too strong for the common sense of good government to prevail. Inflation, if it is not checked, will ruin us all. Those who talk about the danger of inflation occurring in this country are like a man pitted from head to foot with smallpox talking about the danger of his sometime getting smallpox. The plague of epidemic inflation is on this country now. We are in the middle of it. It is growing worse. If those in charge of the Government do not move to eliminate the causes and check the contributory conditions to inflation, we will lose the peace and this country will go down in confusion and economic chaos. That would spell utter ruin.

How did we get that way? Now let us consider two great Americans, two Texans—one who rose to preside in turn over each of the great legislative branches of our Government and who retired to his native State disillusioned and saddened by the result of his party's part in the rape of America and American institutions. Not so many years ago he said, "Every time a damyankee gets a hambone, I aim to get a hog." And then the scheme of matching funds with the States was born and it continues in full flower. It has turned from a "do-gooding" program into one of distributing the wealth. Six great Northern States will pay 51.95 percent of this latest matching game. They will match 42 States putting up 48.05 percent of the money. To get some of this money the States have parted with their sovereignty, their States' rights. They have sold their birthrights for a mess of socialistic-fascistic pottage. More patriotic Texans give up their seats in Congress. The venerable and able chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Hon. HATTON SUMNERS, makes this statement from the sadness of his heart:

By ignoring principles and the lessons of history, and accepting the theories of men and political expedience for our guidance, we have made vassals of our States and dependents of our people. By concentration of governmental power and drafts upon the Federal Treasury, we have now a financially "busted" great piled-up mass of governmental confusion beyond human comprehension, impossible of democratic control, extravagant, wasteful, inefficient, and by its nature the instrumentality of favoritism, tyranny, oppression, and corruption, and the destroyer of the

self-reliance and self-respect and governmental capacity of the people, qualities without which no people can remain free. The people are coming to realize what has happened, Republicans and Democrats; people of all stations and political faiths. But they are yet too much depending upon the Congress.

The powers of the Congress are not what they used to be. Largely because of this concentration, even the policy-fixing and legislative power, the most basic of the essential powers of the Congress, have largely been shifted to the executive agencies and organized minorities.

The time of the Congressman is now taken up largely as go between for his constituents, and these agencies, writing innumerable letters about their matters, with little time left for attending to even the most important legislative matters, and almost no time for the duties of statesmanship at a time when our circumstances require of us the highest type of statesmanship ever required, perhaps of any people.

There is practically no opportunity for the Member of Congress to be home and explain legislation and defend his position. Clearly this is the people's job.

This matching of funds for a multitude of purposes—highways, rivers, and harbors, airfields, agricultural extension work—all of them of laudable purpose is affording a wonderful opportunity for

those of our electorate who would destroy our free economy to join forces with the radicals as well as the charitable. To combine with the political demagogue, the professional uplifter and do-gooder who just loves to give away things, other people's things. The demagogue can spout about what he gets for his State or district. The Red can help take America nearer the inevitable collapse, and the do-gooder can get a warm glow distributing the fruits of other people's labor. The four horsemen gallop thundering along the road to national bankruptcy, confusion, anarchy, and despair. I have prepared some figures that should prove interesting. They are taken from Treasury statement for 1944, and report accompanying H. R. 3370, the Federal school-lunch bill. Six Northern States—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio—are broken down, showing they contain 36.65 percent of the population—1940—pay 51.95 percent of all Federal revenue—1944. Of the \$50,000,000 for school lunches, they would furnish \$25,841,000 and would receive from the \$50,000,000, \$8,642,000 and be required to match it with another \$8,642,000.

	Percentage population, 1940	All taxes, percent tax, 1944	States tax share of \$50,000,000	H. R. 3370. States matching required	H. R. 3370. States allotment under plan
New York.....	10.20	18.47	\$9,235,000	\$1,907,000	\$1,907,000
Pennsylvania.....	7.49	8.42	4,210,000	2,277,000	2,277,000
Ohio.....	5.23	5.23	3,675,000	1,276,000	1,276,000
Michigan.....	3.98	3.98	2,955,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Illinois.....	5.98	8.12	4,031,660	1,357,000	1,357,000
Massachusetts.....	3.77	3.27	1,735,000	775,000	775,000
Total.....	36.65	51.95	25,841,660	8,642,000	8,642,000
Alabama.....	2.14	.62	310,000	609,400	1,441,700
Arkansas.....	1.48	.23	115,000	548,300	1,103,300
Mississippi.....	1.65	.22	110,000	661,000	1,410,000
Georgia.....	2.36	.96	480,000	858,900	1,367,700
Tennessee.....	2.21	.76	380,000	800,400	1,272,500
South Carolina.....	1.44	.43	215,000	593,100	1,061,000
Total.....	11.28	3.22	1,610,000	4,071,100	7,656,200

Now, let us take six Southern States, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina. These States contain 11.28 percent of the population, pay 3.22 percent of the taxes. They would furnish \$1,610,000 of the \$50,000,000. They would receive \$7,656,200 and match with \$4,071,100. These matchings may be services, and so forth, in lieu of cash. What an attractive scheme to trade States' rights and sovereignty for a political tie-up with northern cities to perpetuate the New Deal.

Is it any wonder that labor unrest and strikes are rife in these six milch-cow States? And they stand meekly for the milking. There are as many more where the ratio is almost as great. Consider little Delaware by herself; to this \$50,000,000 subsidy, she contributes \$520,000 for her school lunches; she is allotted \$43,200. Is not that a trade to make Delaware proud of the political bondage in which she finds herself rated? But she and the other States must help free themselves. Only the brave deserve to be free.

TABLE 3.—Summary of internal revenue collections, year ended June 30, 1944, by States and Territories

States and Territories	Population as of Apr. 1, 1940 (Bureau of the Census estimate)	Percent of total population	Income (including excess profits) tax collections	Percent of income-tax payments	Miscellaneous internal-revenue collections	Percent of miscellaneous internal-revenue payments	Employment taxes, including carriers taxes	Percent of payroll tax payments	Total internal-revenue collections ¹	Percent of total internal-revenue payments
Alabama.....	2,833,000	2.14	\$217,605,458.00	0.66	\$15,101,459.48	0.28	\$15,262,426.29	0.88	\$247,969,343.77	0.62
Alaska.....	61,500	.05	16,893,775.08	.05	1,380,658.24	.03	531,512.62	.03	18,805,945.84	.05
Arizona.....	499,000	.38	61,363,254.51	.19	5,176,296.82	.10	2,458,077.03	.14	68,997,628.36	.17
Arkansas.....	1,949,000	1.48	79,914,481.44	.24	8,336,484.07	.16	4,044,572.37	.23	92,295,537.88	.23
California.....	6,907,000	5.23	2,865,182,503.96	8.67	361,768,620.84	6.76	144,746,837.16	8.33	3,371,697,961.96	8.40
Colorado.....	1,123,000	.85	169,285,341.16	.51	36,172,288.83	.68	9,119,558.21	.52	214,577,188.20	.53
Connecticut.....	1,709,000	1.29	801,719,397.42	2.43	63,298,057.48	1.18	39,582,951.87	2.28	904,600,406.77	2.25
Delaware.....	266,000	.20	390,229,182.10	1.18	13,383,937.64	.25	14,070,237.70	.81	417,683,357.44	1.04

TABLE 3.—Summary of internal revenue collections, year ended June 30, 1944, by States and Territories—Continued

States and Territories	Population as of Apr. 1, 1940 (Bureau of the Census estimate)	Percent of total population	Income (including excess profits) tax collections	Percent of income-tax payments	Miscellaneous internal-revenue collections	Percent of miscellaneous internal-revenue payments	Employment taxes, including carriers taxes	Percent of payroll tax payments	Total internal-revenue collections	Percent of total internal-revenue payments
District of Columbia	663,000	0.50	\$378,780,522.16	1.15	\$27,428,480.53	0.51	\$13,539,637.14	0.78	\$419,748,639.83	1.05
Florida	1,897,000	1.44	289,102,389.79	.88	42,307,785.91	.79	12,532,860.80	.72	343,943,036.50	.86
Georgia	3,124,000	2.36	326,576,557.82	.99	42,537,300.50	.79	17,004,509.23	.98	386,118,367.95	.96
Hawaii	425,900	.32	133,139,930.52	.40	14,357,015.11	.27	3,284,363.91	.19	150,781,309.54	.37
Idaho	525,000	.40	51,613,694.32	.16	4,611,035.70	.09	2,537,721.16	.15	58,762,651.18	.15
Illinois	7,897,000	5.98	2,682,008,659.04	8.12	394,792,820.08	7.37	155,046,483.94	8.92	3,231,847,963.06	8.06
Indiana	3,427,000	2.59	632,428,410.83	1.91	171,791,247.97	3.21	27,295,215.34	1.57	831,514,874.14	2.07
Iowa	2,538,000	1.92	262,261,786.04	.79	20,485,644.74	.38	10,494,453.65	.60	293,241,884.43	.73
Kansas	1,801,000	1.36	313,380,073.16	.95	24,860,869.63	.46	17,577,926.11	1.01	355,808,868.90	.89
Kentucky	2,845,000	2.15	264,131,634.75	.80	273,309,168.33	5.10	14,814,776.84	.85	552,255,579.92	1.38
Louisiana	2,364,000	1.79	243,183,030.41	.74	52,996,279.79	.99	13,206,878.82	.76	309,386,189.02	.77
Maine	847,000	.64	130,899,533.35	.40	8,972,758.00	.17	8,039,246.37	.46	147,911,537.72	.37
Maryland	1,821,000	1.38	518,249,999.91	1.57	160,801,916.57	3.00	31,320,214.21	1.80	710,372,130.69	1.77
Massachusetts	4,316,000	3.27	1,292,919,080.75	3.91	145,928,236.10	2.72	60,328,326.17	3.47	1,499,175,643.02	3.74
Michigan	5,256,000	3.98	2,110,238,060.58	6.39	144,524,268.17	2.70	115,883,909.77	6.67	2,370,646,238.52	5.91
Minnesota	2,792,000	2.11	467,739,739.73	1.42	75,940,710.11	1.42	32,892,064.38	1.89	576,572,514.22	1.44
Mississippi	2,183,000	1.65	78,121,934.79	.24	6,349,455.76	.12	3,694,966.33	.21	88,166,356.88	.22
Missouri	3,784,000	2.86	780,938,379.32	2.36	141,337,505.60	2.64	48,645,702.75	2.80	970,921,587.67	2.42
Montana	559,000	.42	48,296,611.14	.15	6,756,788.24	.13	1,781,070.49	.10	56,834,470.47	.14
Nebraska	1,316,000	1.00	173,176,031.11	.52	32,240,213.21	.60	18,137,891.00	1.04	223,554,065.32	.56
Nevada	110,000	.08	32,078,078.02	.10	2,751,459.91	.05	872,038.06	.05	35,701,575.99	.09
New Hampshire	491,000	.37	63,681,636.74	.19	7,097,919.80	.13	3,356,117.66	.19	74,135,674.20	.18
New Jersey	4,160,000	3.15	1,119,789,916.05	3.39	214,796,680.06	4.01	58,050,474.72	3.34	1,392,637,070.83	3.47
New Mexico	532,000	.40	32,988,619.25	.10	3,139,047.40	.06	1,103,844.20	.05	37,231,510.85	.09
New York	13,479,000	10.20	6,332,491,637.76	19.16	755,989,200.30	14.11	320,987,452.43	18.47	7,409,468,290.49	18.47
North Carolina	3,571,000	2.70	374,442,607.96	1.13	495,880,723.82	9.26	21,982,030.91	1.27	892,305,362.69	2.22
North Dakota	642,000	.49	31,129,645.88	.10	2,617,188.74	.05	859,686.73	.06	34,606,521.35	.09
Ohio	6,907,000	5.23	2,542,608,729.67	7.69	293,460,218.19	5.48	114,420,813.48	6.58	2,950,479,761.34	7.35
Oklahoma	2,336,000	1.77	207,132,843.86	.63	53,293,785.50	.99	10,775,567.63	.62	271,202,197.39	.67
Oregon	1,089,000	.82	282,334,562.48	.86	18,415,965.17	.34	15,105,272.00	.87	315,855,799.65	.79
Pennsylvania	9,900,000	7.49	2,742,916,456.02	8.30	452,145,427.40	8.44	181,797,794.84	10.46	3,376,859,678.26	8.42
Rhode Island	713,000	.54	224,949,778.54	.68	21,606,709.61	.40	10,308,746.14	.59	256,865,234.29	.64
South Carolina	1,900,000	1.44	158,238,443.43	.48	8,747,302.16	.16	6,872,481.98	.40	173,858,227.57	.43
South Dakota	643,000	.49	32,692,202.11	.10	3,571,923.44	.07	1,105,704.99	.06	37,369,830.24	.09
Tennessee	2,916,000	2.21	262,275,898.97	.79	26,868,979.71	.50	14,553,861.31	.84	303,688,739.99	.76
Texas	6,415,000	4.85	855,317,095.70	2.59	137,932,963.10	2.57	44,141,628.29	2.54	1,037,391,687.09	2.59
Utah	550,000	.42	72,280,309.14	.22	9,945,293.54	.19	3,694,049.68	.21	85,919,652.36	.21
Vermont	359,000	.27	45,879,949.41	.14	3,787,239.65	.07	2,535,593.23	.15	52,202,782.29	.13
Virginia	2,678,000	2.03	429,022,717.70	1.30	378,434,057.26	7.07	23,091,450.03	1.33	830,548,224.99	2.07
Washington	1,736,000	1.31	540,532,316.47	1.64	39,944,385.51	.75	24,997,720.82	1.44	605,474,423.10	1.51
West Virginia	1,902,000	1.44	151,580,943.61	.46	17,546,260.99	.33	10,137,799.02	.58	179,265,033.62	.45
Wisconsin	3,137,000	2.37	688,814,099.94	2.09	104,551,832.79	1.95	28,794,717.63	1.66	822,160,650.36	2.05
Wyoming	251,000	.19	24,783,186.71	.08	3,209,521.33	.06	953,268.75	.05	28,945,976.79	.07
Puerto Rico			26,635.00		3,368,212.24	.06			3,395,047.84	.01
Total	132,145,400	100.00	33,027,368,164.21	100.00	5,356,019,632.67	100.00	1,738,372,435.89	100.00	40,121,760,232.77	100.00

EXHIBIT B.—War Food Administration Commodity Credit Corporation, Office of Supply

ALLOCATION OF SCHOOL LUNCH FUNDS WITH APPOINTMENTMENT BASED ON FORMULA IN PROPOSED SCHOOL LUNCH BILL

Region and State	Proposed apportionment ¹	Amount matching required ²
Northeast	\$7,769,200	\$7,453,900
Connecticut	243,200	243,200
Delaware	42,300	42,300
District of Columbia	91,700	91,700
Maine	204,500	204,500
Maryland	370,100	370,100
Massachusetts	775,500	775,500
New Hampshire	134,000	107,500
New Jersey	683,900	683,900
New York	1,907,000	1,907,000
Pennsylvania	2,277,100	2,277,100
Rhode Island	116,300	116,300
Vermont	95,200	82,300
West Virginia	828,400	552,500
Southern	11,082,300	6,535,200
Alabama	1,441,700	609,400
Florida	553,400	469,300
Georgia	1,367,700	858,900
Kentucky	1,321,800	781,200
Mississippi	1,410,000	661,300
North Carolina	1,787,100	1,072,300
South Carolina	1,061,000	593,100
Tennessee	1,272,500	800,400
Virginia	867,100	689,300
Midwest	8,209,900	7,875,500
Illinois	1,357,100	1,357,100
Indiana	754,400	754,400
Iowa	602,800	574,500
Michigan	1,050,500	1,050,500
Minnesota	726,200	644,900
Missouri	980,900	851,000
Nebraska	331,400	301,200
North Dakota	183,300	172,700
Ohio	1,276,000	1,276,000
South Dakota	197,400	162,100
Wisconsin	750,800	730,500

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT B.—War Food Administration Commodity Credit Corporation, Office of Supply—Continued

Region and State	Proposed apportionment ¹	Amount matching required ²
Southwest	\$6,003,100	\$4,342,200
Arkansas	1,103,300	548,300
Colorado	285,500	262,900
Kansas	430,100	418,500
Louisiana	923,600	640,100
New Mexico	253,800	161,400
Oklahoma	853,100	603,100
Texas	2,153,700	1,707,900
Western	2,185,500	2,124,200
Arizona	186,800	145,900
California	997,500	997,500
Idaho	141,000	130,600
Montana	130,400	130,100
Nevada	21,200	21,200
Oregon	186,800	186,800
Utah	162,200	158,800
Washington	289,100	289,100
Wyoming	70,500	64,200
Total	\$35,250,000	28,331,000

¹ Basis of apportionment is on number of children, 5 to 17 years, inclusive, and relation of the per capita income in the United States to the per capita income in the State.

² Each dollar of Federal payments must be matched by \$1 from sources within the State except in the case of any State whose per capita income is less than the per capita income of the United States, the matching required shall be decreased by the percentage which the State per capita income is below the per capita income of the United States.

³ \$1,000,000 of \$50,000,000 appropriation withheld for nonprofit child care centers. 3 percent set aside for administrative costs and 22 percent for direct purchase of commodities. \$1,500,000 set aside to be apportioned among Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I just want to take this opportunity to compliment the gentleman from Ohio. I have served on a committee with him for several years, and I know that he is sincere and honest, and that there is not a better businessman in the House than is the gentleman from Ohio. I have not agreed with him on all occasions, but I just want to take this opportunity to say that it has not been that I did not have the highest regard for the gentleman.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I thank the gentleman for those kind words.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the gentleman from Ohio. He is one of the few men who votes exactly the way he talks, and that is very admirable in this day and age.

Mr. CLEVENGER. That is very touching, coming from the lady the bravest in the land.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman think that these people who wrote in here to their Congressmen realize what kind of a thing they were saddling onto the country when they promoted the school lunch program?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Sometimes I am afraid they do not. Even in my State, which pays from \$3 to \$4 for every one they get back, minus the cost of Federal operation, I have people who instead of appealing to our State treasury which has a surplus of \$100,000,000, write letters asking me to be untrue to my faith and to my conviction and promise to my district and vote the money here.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois. [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the OPA produces a sinister growing Nation-wide racket which, unlike blackmarkets, operates within the law. It consists of buying up choice properties owned by citizens who are prevented from operating by OPA. A typical example in the hearings was an Illinois work-glove manufacturer. He was sued by OPA for three-fifths the value of his property. Two respectable Federal courts held he had not violated OPA's regulation, only to be overruled by a United States Supreme Court decision. In no time some harpie was dickering for his factory.

Similarly OPA has made it possible for financiers to "muscle in" on packing plants, textile mills, and other businesses forced into the red by OPA. As one disgusted witness told us, "The woods are full of them. If Congress wants to investigate, all you have to do is look up the statistics showing the mergers which have taken place the past year." Maybe the person who gets the business you spent years building up will be only a friend innocently trying to save you from bankruptcy. More likely he will be one of the Government enriched "carpetbaggers" with enough influence to secure from OPA the higher price ceiling or favorable ruling you have sweated and pleaded in vain to obtain. Often the new master benevolently lets you stay on and work in return for a small interest in the business which, except for OPA, would still be wholly and indisputably yours.

This muscling in is not done with machine guns. It is a thoroughly legal by-product of price control, and nothing short of liquidating OPA will stop it. Of course, OPA should have been liquidated a year ago. Instead it was extended to cover war industries trying to reconvert, and that is why reconversion is suffering from infantile paralysis. The OPA officials now promising to ease up restrictions and even liquidate OPA within a year promised to ease restrictions last year when the OPA bill came up before Congress. But as soon as Congress passed the bill, OPA started driving the housing industry, the household-appliance industry, and other businesses out of production. The bureaucrats know, of course, that what they decontrol today they can recontrol tomorrow—when foreign governments start the increased buying which will cause inflation the same way foreign lending caused inflation in 1919.

The President's "economic advisers" now predict that OPA is vital to the heading off of an inflation otherwise due within 12 months. But they are the

same soothsayers who admitted in the hearings that they went wild on their corn-crop predictions last year—Mr. Anderson, of the Agriculture Department—and also on their prediction—by Mr. Bowles—of mass unemployment last fall at the time the bureaucracy was propagandizing for unemployment laws and appropriations. The argument that price control is necessary to prevent inflation is the same argument—word for word—which Goebbels used to enslave German industry. Someday, perhaps too late, Americans now doped with propaganda will wake up, and realize what Rip van Winkles they have been.

OPA is a racket by which darlings of the politicians in power are able to get something for nothing. OPA, to be sure, is not the only racket serving that purpose. There are also the materials priority racket, the rapid tax amortization racket, the excessive estate and super-income-tax racket and others including the treasonable Bretton Woods, lend-lease, and UNRRA rackets which enable foreign governments to get American goods for nothing.

There is some creative business enterprise today because businessmen, even when Government prevents their getting a profit, hope to hang on to their capital investment, believing the blithe bureaucratic promises that the totalitarian controls are only temporary emergency measures. But like flies struggling to stay alive after they are caught on fly paper, they cease to struggle as soon as they realize how hopelessly they are stuck.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not true that production is the only way to throttle inflation?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. There are two ways to throttle inflation; one, permit production to go into volume; and, two, stop Government spending. Both are necessary.

Mr. TABER. Is it not true that the OPA has been throttling production all the way through this last year and that they have been responsible for most of the inflation we have been up against?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The OPA has throttled production long before this last year. The reason it has been so much more obvious this past year is because the OPA, immediately after the cut-back began, was extended to cover all the war industries so that it was more noticeable than it was before when the OPA only covered a few industries. During the war the OPA did not cover the manufacture of airplanes and other types of war production.

Mr. TABER. Of course, the things that the War Department contracted for or the Navy Department or some other Government department were not governed by the OPA, and the manufacturers with 10 percent or 15 percent of their production allocated to civilian goods could take a loss on that without losing any money because it would figure out against their whole expense.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. TABER. And when the war was over and the Government ceased to be a purchaser, they were up against the proposition where they were stopped from producing as a result of OPA's operations. They could not produce without a loss. They could not take a loss without going into bankruptcy.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Precisely. Do not forget it is not the fault of the OPA that the OPA did not cover war production. Leon Henderson and his henchmen fought a great fight and struggled to get their clammy hands on war production, but the War Department, led by Mr. Patterson, steadfastly and successfully resisted the efforts of the OPA.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. May I say first that I regret very much the distinguished lady is not going to be here very much longer.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. There is one thing that confuses me. I do not know just who is being deceived, but I just want to be sure that I am not the one. From reading the hearings before your committee, I noticed the great contribution by the mayor of the great city of New York. He wants to be sure to keep the price of food down. That is the way it looks now. They are going to get Paul Porter's foot off of everybody's neck except the farmers.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Do not worry. There is nothing to prevent putting their foot right back on after they get the bill passed. That is the way they always work it.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I rope not. I hope they do not get the farmers in a class all by themselves. I would like to have the distinguished gentlewoman from Illinois explain this situation. She has been on the Banking and Currency Committee all this time. From one side of their mouth, they tell us that the cost of living has gone up. Yesterday, the Washington Star published a table. They had a chart with the table. You do not have to read the table. They want to picture it for you so that you can see it in the form of a chart. They show that the prices have not gone up on food and all these other things all during this time to any appreciable extent. Now, I do not want to get in wrong with the housewives of this Nation, but the chart shows that round steak is 11 percent less on February 1, 1946, than it was in 1943. It shows pork chops are 10 percent less.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Try and get them.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It shows potatoes are 23 percent less. In other words, they are selling one group of people, a certain bunch of consumers, on what a wonderful job they have done. Then, on the other hand, they say they have to have more money because prices have not been held down.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. About all you can say about these statistics and charts of the OPA is that you can prove anything by statistics.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Will the gentlewoman yield further?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is a real answer, but this is a serious matter. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], had an article in the Sunday paper saying we should take the ceiling off of meat. It seems to me that sometime somebody has to think more than 15 minutes ahead of time. I would like to know how this administration or their spokesman can say that they want to take the ceiling off of something and at the same time they support a program that keeps it on. In other words, if you take the ceiling off of meat, anyone who has gone to school a few rainy Saturdays knows that you cannot take it off of one thing without taking the ceiling off of associated things without getting in trouble. You know what will happen if you take the ceiling off of meat.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. You will get more meat.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. How about taking it off of meat and not taking it off of dairy products?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. You are not quarreling with me. I voted against the OPA last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as this OPA question has come up this afternoon, I would like to say a word about it.

In the first place, we hear the term "bankruptcy." What is the percentage of bankruptcy in this country compared to ordinary times? Does anybody want to say it is bad? No one will rise to talk about it, but they use the term "bankruptcy."

What about the volume of business in the department stores of this Nation today? Does anyone want to say anything about it? Not a word, because you cannot. There are men in this room as old as I am. Every one of you who has age upon his brow knows what the absence of OPA did to us after World War I, when things went to that pyramided height for a great number of months, and then took a toboggan and in 13 months hit the bottom and wrecked everybody with whom it came in contact. Those are the facts. It is bad enough to be in error once, but to be in error twice, when it has made such a significant impression upon your brow, is something that is beyond the thoughts of a thinking man. Yes. We can thank God today for the OPA. Somebody across this aisle just said something about looking 15 minutes ahead. I am telling you to look 15 minutes ahead before you go back to your constituencies which know the value of OPA, know what it has done for the little fellow down at the bottom, know what it has done for the homes of America, know what it has done for the U. S. A. If I had my way about it, the name of Chester Bowles would be written in neon

lights in every town of America. He bared his breast alone—alone—to selfish interests, who would tear asunder, and forget human rights and stand for property proposals.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; I yield to my distinguished colleague, a member of the committee, whom I greatly respect.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Do you not think that property rights are human rights?

Mr. RABAUT. I do not.

Mr. GILLESPIE. What is the difference, if a man works hard and gains a little property? Suppose a man goes into the woods, as my grandfather did, and hews out a farm and builds a house out of logs; was that a human right for him to occupy it? I think property rights and human rights are inseparable.

Mr. RABAUT. I distinguish between human rights and property rights in saying to my friend that the ax preceded the bank into the community, but after the bank came, in some instances it took over the community, for we had an obsequious feeling in this country for many years about the banker, forgetting that it took 21 years to form a man.

During the war we cried for men, "Give us men!" We did not shout "Give us banks." We did not cry: "Give us this business, give us that business, give us the other business." No. We cried: "Give us men and we will make the wheels of industry turn"—and we did it.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Speaking about the banks, when we gave the bankers of the country their own choice of loans I think the banks did a good job. They certainly did a big job in winning the West; but the Government now has taken the banks over and supervises every move they make. You now find that in the question of loans a man's honesty has nothing to do with it; if he has enough collateral he can get it whether he has an honest name or not.

Mr. RABAUT. Do you remember the economy of this Nation when the banks were running on the old system? You had a \$38,000,000,000 economy for every transaction from the smallest loan to the largest business transaction that took place in the whole Nation on an annual basis. Last year we had a \$41,000,000,000 tax bill and took it off the top without affecting the business structure. Compare that with the economy you had before Roosevelt came on the scene.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Yes; under a war economy, of course.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND PROPAGANDA

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I wish to go over the situation once more with reference to the State Department's information program. There is one thing that is more powerful in this world than the atomic bomb, for good or for evil, and that is propaganda. If peace propaganda is strong enough the atomic bomb will never be used. If the propaganda for sharing

the atomic bomb is strong enough, we will furnish atomic information to would-be enemies, and then if war propaganda becomes strong enough, all of us will start blowing each other up. In each case, propaganda controls the atomic bomb.

We all know what we mean by propaganda; we all dislike to use the word when applied to our side in a controversy. One of the rules of propaganda is never to call it propaganda.

Assistant Secretary of State William Benton is a great master of propaganda. His firm of Benton & Bowles made a fortune out of propaganda in its commercialized form, advertising. Mr. Benton says that the best propaganda is truth. I believe him, and I agree with him. If we can tell enough of the truth about America to the world, we will never need the atomic bomb. The issue on Mr. Benton's information program is this: Who is to pick out what part of the truth about America to tell to the world?

Mr. Benton, speaking on March 31 to newspaperwomen, said:

Now, I have not come here tonight to tell you that the Associated Press and the United Press and International News Service have the responsibility to provide a comprehensive program of information abroad, knowledge and cultural interchange for the rest of the world. The American people have that responsibility themselves through their Government.

Thus, Mr. Benton feels that the Government should decide what truth about America to tell the world, and under this bill Mr. Benton, himself, is the person who will make these decisions for the Government. I believe he is intelligent, patriotic, and high minded. I will go further: I believe that he is surpassingly brilliant in his ability to select and disseminate information about America. To use the unmentionable word, he is a great propagandist. The question still remains, whether we should turn over the power and money in this appropriation bill to one man, even though he be such a paragon, or whether the Congress, itself, should not put limits upon his power, so as to insure and encourage the free selection and dissemination of truth through a free press.

A bill, H. R. 4368, to authorize Mr. Benton's program was brought to the Foreign Affairs Committee last October, in a form that was utterly unacceptable to the committee. It provided, for instance, that the Secretary of State could make practically unlimited grants of money, services, or property. Another bill, H. R. 4982, was written, and the Foreign Affairs Committee recommended that bill for passage in December. After that, the Associated Press and the United Press withdrew their services from the Government newscasting program. I want to read quotations from these statements of the Associated Press and the United Press.

On January 15th the Associated Press released the following statement explaining its decision:

The Associated Press stands committed to the principle of freedom of access to the news and to the free flow of news throughout the world.

It holds that news thus disseminated by nongovernmental news agencies is essential to the highest development of mankind and to the perpetuation of peace between nations. It recognizes the possibility of useful purpose served by governments in the maintenance throughout the world of official libraries of information. It applauds the vigorous manner in which the present national administration has advanced in the doctrine of news freedom. It holds, however, that government cannot engage in newscasting without creating the fear of propaganda which necessarily would reflect upon the objectivity of the news services from which such newscasts are prepared.

On January 27 the United Press withdrew its services from the State Department for these newscasts, and I quote the explanation given by Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press:

We have seen it demonstrated that no government, no matter how scrupulously careful it may be, can distribute news and not be suspected of spreading propaganda.

The great strength of the American press associations always has been that they were not identified, even indirectly, with government propaganda. Thus the American press associations have developed into vital national assets.

If the State Department wants to open an official American agency to distribute news abroad, that will be the concern of the Congress and the American people. But our participation in any such program would be a historic step backward.

We do not agree that out of a news distribution contest among governments can come better international understanding and amity.

After these statements and other public statements by distinguished men, a number of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, realizing that we had not heard this point of view, urged further consideration of H. R. 4982. On February 13 I wrote our chairman, Mr. Bloom, asking for further hearings on our bill. Meantime, we urged the Rules Committee not to bring up the bill, and the Rules Committee did not bring that bill to the floor. Last Friday, the Foreign Affairs Committee voted unanimously to consider further the subject matter of H. R. 4982, the information program to hear witnesses and consider amendments.

On last Monday, a so-called point of order bill from the State Department, H. R. 5949, was brought into our committee. It had been filed on March 29. No action has been taken by our committee on either of these measures, but we now find that a rule is proposed to the State Department appropriation bill which would bring this controversial information program to this floor without any committee of Congress having an opportunity to consider the views of the Associated Press, the United Press, and Mr. Benton and permit them to discuss their views before a committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, there has been no opportunity for a committee of Congress to go into this vitally important matter of whether the Government broadcasting of news would interfere with the free press the world over

as has been charged and not retracted by these two great press services.

On January 16, Assistant Secretary of State Benton wrote to the AP suggesting an investigation of the State Department propaganda, saying:

I would like to suggest that such an investigation be put in the hands of Mr. Wilbur Forrest, Assistant Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, Mr. Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Mr. Carl Ackerman, Dean of the School of Journalism of Columbia University. These three men traveled around the world last year as the "World Freedom of Information Committee" officially representing the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

He suggested these three men as men who would be competent to investigate this since they officially had represented the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

I have here in my possession on the floor word from two of these gentlemen, Dean Ackerman of Columbia University and Mr. Wilbur Forrest, of the New York Herald Tribune, that they are ready to appear before a House committee to explain their views and, at least in one case, attempt to work out a compromise in this legislation which would avoid Government competition and insure a free press. I have been unable to get any hearings on this.

In his March 31 speech Mr. Benton accused the AP and UP of three secret motives, unacknowledged reasons, for refusing to furnish their service for his shortwave voice broadcasting, in addition to the reasons they proclaimed. These three unacknowledged reasons are, he said:

First, "Plain dislike of Government and attitude of 'If it's the Government I'm against it.'"

Second, "Fear of competition, fearing that the Government was going to operate a rival wire service, a second kind of competition which they feared is that old bogey, voice broadcasting of news."

Third, "The rivalry between the wire services themselves."

These are serious charges. The charges AP and UP have made against Mr. Benton's program are serious.

Remember, these charges are not just part of a general discussion about things in general. These charges and countercharges involve the very appropriations that are proposed in this bill which are brought here without authority in law. This bill deals with a question which is very perplexing but very important. How can a republic, committed to free speech and a free press, disseminate cultural propaganda in competition with Government controlled propaganda of more totalitarian states? We do not solve this dilemma by giving the State Department complete discretion as in the present bill, or by forbidding them to act at all. Something in between is needed, and the intelligent American way to determine this is to hear the opposing viewpoints before a legislative committee. The views of the AP and UP have never been heard before the Foreign Affairs Committee, or the Rules Committee, or the Appropriations Committee. We should at least consider these views in

some committees. We should not merely beg the question by giving complete discretion to Mr. Benton, as the present bill provides.

Mr. Chairman, what impresses me about this matter is the lack of teamwork between the State Department and the House. If our Department of State's conduct of its affairs with other countries is typified by its conduct of its affairs with the House of Representatives, then it is easy to see why we are in diplomatic difficulties all over the world. The post of Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations is now vacant. Perhaps this job should be filled. Warned nearly a year ago that they should seek legislative authority before coming here with an appropriation bill, they came into the committee with a part of this last fall, and since these objections to their information program have come up, we have had no hearings. They come in with the rest of the program on March 29, then before it can be considered by a legislative committee we have a rule obtained waiving points of order and going ahead on this vitally important matter without any legislation at all.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Whose fault is it? The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Bloom bill was before the committee for a long time. The Bloom bill was reported authorizing a program that might amount to \$25,000,000. The gentleman's committee has refused to hear the very people he has made reference to.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentleman is in error. Our committee voted unanimously last Friday to hear witnesses on this matter. I think the delay is unconscionable and urged this 2 months ago, as I have said, but the fact is that our committee has finally agreed to go into this.

Mr. MICHENER. Well, better late than never. After this bill is out, the gentleman's committee finally concedes that it will hold hearings. I do not like waiving points of order. I expressed myself before the Committee on Rules a number of times regarding this matter. I have not voted to waive points of order, but if a legislative committee will stall week after week, and month after month, and year after year, and do nothing about it, something must be done. I would like to see the gentleman's suggestion followed and hope that he can wake up his committee and have them take some action and hear these men.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I hope that this matter which, it seems to me, is of vital importance, does not get off into a mere quarrel as to jurisdiction and activity between three House committees. Every one of these committees involved, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations, is controlled, and properly so, by the party in power, the administration which also controls the State Department. My concern is that the Department of State, with that pos-

sibility for liaison with the legislative body, has not been able, along with the leadership of our House, to bring this up to us so as to secure legislative authority for this program before they seek appropriations for an unauthorized program never attempted before in peacetime by this country.

Mr. MICHENER. I think the House and everybody else will take judicial notice of that fact.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The remedy for this will lie on a vote on the rule tomorrow.

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I have noticed in the newspapers a report on the current labor dispute between the Atlantic coast sugar refineries and the unions representing their workers.

There is a very important angle connected with this dispute. We are all aware that in most of the major industries in this country, certain patterns of wage increases for this postwar period have been established. Steel has given its employees 18½ cents; electrical manufacturers have done the same, automobile manufacturers have done approximately the same. The meat-packing workers have received 16 cents.

Yet at the present time it appears that these sugar refining companies are refusing to come up even to the lowest of these patterns of wage increases. When an agreement could not be reached on the wage issue the unions, which incidentally are made up of both A. F. of L. and CIO locals acting in cooperation, offered to accept any reasonable means of deciding the issue. They offered to arbitrate. They offered to accept the findings of a fact-finding board.

The companies, however, have flatly refused to accept any means of settling the dispute. They will not arbitrate. They will not agree to submit to and accept recommendation of a fact-finding panel. They will not agree to conform to any of the established wage-increase patterns.

The American public should recognize that these sugar-refining companies on the Atlantic coast have especially weak justification for assuming so arbitrary a position. These sugar refineries have been the subject of some very exceptional favors and protections under the laws of the United States. This Congress in years past has established by law certain quotas—very fixed limits—on the amount of sugar which may be brought into the United States, not merely from foreign countries but from areas which are part of United States territory, namely, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. These refineries have been given by law protection against competition. That law is still on the books of the Nation and will

come up for renewal in December of this year.

The theory of this special protection has been that it preserves good jobs for American workers in these Atlantic coast refineries. Yet, now we find that when those workers try to secure from these companies some assurance that those jobs will be kept up to American standards and that wage levels will be adjusted as they have been in all other American industries, they meet with rejection by the companies.

Moreover, at a time when the sugar situation is most critical these companies refuse to accept any peaceful method of resolving the conflict by arbitration or by agreeing to accept the recommendations of a fact-finding board. Instead, the companies insist on provoking a stoppage of production.

It is certainly to be hoped that these companies will yield to the public interest and agree to conform to the reasonable suggestions made by their employees.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation bill is peculiarly interesting to me as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House, because it contains items which have been under discussion in our committee for some weeks, but for which authorization is still lacking. Under the usual rule these items would have been subject to points of order on this appropriation bill. We learned earlier today from the mouth of the eminent gentleman from Georgia that he feels himself largely responsible for the rule under which the bill will be considered. In view of his distaste for certain activities covered in the bill, I confess to considerable confusion of mind. Had the usual order obtained, these items could have been readily deleted from the bill by points of order, giving opportunity to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to develop proper authority for such programs. The present situation is becoming confusion worse confounded.

At the moment I shall not discuss the State Department appropriation as a whole, nor what I consider an unfortunate procedure by the Department. I shall confine myself to considering one particular activity which this bill eliminates entirely, that is, the magazine we print in the United States for distribution and sale in the U. S. S. R. called *Amerika*. Granted that 15,000 copies for a population of roughly 190,000,000 is absurdly small; granted that many copies go to those who are opposed to every effort we attempt to use to spread information of our way of life among the vast hordes of the country we are still inclined to call Russia.

The fact remains that we have retained a toehold. To me, and I spent about 2 weeks in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics last fall, this toehold is of great importance not only to us as a nation but to the whole international picture. The Russian people, the great mass of more than 180,000,000, are wanting to

know more of us. It is true that barely a handful of these have any idea that such a magazine even exists, but those few are a leaven in the long-range process we must bring to fruition if the world is going to understand Russia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is going to understand the world.

I cannot believe this toehold is so unimportant that it can be thrown out in this fashion and at this moment without dire or at least unfortunate results. Until we have a better way through this iron wall of prejudice and intolerance and ignorance that the small minority of the Kremlin have built around the very wonderful people of that country, we shall be very unwise to destroy the one instrument we have made acceptable to Moscow. Particularly is this true when this annihilation is brought about by a wholly wrong method of approach, from my point of view, to the Congress by the State Department.

That the Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to increase the amount designated for our foreign service personnel and other such items is very heartening. We can no longer function on a prewar scale. Our responsibility to the world and in the world is far too great. We absolutely must increase our whole structure in the foreign field if we are to carry the responsibility that is ours. I feel certain I am not overstating when I suggest that the members of the Appropriations Committee who were overseas last fall are deeply aware of the needs and anxious to see adequate funds voted by the Congress.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill down to and including page 1, line 6.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the majority leader, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the so-called selective service bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House

adjourns today it adjourns to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a newspaper table and an article.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. CARNAHAN) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made this afternoon in the Committee of the Whole and include short quotations from the committee report.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter from H. R. Conklin of Griswold, Iowa.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CLEVENGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole today and include a table from the Treasury Department.

Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole today and include certain extraneous matter.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee of the Whole and include certain quotations.

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.

Mr. BIEMILLER (at the request of Mr. SAVAGE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

PRIVATE POWER LOBBY

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, the Electrical World in its news issue of March 23, 1946, referred to a speech I delivered on this floor on February 27, 1946. In evaluating any news item from this high-class publication, it must be realized that a substantial part of the circulation of this paper covers the operators, employees, and friends of the private power companies. Naturally this publication would be irked, and I consider that their remarks about my efforts is the best compliment I have received. On page 1 of this news issue, the reporter admits that the recent resolution asking for a lobby probe was conceded to have excellent chances of passage. Conse-

quently, their reference is an admission that I have gotten under their hide.

No attempt was made to answer any of the factual information I submitted. Since that time developments have caused me to continue the research job applying to this subject. I am today reporting on further findings, and in so doing, I want to stress the fact that I have used extreme care to preserve the accuracy of the record. In my conclusion I will document sources where confirming information and facts can be found to back up every statement I will make. I have used this extreme care in order to give those who are on the other side of this issue an opportunity to dig deeply before attempting to challenge any of this information.

PATTERN OF PROPAGANDA OPERATIONS

It is now nearly 14 years since the late President Roosevelt threw out his power challenge in a speech delivered in Portland, Oreg., in September 1932. The series of events following the Portland speech are being forgotten and are being drowned out by the loud protests of the private power lobbies. Reading the recent testimony before congressional committees convinces me that this lobby feels that the events which led up to the Holding Company Act did not occur, and this act was a great mistake. All of these recent activities definitely indicate that the private utilities have not altered their ways as promised or improved upon their former tactical pattern for misleading the American people.

The recent record forcibly indicates that the same old technique of misrepresentation and evasion still prevails. In my speech of February 27, last, I pointed out their stooge connections and the avenues used to secure congressional presentation. The visible and invisible approaches are now plainly evident. In support of these statements I will now couple past history with present performance.

PAST HISTORY—NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FROM 1919 TO 1932

The national propaganda campaigns during these 13 years have been previously investigated and have been recorded in public records following Senate Resolution 83 of the first session of the Seventieth Congress, and the Walsh resolution. Resolution 83 directed the Federal Power Commission to inquire into and report on the extent of private power propaganda and the use of money to control the avenues of publicity as well as efforts to influence or control public opinion. This same ground was covered in the Federal Trade Commission investigations.

The record made in the cited Federal Commission investigations establishes beyond doubt that the electric and gas utilities of the Nation from 1919 to 1932 carried on an aggressive national propaganda campaign. In this campaign every available facility was used, but in addition the power industry enlisted the help of outside organizations, some openly, some secretly. In this campaign all forms of publicity were used as well as all types of effort to block free expression on the issues.

The record shows that these propaganda activities were carried on through the old National Electric Light Association. This association comprised a membership of over 90 percent of the private electrical industry. In this propaganda effort, the NELA was assisted by the American Gas Association which is also a national association of the gas industries, comprising over 90 percent of this industry. The National Electric Light Association for purposes of administration divided the country into 12 geographical divisions. In addition, the NELA also maintained State associations. The geographical divisions and the State associations were organized and operated under similar rules. The functions of these suborganizations were to carry to the grass roots the national program planned by the NELA.

Power propaganda had its origin in the Insull Illinois campaign of 1919. The record shows that the NELA adopted the pattern of the "Illinois plan" and used this as a model for all propaganda activities. Early in this campaign the director of the NELA boasted that "the public will pay for all expenses of this campaign." Evidently he was referring to use of funds collected by the operating company through their billing charges to consumers. The Federal Power Commission investigation uncovered a memorandum written by the assistant director of the Illinois committee advising his agents not to attempt to meet the arguments of public interest but to pin the red or communistic label on the proponents of the rights of the people. Those speakers who took the public side of the discussion were labeled Bolsheviks, Communists, reds, or parlor pinks. The same technique is still being used, and in this connection I wish to call attention to a speech made by Mr. Kinsey M. Robinson, president of the Washington Water Power Co., as reported in the Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman Review of November 18, 1943.

The record of these investigations shows further that measured by quantity, coverage, and cost, that this was the greatest peacetime propaganda campaign ever conducted in the history of this country. The record shows that this activity was carefully considered and exclusively planned by the responsible heads of the private power industry. This campaign was built upon the theory that the two greatest public-opinion-forming agencies, present and future, were the press and the schools. In selecting personnel the greatest consideration was given to those who had the connections and the ability to contact and exploit these two public-opinion sources. So-called institutional advertising was used to the maximum extent. School people were obtained and influenced by many methods. This was initiated by inviting such personnel to address utility meetings.

Others engaged in school work were employed during the vacation period. Furthermore, committees were set up to plan courses for utility studies, and members of educational and publicity staffs were invited to participate. Payments for special studies or written articles were

May 1



DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on 2nd deficiency appropriation bill; compromise figures on insect and plant-disease control, rehabilitation of forest recreation areas, and water facilities; provides for return of FCA. House received conference report on 2nd appropriation rescission bill with Senate (smaller) item on supplies for Hawaii. Both Houses received Government-corporations budget for 1947. Senate committee submitted livestock-meat industry report opposing price control and subsidies on meat. Sen. Langer inserted letters favoring his wheat-bonus bill; Rep. Robertson(N.Dak.) introduced and discussed similar bill. Sen. Butler said private corn-wheat purchasers should be permitted to buy at Government prices. Sen. Wherry criticized Anderson meat-quota proposal. Rep. Voorhis commended USDA's reduction in grain use for alcohol but urged further reduction.

HOUSE

1. **SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5890 (pp. 4440-1). The conferees took the following actions on items of interest to this Department: Insect and plant-disease control, \$100,000 (House figure, \$20,000; Senate, \$350,000). Rehabilitation of forest recreational areas, \$250,000 (House, \$168,000; Senate, \$500,000). Water facilities, \$325,000 (House, \$200,000; Senate, \$500,000). Public Buildings Administration, for re-centralization of departmental functions, \$495,020 (Senate figure), including \$295,020 for FCA. Joint Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures, \$20,000 (as proposed by Senate). Agreed to Senate figure on judgments and claims. Struck out items for Federal pay costs, as proposed by the Senate, in view of inclusion of these items in an earlier bill. The conferees reported in disagreement a provision that Federal agencies, on a reimbursable basis, may render aid to the United Nations in the way of supplies, equipment, and services; they submitted a proposed substitute which is to be proposed on the floor of the House.

2. **SECOND APPROPRIATION RESCISSION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5604 (pp. 4439-40). The conferees included the item on emergency supplies for territories and possessions at \$3,800,000 (Senate figure; House figure was \$5,000,000). In connection with an Army-Navy lend-lease item, they announced that they will propose transfer of \$135,000,000 to UNRRA.

3. **STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 6056 (pp. 4433-9, 4441-57). Agreed, 141-133, to the resolution waiving points of order (p. 4438-9). At several points during the debate various members discussed whether substantive legislation should be enacted to avoid such resolutions and whether the resolutions are desirable.

4. CORPORATION BUDGETS. Both houses received the President's message transmitting the Budget for 1947 regarding Government corporations. To Appropriations Committees. (pp. 4430-2, 4427.) Only a limited number of copies of this budget will be available for distribution to bureaus and agencies of the Department. If a copy is required for your use, please send your request to the budget office of your agency.
 5. INFLATION. Rep. May, Ky., discussed the dangers of inflation and spoke against the House amendments to the price-control bill (p. 4430).
 6. REPORTS were received as follows: Textile Foundation, RFC, Justice Department (p. 4458).
- SECRET
7. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee submitted an interim report with these statements: (1) Government price controls on livestock and meat have completely broken down, (2) most meat is being sold at black-market prices, (3) there is no shortage of livestock on farms and ranches, (4) the OPA "price squeeze" on slaughterers has forced legitimate slaughterers to close, (5) other legitimate slaughterers are willing to buy livestock at legal prices, but are unable to do so because of black market operators, (6) the meat black market is imperiling the national health, (7) black-market slaughtering is causing loss of byproducts, (8) widespread evasion of price controls has created disrespect for law, (9) thousands of employees of legitimate slaughterers have been laid off, (10) Government-control experience shows the impossibility of controlling livestock and meat prices and meat distribution through Government laws, and (11) removal of price controls and subsidies from livestock and meat will stimulate marketing and production, drive the black-market operators out of business, save untold waste, safeguard the public health, and make a large supply of meat available to all at a lower price than consumers are now paying on the black market and with subsidies. The Committee recommended the removal of all price controls and subsidies on livestock and meat at once. (S. Rept. 1295.) (pp. 4396-8.)
Sen. Wherry, Nebr., criticized Secretary Anderson's proposal to establish quotas on meat as "emphasizing the distribution of meat when the thing we should emphasize is the production of meat," and recommended the removal of price controls on meat (pp. 4414-6).
 8. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (pp. 4400-6, 4410-4, 4416-27). During the debate Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted a tabulation of surplus property held in stock by the United Kingdom and Sens. Johnson (Colo.) and Shipstead (Minn.) criticized exports of lumber and farm machinery (p. 4406), and Sen. Johnston, S.C., spoke favoring credit, instead of the proposed loan, to Great Britain for the purchase of tobacco, cotton, and other farm products (p. 4427).
 9. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received from this Department FSA's report on the progress of liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 4395.)
 10. FERTILIZERS. Received from the Federal Trade Commission a report on "International Phosphate Cartels." To Interstate Commerce Committee. (p. 4395.)
 11. R.F.C. Received RFC's Jan. 1946 report on the activities of that Corporation. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4395.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6175) to credit to active and retired officers of the Medical Department of the Army all service performed as interns in Army hospitals on a civilian-employee status and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 588 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on, as usual, I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, this rule waives points of order on the bill H. R. 6056, on which general debate has been concluded. From time to time I have stated that the Committee on Rules looks with disfavor on bringing in rules waiving points of order against legislation on appropriation bills, but in this instance, before the Committee on Appropriations had acted the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported, on December 17 I think, a bill providing authorization for a cultural program, and for other purposes. Unfortunately, the Committee on Rules delayed granting a rule on the bill at that time and has not yet granted the rule. However, I was informed a little while ago that agreement has been reached and that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs called a meeting this morning at which certain amendments recommended by some of the members of the Committee on Rules were agreed to by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Consequently, we are really not waiving points of order on a bill that has not been considered and favorably reported.

As I understand, and I presume you have all been informed about it during the entire day of general debate, the bill carries about \$358,000,000 of appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, and the Judiciary. For the State Department it carries \$104,700,000, for the Department of Justice \$95,000,000, for the Department of Commerce \$143,000,000, and for the Judiciary about \$15,800,000.

As you are all familiar with the bill, which was thoroughly explained and discussed during general debate, I do not believe it necessary for me to take any more time, except to say that I hope that the Committee on Appropriations henceforth will be guided by the suggestion that the Committee on Rules has made from time to time, namely, that it should

not bring in legislation on appropriation bills. In this instance, however, I think it is justified. I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this House Resolution 588 makes in order consideration of the bill H. R. 6056 making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The rule provides that all points of order against the bill or any provisions therein be hereby waived.

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government services under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary.

This bill carries an appropriation for the State Department of \$104,783,408 for 1947, an increase of \$11,306,994 over 1946. It carries an appropriation for the Justice Department of \$95,168,250 for 1947, a decrease of \$10,550,260 over 1946. It carries an appropriation for the Commerce Department of \$143,024,000 for 1947, an increase of \$39,635,475 over 1946. It carries an appropriation for the Judiciary of \$15,850,100 for 1947, an increase of \$118,550 over 1946.

The total amount recommended for the four departments encompassed therein is \$358,825,758, an increase of \$40,510,759 over the current fiscal year.

I am opposed to the rule as well as the bill itself, unless there is a drastic reduction.

In the report of the Appropriations Committee it is stated the need for curtailment of expenditures. Still the fact remains that the committee is recommending an increase.

In the midst of war we were told the war necessitated large expenditures. Now at peace, the report states:

Increases have been allowed in a number of projects which is necessary to reestablish our peacetime economy.

The report continues:

There seems to have developed during the war years what some have termed "a spending psychology" and the committee is fearful that this spending psychology has become somewhat too deeply entrenched in the minds of the officials responsible for the operation of our Federal establishments.

Then they ask us to pass a bill with an approximate 15-percent increase. Is there any logic in that type of reasoning? Are we going to be so unstable as to follow such reasoning?

In the inaugural address of Mr. Roosevelt in 1933 he stated:

We have nothing to fear but fear itself.

Then immediately his administration did everything possible to make the people jittery. Since those days of 1933 all we have had is one emergency after emergency; one fear after another fear. Now the people, with the cessation of war are fearful of the increased peacetime expenditures over the wartime expenses. Are they not justified in demanding a curtailment? Is it not our duty to help them. We talk so much

about living within our income but do very little about it. Perhaps in November the people will weed out those who are bent on spending and electing. That is their only salvation if they desire to have their taxes reduced, if they desire to keep our Government solvent.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. I wonder whether the gentleman would tell the House wherein he could reduce the appropriations called for in this bill? In what particular would he reduce the appropriations?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I was going to discuss that phase later, but I will answer the gentleman's question now. With reference to the Department of Commerce; this provides for 50 political organizations throughout the United States, costing many millions of dollars, under the supervision of Henry Wallace. That should mean something. If the gentleman would excuse me for a moment, I will yield to him later and will explain where I would reduce the appropriations further.

This rule waives all points of order. That was brought about because the Committee on Foreign Affairs came before the Committee on Rules asking us to report out a rule designed to educate the people throughout the world. They had a bill at that time which they had reported out which called for the expenditure of \$25,000,000 to provide libraries, radio stations, and publications throughout the world. The Committee on Rules in its wisdom did not report out that rule so the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs went to the Committee on Appropriations and were successful in placing in this appropriation bill \$10,000,000 for the sole purpose of sending thousands of personnel throughout the world to purchase and administer libraries, radio stations, publications, and newspapers in foreign countries if they are allowed to locate.

Are there any Americans that feel Russia is or could be justified in appropriating millions of dollars to spread their teachings by placing their radio stations, their movies, their libraries, their press in the United States?

Are there any Americans that feel that the Nazi Party was justified in their propaganda policies throughout the world before the last war?

Realizing our teachings would be for the betterment of the world, still I firmly believe:

We should do, not as some ungracious pastors do,
Show us the steep and thorny way to heaven,
While like a puffed and reckless libertine,
Themselves the primrose path of dalliance tread.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In view of the gentleman's statement, we had better vote down this rule, had we not?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. There is no question about that.

Now, in answer to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] I would definitely take out \$10,000,000 for the purpose of buying radio stations and libraries

through India, China, Russia, and all throughout the world. There is a \$10,000,000 reduction. In addition to that I would take away 50 or more of Mr. Wallace's organizations, branch organizations, throughout the Nation, designed to spend and spend and elect and elect, which amounts to some additional millions of dollars.

Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. SABATH. I hope the gentleman will agree with me if I charge him that he is interested in increasing our commerce. The gentleman is in favor of increasing our commerce, is he not?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. It would depend upon what part you are talking about. Be more specific.

Mr. SABATH. The appropriations in the bill aim to increase our commerce, to educate the people on what we produce, what we have, to teach them democracy and do all things that will be beneficial and helpful to our country. I believe the work that the Commerce Department is doing is in the interest of our industries, in the interest of the our country, which means in the interest of our labor, which means prosperity for our Nation.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. To my genial chairman I will say what I have said many times before, that when it comes to spending, everything has a great appeal. For instance, we can say we are for the biggest Army in the world, for the biggest Navy in the world, for the biggest air force, for atomic-bomb experimentation. We are for taking care of the old people adequately. We are for Bretton Woods. We are for the Export-Import Bank. Some are for the British loan and the Russian loan, in fact loans and grants to all. But all those things which have a certain appeal nevertheless would amount to a hundred billion dollars if we supported all. Interest on our gigantic debt, adequate care of our veterans, peacetime military conscription also costs money.

They are for all these things, but at the same time those people want a reduction in taxes. They want the Congress to live within its income. Although they themselves would favor all those things, they would still want a reduction in their taxes, and they would want the Congress to live within its income. As for myself, I think it important to not only talk about a balanced budget but to act accordingly by voice and vote.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion may I say I hope this resolution will be voted down. I hope this House in its wisdom will see fit to reduce the appropriations covered in this bill to at least what they were last year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, when this resolution was before the Rules Committee I voted against it, because it provides that all points of order shall be waived on the items contained in this appropriation bill. This special

rule has been granted in order to prevent the making of points of order against appropriations that have not been authorized by law, or passed upon by the regularly constituted legislative committees of this House.

One of the items included in this bill which would be subject to a point of order, if this rule is not adopted, is the item of \$10,000,000 for the establishment of a cultural and informational service in the Department of State. Another item is for the establishment of a number of new offices in the Department of Commerce.

I believe the time has come when this Congress should insist upon appropriations being authorized by its duly established legislative committees of the House first, and not being passed upon only by the Committee on Appropriations. I am therefore opposed to this rule. I am opposed to the items which are included in this bill for the particular things I have just mentioned, and I am hoping this rule will be voted down and that we will thus return to the regular parliamentary method of considering legislation of this nature. I am therefore asking the membership to vote against this rule.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion this rule should not be adopted and I believe I can convince you why. I wish to address myself particularly to those appropriations for the Commerce Department that are referred to on page 26 of the report.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 101]

Adams	Crosser	Hagen
Allen, La.	Cunningham	Harless, Ariz.
Almond	Curley	Harness, Ind.
Anderson, Calif.	Dawson	Hart
Andresen,	De Lacy	Hartley
August H.	Delaney,	Healy
Arends	John J.	Hedrick
Baldwin, Md.	Dingell	Heffernan
Barden	Dirksen	Hendricks
Bates, Ky.	Domengeaux	Henry
Bell	Doughton, N. C.	Hobbs
Bender	Doyle	Hoeven
Bonner	Durham	Holifield
Boren	Earthman	Holmes, Wash.
Bradley, Pa.	Eaton	Hull
Brooks	Elliott	Jarman
Brumbaugh	Ellsworth	Johnson, Ind.
Buckley	Engle, Calif.	Johnson,
Bulwinkle	Feighan	Lyndon B.
Byrne, N. Y.	Fisher	Johnson, Okla.
Camp	Flood	Keefe
Cannon, Fla.	Fuller	Kelly, Ill.
Carlson	Gamble	Keogh
Case, S. Dak.	Gardner	Kerr
Celler	Gathings	Kilburn
Chapman	Gavin	King
Chelf	Gearhart	Klein
Clason	Gifford	Knutson
Clements	Gillie	LaFollette
Cochran	Gore	Landis
Coffee	Gossett	Lane
Combs	Granger	Lea
Cooley	Grant, Ind.	LeCompte
Courtney	Gwinn, N. Y.	Lemke

McDonough	Phillips	Slaughter
McGehee	Pickett	Smith, Wis.
Madden	Powell	Stevenson
Maloney	Price, Fla.	Stewart
Mankin	Rains	Stigler
Mansfield, Tex.	Reece, Tenn.	Stockman
Martin, Iowa	Reed, Ill.	Sumner, Ill.
Merrow	Robertson, Va.	Tarver
Miller, Calif.	Rodgers, Pa.	Taylor
Monroney	Roe, N. Y.	Thomas, N. J.
Morrison	Rogers, Fla.	Wadsworth
Murphy	Rooney	Weichel
Murray, Wis.	Russell	White
Norblad	Ryter	Wickersham
Norton	Shafer	Wilson
O'Konski	Sheridan	Winstead
Patrick	Sikes	Wolfenden, Pa.
Patterson	Simpson, Ill.	Wood
Peterson, Fla.	Simpson, Pa.	Woodhouse

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). On this roll call, 273 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I particularly want to address myself to the items in this proposal referred to on page 26 of the report of the Committee on Appropriations having to do with the appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Before specifically referring to those items, I would like to make this general observation concerning what I believe to be the orderly procedures of the House of Representatives and of the Congress.

The Committee on Appropriations, as we know, is charged with the responsibility of handling the matter of appropriations. Authorizations for agencies, the creation of agencies, and the changing of the powers and duties and functions of agencies are for the legislative committees of the Congress.

In recent years we have seen a practice develop under which the Appropriations Committee, by making appropriations for agencies and functions not authorized by law, in truth and in fact, usurps many of the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the legislative committees. To my mind that is a practice which should be on the decrease rather than on the increase.

Now, having regard to this particular matter, there is a bill before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which committee I am a member, which came from the Senate in late February of this year. That bill undertakes to provide for the appointment of three Assistant Secretaries of Commerce, and for certain reorganizations in the Department of Commerce. Some hearings have been held by a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and are to be resumed next Monday.

What do we find in advance of the work to be done by that committee and the exercise of the responsibility devolving upon that committee and the House? Here comes the Appropriations Committee with this suggested appropriation which, according to the report, provides for another entirely different set-up in the Department of Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. HALLECK. In its justification the committee says this:

The justifications for this Bureau were prepared in line with the provisions of Senate bill 1367 and House bill 4871 and in anticipation of the enactment of either of these companion measures into law. The Senate bill was recently passed and is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This bill proposes the creation of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce and a reorganization of the general functions of the Bureau.

Then the report from the Committee on Appropriations goes on to point out reason after reason why they think this proposal is highly questionable and why they are inclined to doubt the advisability of making this appropriation. This is what they said, in part:

While the committee is of the definite opinion that our domestic and foreign trade will undergo considerable expansion during the next few years and that business generally should have the guidance and assistance of the Government, especially during the immediate postwar years, it is not convinced that such wholesale expansion as is proposed is either advisable or necessary. Furthermore, the committee is somewhat fearful of the effects of the Department's superimposing on an established organizational structure a large group of high-salaried employees transferred from agencies established for a war purpose.

Then they go on and wonder about the effects of the Department's doing this, and they go on with other expressions of concern as to the advisability of making these appropriations.

Now, why should the Appropriation Committee in this manner, in violation of the right, yes, the responsibility of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to pass on this matter, arrogate to itself the making of the appropriation, the granting of the money, the establishment of all these additional functions before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the House has had an opportunity to pass on it? Does it not make for just common sense and orderly procedure that the people down at the Department of Commerce, if they need more Secretaries, if they need reorganization, if they need regrouping of functions, as pointed out on page 26 of this report, should come up here and establish that need before the proper legislative committee and obtain such changes in basic law as may be desirable? Then if the legislation is enacted into law, let them come to the Appropriations Committee and get their money to carry on under the authority thereby established.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. I should like to suggest at this point in the debate on the policy of adopting rules to make in order legislation on appropriation bills which items of legislation might be subject to

points of order if the rule were not adopted, the fact that if amendments are offered from the floor to correct or perfect legislation so made in order those amendments are subject to points of order so that only members of the Appropriations Committee can write the legislation and nobody can perfect it on the floor. I should like, if the gentleman from New York will permit, to ask the chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], whether or not he would yield for an amendment to be offered to the present rule which would make in order any amendment offered to the State, Commerce, Justice appropriation bill?

Mr. SABATH. Unfortunately, I would have to call a meeting of the committee and that now is impossible. I do not see how I could comply with the gentleman's suggestion.

Mr. JONES. Why not?

Mr. SABATH. It would require a meeting of the committee, and it is impossible for me to call that meeting now.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill calls for an increase in appropriations over the current year of about \$40,500,000. It calls for embarking upon activities in the State Department involving the old OWI that are perfectly ridiculous. They have been getting out broadcasts all over the world which have made this country ridiculous and which are not of value. I have had these broadcasts and been over them. I have a lot of these broadcasts with me here on the floor. There is not a single one of them that could possibly do this country any good. We ought to be rid of that activity.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. ELLIS. I wish to bring to the gentleman's attention that this week there was a lieutenant in my office just back from India. The subject of the conversation was a young lady who was in charge of the library of this service in India. He stated that the majority of the books concerned modern Russian economy and the modern Russian political philosophy. The young lady does not feel that she is serving any worth-while purpose, and the young lieutenant informed me that the American troops there thought the project was ridiculous and they wondered if the Congress was going to continue to spend money for this sort of thing.

Mr. TABER. That is just the situation. We ought not to go on with that activity at all. It has not been authorized by law and we should stop it right now.

There are other activities under the Department of Commerce, many of which are presently under hearings by the Interstate Commerce Committee which have not been authorized by law: Census projects, an enormous number of new secretaries and set-ups that will cost thousands and thousands of dollars. It is time we stopped that sort of thing and it is time we stopped this kind of rule.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, there never was a time since 1837 when the House adopted the rule that we would set aside today, that it was more needed to prevent legislation on an appropriation bill and the controversy that will ensue. I am familiar with the State Department's portion of this appropriation bill. The postwar plans of the State Department are all scrambled up, they are not now in the form of legislation because that Department has not yet made up its collective mind what it wants.

One of the bills for basic authority was introduced on March 29 and has had just half a hearing. Another of the bills went out of committee, but has been held up by the Rules Committee, and a number of amendments were put into it again this morning. The whole information program is still without any authority in law.

Mr. Speaker, if this rule is adopted, here is what you are going to do: In the face of the opposition of the Associated Press and the United Press you are going to permit the international short-wave broadcasting of spot news, a monopolistic Government propaganda program that goes all over the world. Ten million dollars will remain in this bill for information. Of that about \$6,000,000 is needed for the short-wave-broadcasting program or it will be ineffective; about \$3,000,000 for the mere physical equipment and the payment of rent for the seven stations that the Government now controls, and the other \$3,000,000 for programs.

Of course, the Department would probably not spend nearly two-thirds of its information appropriation on this program. If this bill goes through as it is, and if the pending rule is adopted, you may have a mere part of a short-wave program. You are doing the same thing as if you constructed half of an airplane, gave it one wing and expected it to fly and defend your country. The program is either good or bad. At present, in this bill, it is only half provided for because it is only half-baked. This short-wave-broadcasting program should be left out of this bill and considered carefully through hearings by a committee before we appropriate fractionally for it.

As far as the Associated Press and United Press are concerned the State Department takes this position: "We are for them; we are for the free spreading of news all over the world, even though we have a slight controversy in reference to this matter. We do not want to monopolize the flow of news."

But, Mr. Speaker, as far as short wave international broadcasting is concerned, the State Department is now contemplating a complete monopoly. Let me quote part of a letter I received from Charles R. Denny, Acting Chairman of the Board of War Communications. This letter, dated April 22, 1946, is in answer to questions of mine about the seizure of Station WRUL, a privately financed station, which up to the time of its seizure was devoted entirely to in-

ternational short wave cultural and informational programs. Here is what Mr. Denny says:

If the seizure order is lifted WRUL's status will then be exactly the same as all other international stations, namely, its facilities will continue to be licensed to a private group but it will in fact be operated by the State Department, which has entered into agreements with each of the international stations for the purchase of their entire time.

Note the words "all international stations," and "entire time."

A complete monopoly, therefore, is contemplated and it can go into effect unless we vote down the rule and postpone action on this most important international broadcasting program until the legislative committees can fully consider the matter. Plans are under way in the State Department to organize this short-wave program so as to preserve the free flow of news and information. These plans have not yet been made public. We should consider these plans in Congress and pass legislation protecting this program from Government monopoly, before we appropriate for it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, with a national debt of \$275,000,000,000, and with the expressions during the past months by many Members of the Congress that they are for economy in Government, well, if you are, here is the time either to show it by voting down this rule, or else speak up and say that you want to establish more functions of Government and permit that to go on, increasing bureaus and squandering money. In this bill you are giving \$45,000,000 more to the Secretary of Commerce. Just remember how the Secretary of Commerce, when he was Secretary of Agriculture, burned wheat, plowed under the cotton, and killed all the little pigs. Something to remember. Now that is just about what is going to happen to your Department of Commerce, and if you set up these secretaries that he is asking for, just remember that you are going to have a terrible condition in this country, by your squandering—and it is about time to stop it. We now have too much Government here in Washington. These bureaucrats want to regulate and control the American people in everything they do. It is time to stop it. Now is the time to put a stop to all this bureaucratic regulation, this business of telling the farmer what he can, should, and must do. It is time to stop these bureaucratic and Hitlerized methods before the same thing befalls our people that came over Hitler's people; no more of it.

What can a man do in the Commerce Department who never was successful in business. It requires a competent businessman in the Department of Commerce, to handle the business of America under the private-enterprise system. That is the system that built up America and created jobs along with our farmers. Let us build, not destroy. Vote down this rule.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, this rule brought to the floor by the Rules Committee of the House ought to be rejected. It prohibits a Member from submitting a point of order against any portion of the bill that would otherwise be knocked out on the ground such item in the bill is legislation with authority of law. This House should not adopt a policy permitting the Appropriations Committee to usurp and take over the authority of legislative committees. Under this rule, appropriations can be voted for agencies that have not been authorized by law to spend the funds appropriated. Under this rule hundreds of millions of dollars can be expended without justification before any one of our legislative committees. The expenditure of funds under this legislation involves the policies to be adopted not only by our own people, but millions of it relates between our people and our Government, and governments in other parts of the world. Tell me, if you will, why all of these items should not be justified by regular procedure adopted by the House. Why circumvent the legislative committees? Can it be possible that this House is so eager to spend these huge funds for the ever-expanding Department of State and the growing Department of Commerce, without at least holding hearings on millions of dollars of expenditure appropriated in this legislation? If they can be justified, of course, this House will grant every dollar it believes necessary to carry on the activities of these great departments of government.

If the House adopts this rule, we will give consideration to the expenditure of millions of dollars for purposes upon which no hearings have been held by committees that are expected to hold open hearings, receive testimony, and give approval or disapproval to the problems involved. We should defeat this rule and follow the regular procedure adopted and approved by this House many times before. That procedure is well known. The function of the Appropriations Committee is to recommend the amount of funds to be used and expended by the various departments of our Government, under legislation adopted by the House, after it is proposed by our regular legislative committees. If we adopt this rule, we violate that very important procedure.

This is a procedure of bringing legislation to the floor of the House through the back door. Such procedure should not be tolerated or approved by the House of Representatives. The rule ought to be rejected and regular procedure should be followed.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER].

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Speaker, there is one big reason why this rule should be defeated. This bill, which is to be considered, if this rule is adopted and all points of order against it are waived, is going to bring forth a bill which, if passed, will give birth to one of Henry

Wallace's biggest idealistic dreams. He is asking for three additional assistant secretaries in his Department. I happen to be a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which is holding hearings on a bill which provides authorization for the particular program for which appropriations are asked in the bill to be considered if this rule is adopted. This matter is before our committee now. Hearings were started yesterday morning and they are to be continued next Monday morning.

Here is what is partially included in that bill: In the 3 minutes' time that I have I cannot begin to explain it, but Mr. Wallace is asking for an Assistant Secretary to supervise the program he has set up for small business. For what purpose? Mr. Wallace sets it out in his statement, something like three and one-half pages, containing the 14 sections Wallace desires to promulgate in his Department under the Assistant Secretary for small business. Now what are some of the things he wants to do? He wants to formulate and develop plans and programs for counseling prospective businessmen in establishing and operating a business. What does Henry Wallace know about successfully operating a business? He wants to formulate and develop plans for training business counselors in the field, establishing and maintaining business information services to provide information for those interested in entering and operating small business. I asked Henry Wallace on the stand yesterday, "What is the purpose of this? What do you want to do?" He said, "I want to put counselors out in the field, and agencies throughout the United States, the same as I did in the Department of Agriculture, with the county agents, to advise people and to keep them from going bankrupt and to show them how to run a business successfully." That is what he said he wanted to do. Mr. Gillette asked him, "Well, do you not think the bankers in our communities can advise us on our financial matters?" "Well," he said, "they might in some of the small communities, but that bankers generally did not have the knowledge to give the correct advise and that their interest would not be the same and that they would not have the technical knowledge that the Department would have to assist businessmen." Mr. Wallace said he wants to do for little business what the Department of Agriculture, under his leadership, has done for America and the American farmers and we are asked to adopt this rule, to waive points of order, so that Mr. Wallace can put his dream into effect without the Congress having authorized it. Mr. Wallace, in anticipation that the appropriation would be given him, has already set up the regulations in the Department of Commerce as of January 9, 1946. This rule should be defeated.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, if my colleagues will be kind enough to give me their attention, I shall undertake to tell

them some things which I am sure they do not at the moment know—things which I think should influence the judgment that they make upon the issue now at hand.

I regret that my Republican colleagues on the Rules Committee take a different view than that which I hold. They know—and it is generally known—that I work harmoniously with them, and that on occasion we find ourselves in complete agreement.

I think probably my opposition to the cultural relations bill has been more noticeable than that of any other Member of this body. It is to that part of the bill that makes appropriations for the cultural programs set up by the State Department that I wish to address my remarks most directly. When the Committee on Foreign Affairs came before the Rules Committee on its application for a rule for the consideration of the so-called Bloom bill, I was active in stimulating opposition to it. My objection to the proposal was not so much on account of what the bill contained, but was due to a complete lack of confidence in those in the State Department to whom the administration of the measure would be given. I think it fair, not inappropriate, at least, to say that there has been an impression rather widespread that there are too many undesirable people holding important places in the State Department, and too many of like character occupying positions of less importance.

I have no disposition to criticize the action of the President, but it was unfortunate that circumstances were such that he was probably compelled to cover into the State Department Elmer Davis' group and the Nelson Rockefeller set-up. The meaning of that was that many, many undesirable people were taken into the State Department.

I have always felt—and I feel now—that one of the worst organizations ever put together was the Elmer Davis outfit. I think they did a splendid job—a splendid job in misrepresenting our country to the rest of the world. I have never had any confidence in the Nelson Rockefeller group. I think, too, that outfit misrepresented our country to the so-called South American republics. That view I have unhesitatingly expressed publicly, in the committee, and to responsible people in the State Department. I have, with others, insisted that something be done in the State Department to improve personnel to the point of regaining public confidence.

I do not believe I am disclosing anything the public is not entitled to know when I tell you that the State Department has for weeks now been exerting itself to the limit in an endeavor to screen out of the Department and all divisions of the Department all undesirable people.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. If the gentleman would defer for a moment, may I yield to him later? I am sure the gentleman agrees with what I am saying in that regard.

I have had a number of conferences with the Secretary of State and with Assistant Secretaries, and I want to say to you, and I speak advisedly, that the Sec-

retary of State is running the State Department. I think I should go further and express the opinion, which is an advised one, that the free hand which the President has given the State Department has been by him extended to all of the other departments of the Government. I do not know that it is the result of this agitation, but I do know that the State Department many weeks ago, as I have stated, set about to clean out the Department from top to bottom. The FBI was called in and was given a free hand in the screening of personnel. I do not think there is any agency of the Government, certainly not one within my recollection, which because of the magnificent job that it has done, has more completely earned the confidence of the public such as it enjoys. The FBI has been at work. The State Department did not stop there. The Department went further and set up what is called, I believe, a security board or a security committee. Those that make up that board or committee were carefully selected. They got them from the Secret Service and from everywhere. For their Americanism, I vouch. I have complete confidence in the committee. That committee, working with the FBI, have thus far screened out hundreds of people in the Department, and they are going out daily. There is one difficulty the Department operates under. Many people in the Department are under the civil service. Of course, those that were under wartime civil service are not so difficult to deal with, but those who enjoy a permanent civil-service status are sometimes difficult to deal with effectively.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. I understand that the Department is having difficulty in getting rid of a lot of these people that it feels it should get rid of. I was wondering if the gentleman has reached the point where he would cooperate in bringing about the adoption of the amendment that will be proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], which would prohibit the payment of any money to any of them who are transferred to the Department after September 1 until clearance as to loyalty has been certified by the FBI and the appropriate security committee or board?

Mr. COX. I am sorry, but I cannot make a responsive answer to the gentleman's question further than to say that such a vote on my part would be consistent with my record in this House on such matters.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Certainly, I yield to my friend.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman knows I greatly admire the position of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Yes, and that feeling is reciprocated. I have great respect for and great confidence in the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman advise the House when this Security Board was set up by the State Department?

Mr. COX. It was set up several weeks ago. I regret that I cannot give the gentleman the exact date. But that it is functioning, and functioning effectively, I can give positive assurance. I have been in the Department and I know whereof I speak. I am not indulging in extravagances. I am undertaking to be conservative in what I say.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. Can the gentleman tell us how it happens that the State Department got into such a condition that this purge had to be put on?

Mr. COX. Well, I do not want to criticize anybody. I can answer the gentleman this far, that with the relations that now exist as between the Department and the Executive, there will be no other bad people going into the Department.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Do you believe we should adopt this rule and permit the Secretary of Commerce to set up the organization which he is trying to set up in this bill?

Mr. COX. I think the rule should be adopted. As I said a moment ago, I regret that my Republican colleagues find themselves in a position where they cannot support it. I would like to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he will examine the bill he will find that it provides for no assistant secretaries, but it provides for assistants to the Secretary. One of those assistants is for small business; another for international trade, and another for domestic trade. I am not an enthusiastic supporter of the Secretary of Commerce, but if he needs help, I think the Congress ought to give it to him.

Mr. RICH. With the knowledge that you know he has of business, how about his going out and trying to set up a business organization?

Mr. COX. Let me make further answer to the gentleman, that the adoption of this rule deprives the House of no power. It will, of course, work its will upon every item of the bill, and will in no way be crippled in its free consideration of the matter as a result of the adoption of the rule.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman has many times opposed rules of this kind permitting legislation on appropriation bills. How does the gentleman reconcile his former position with the position he is now taking?

Mr. COX. No, I have not. There has been no rule brought into the House waiving points of order on appropriation bills which I did not favor in the Rules Committee, and which I did not support on the floor of this House. Let me say to my friend that when representatives of the Appropriations Committee came before the Rules Committee on this bill, they made out what I thought was an excellent case. I could not find it within my heart to oppose the granting of a

rule which in no wise was different to rules that have been granted year after year and term after term on appropriation bills.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I am obliged to yield to my colleague on the committee.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Does the gentleman have in mind that this would permit the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Wallace, to place about 50 political appointees throughout the United States? The gentleman knows what Mr. Wallace recently had to say about purging the loyal Democrats. I am wondering if the gentleman from Georgia thinks he is included in that category?

Mr. COX. The adoption of this rule permits the Secretary of Commerce to do nothing. The Secretary of Commerce will have no power under this bill until Congress has worked its will upon it. Congress will have free and unlimited discretion to do whatever it pleases with the measure if the rule is adopted and consideration is permitted.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COX. Of course; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I have always felt that the gentleman from Georgia was a very wise man, but I am beginning to wonder whether he is or not if he is willing to permit the Secretary of Commerce to make 50 political appointments throughout the United States.

Mr. COX. I have no disposition to attack anybody in any forum where he has no opportunity to defend himself. I am not however a special pleader for Mr. Wallace. He does not enjoy, I am sorry to say, my complete confidence as others in the Government do. I do not question his integrity or his sincerity, but I have a lack of confidence in his judgment. Now let me proceed further, please.

I wish to talk to you a little bit further about this so-called cultural relations bill. One, on a first reading of the bill, would I am sure be impressed with the thought that there is some, maybe considerable, "boondoggling" in it, but a careful examination of the measure will dissipate that view, and I have made an earnest and an honest endeavor to get information and to understand just what is in the making, what is proposed. The gentleman in the State Department who is in charge of this activity and who would be in charge of it in the event that the bill were adopted, and later if the Bloom bill is adopted, is Mr. Benton, one of the assistant secretaries. Originally I was not so confident of Mr. Benton, but I have gone into his record and have made a careful examination of it. I am here prepared to say to you that I believe in his Americanism just as competently as I do in yours, my brethren here on this floor. He is a wonderfully well-informed man. He knows the problem and is just as much opposed to Red influences getting into it as I am myself. I know that if this money is provided and this power is given him, he will use every possible care in putting together the organization that will administer the measure.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my position on public questions is well known, my position on political issues is likewise well known. I am motivated by but one thing and that is to do right; my only desire is to serve my country well, and I hope that my colleagues will not shut their hearts against this proposal, for it is something that our Government is obliged to do. It is something that every other government in the world is doing. Many of the governments are spending for this kind of work many times the amount provided for under this bill.

Mr. Speaker, again I say we are obliged to do what is here proposed. We are obliged to do something to maintain that prestige at the heights to which the Nation's sons of glory took us in that terrible conflict which has so recently ended. It is something we must do and I think we will be serving the best interests of this country if we support this measure and give the State Department the power to do this under assurances that care will be exercised in the selection of personnel and let them carry on the work. I have confidence in and am proud of the State Department as it is now carrying on.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, if the pending resolution is adopted, will it be in order during the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole to move to strike from the bill any of the legislative provisions included in it?

The SPEAKER. That would always be in order, of course. Any germane amendment is in order at any time under any rule.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ALLEN of Illinois) there were—ayes 100, noes 106.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 141, nays 133, not voting 156, as follows:

[ROLL NO. 102]

YEAS—141

Abernethy	Colmer	Fogarty
Andrews, Ala.	Cooper	Folger
Bailey	Cox	Forand
Barrett, Pa.	Cravens	Gallagher
Barry	D'Alessandro	Gary
Beckworth	Davis	Geelan
Biemiller	De Lacy	Gibson
Bland	Delaney	Gordon
Bloom	James J.	Gore
Boykin	Douglas, Calif.	Gorski
Brown, Ga.	Douglas, Ill.	Granahan
Bryson	Drewry	Grant, Ala.
Bunker	Eberhart	Green
Burch	Ervin	Gregory
Cannon, Mo.	Fallon	Hare
Carnahan	Fernandez	Harris
Clark	Flannagan	Havenner

Hays	Marcantonio	Roe, Md.
Hébert	May	Rogers, N. Y.
Hoch	Mills	Rowan
Hook	Morgan	Sabath
Huber	Murdock	Sadowski
Izac	Murray, Tenn.	Sasscer
Jackson	Neely	Savage
Johnson	Norrell	Sheppard
Luther A.	O'Brien, Ill.	Smith, Va.
Kee	O'Brien, Mich.	Somers, N. Y.
Kefauver	O'Neal	Sparkman
Kelley, Pa.	O'Toole	Spence
Kilday	Outland	Starkey
Kirwan	Pace	Sullivan
Klein	Patman	Thom
Kopplemann	Pfeifer	Thomas, Tex.
Lanham	Philbin	Thomason
Larcade	Poage	Torrens
Lesinski	Powell	Traynor
Link	Price, Ill.	Trimble
Luce	Priest	Vinson
Ludlow	Quinn, N. Y.	Voorhis, Calif.
Lyle	Rabaut	Walter
Lynch	Rabin	Wasielewski
McCormack	Randolph	Weaver
McGlinchey	Rayfield	West
McMillan, S. C.	Resa	Whitten
Mahon	Richards	Whittington
Manasco	Riley	Wolverton, N. J.
Mansfield	Rivers	Worley
Mont.	Robinson, Utah	Zimmerman

NAYS—133

Allen, Ill.	Fellows	McConnell
Andersen,	Fenton	McCowan
H. Carl	Fulton	McGregor
Andrews, N. Y.	Gerlach	McMillen, Ill.
Angell	Gillespie	Martin, Mass.
Arnold	Gillette	Mason
Auchincloss	Goodwin	Mathews
Baldwin, N. Y.	Graham	Michener
Barrett, Wyo.	Griffiths	Miller, Nebr.
Bates, Mass.	Gross	Mundt
Beall	Gwynne, Iowa.	O'Hara
Bennet, N. Y.	Hale	Pittenger
Bennett, Mo.	Hall	Ploeser
Bishop	Edwin Arthur	Plumley
Blackney	Hall,	Ramey
Bolton	Leonard W.	Rankin
Bradley, Mich.	Halleck	Reed, N. Y.
Brehm	Hancock	Rees, Kans.
Brown, Ohio	Hand	Rich
Buck	Herter	Rizley
Buffett	Heslton	Robertson,
Butler	Hess	N. Dak.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hill	Robson, Ky.
Campbell	Hinshaw	Rockwell
Canfield	Hoffman	Rogers, Mass.
Case, N. J.	Holmes, Mass.	Schwabe, Mo.
Chenoweth	Hope	Schwabe, Okla.
Chiperfield	Horan	Scrivner
Church	Howell	Sharp
Clevenger	Jenkins	Short
Clippinger	Jennings	Smith, Maine
Cole, Kans.	Jensen	Smith, Ohio
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.	Springer
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Ill.	Stefan
Corbett	Jones	Sundstrom
Crawford	Jonkman	Taber
Curtis	Judd	Talbot
D'Ewart	Kean	Talle
Dolliver	Kearney	Tibbott
Dondero	Kilburn	Towe
Dworshak	Kinzer	Vorys, Ohio
Eaton	Knutson	Wigglesworth
Ellis	Kunkel	Winter
Elsaesser	Latham	Wolcott
Elston	LeFevre	Woodruff
Engel, Mich.	Lewis	

NOT VOTING—156

Adams	Chapman	Engle, Calif.
Allen, La.	Chelf	Feighan
Almond	Clason	Fisher
Anderson, Calif.	Clements	Flood
Andresen,	Cochran	Fuller
August H.	Coffee	Gamble
Arends	Combs	Gardner
Baldwin, Md.	Cooley	Gathings
Barden	Courtney	Gavin
Bates, Ky.	Crosser	Gearhart
Bell	Cunningham	Gifford
Bender	Curley	Gillie
Bonner	Daughton, Va.	Gossett
Boren	Dawson	Granger
Bradley, Pa.	Delaney	Grant, Ind.
Brooks	John J.	Gwinn, N. Y.
Brumbaugh	Dingell	Hagen
Buckley	Dirksen	Harless, Ariz.
Bulwinkle	Domengeaux	Harness, Ind.
Byrne, N. Y.	Doughton, N. C.	Hart
Camp	Doyle	Hartley
Cannon, Fla.	Durham	Healy
Carlson	Earthman	Hedrick
Case, S. Dak.	Elliott	Heffernan
Celler	Ellsworth	Hendricks

Henry	Mansfield, Tex.	Shafer
Hobbs	Martin, Iowa	Sheridan
Hoeven	Merrow	Sikes
Holifield	Miller, Calif.	Simpson, Ill.
Holmes, Wash.	Monroney	Simpson, Pa.
Hull	Morrison	Slaughter
Jarman	Murphy	Smith, Wis.
Johnson, Ind.	Murray, Wis.	Stevenson
Johnson,	Norblad	Stewart
Lyndon B.	Norton	Stigler
Johnson, Okla.	O'Konski	Stockman
Keefe	Patrick	Sumner, Ill.
Kelly, Ill.	Patterson	Sumners, Tex.
Keogh	Peterson, Fla.	Tarver
Kerr	Peterson, Ga.	Taylor
King	Phillips	Thomas, N. J.
LaFollette	Pickett	Tolan
Landis	Price, Fla.	Vursell
Lane	Rains	Wadsworth
Lea	Reece, Tenn.	Weichel
LeCompte	Reed, Ill.	Welch
Lemke	Robertson, Va.	White
McDonough	Rodgers, Pa.	Wickersham
McGehee	Roe, N. Y.	Wilson
McKenzie	Rogers, Fla.	Winstead
Madden	Rooney	Wolfenden, Pa.
Maloney	Russell	Wood
Mankin	Ryter	Woodhouse

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wickersham for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. King for, with Mr. Henry against.

Mr. Holifield for, with Mr. Lemke against.

Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Reed of Illinois against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Gavin against.

Mr. Sheridan for, with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Brumbaugh against.

Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Fuller against.

Mr. Maloney for, with Mr. Gamble against.

Mr. Patrick for, with Mr. Adams against.

Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Byrne of New York for, with Mr. Arends against.

Mr. Cochran for, with Mr. Johnson of Indiana against.

Mr. John J. Delaney for, with Mr. Harness of Indiana against.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas for, with Mr. Grant of Indiana against.

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.

Mrs. Woodhouse for, with Mr. Gillie against.

Mr. Lane for, with Mr. Carlson against.

Mr. Robertson of Virginia for, with Mr. Martin of Iowa against.

Mr. Roe of New York for, with Mr. Shafer against.

Mr. Hart for, with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey against.

Mr. Bulwinkle for, with Mr. Simpson of Illinois against.

Mr. Hendricks for, with Mr. Wilson against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Rooney for, with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania for, with Miss Sumner of Illinois against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Hoeven.

Mr. Healy with Mr. Bender.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Hagen.

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Clason.

Mr. Coffee with Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Gifford.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Combs with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Boren with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Monroney with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Gossett with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Stewart with Mr. August H. Andresen.
Mr. Granger with Mr. Gwinn of New York.
Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Weichel.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE RESCISSION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5604) reducing or further reducing certain appropriations and contractual authorizations available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5604) reducing or further reducing certain appropriations and contractual authorizations available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11 and 18.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 29, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$57,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Naval Training Station, Port Deposit, Maryland, 1946, \$50,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Pay and subsistence of naval personnel, 1946, \$200,000,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$125,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "and neither the appropriation nor contractual authorization under this head shall be available after February 25, 1946, for the acquisition of land (other than for the authorized vessel-berthing program), except in pursuance of a specific appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$190,784,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$652,986,950"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,015,379,424"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 20, 23, and 30.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5604) reducing or further reducing certain appropriations and contractual authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 to 3, relating to Title I—Executive Office of the President, Independent Offices, and Executive Departments: Rescinds \$3,800,000 of funds under the Department of Agriculture for emergency supplies for territories and possessions, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 4 to 9 and 11 and 12, relating to Title II—Military Establishment: Rescinds \$4,704,700 of appropriation "Finance Service, Army, 1942-46," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$66,140,457, as proposed by the House; and restores the House provision withdrawing the availability of the subappropriation "Engineer Service" of the appropriation "Engineer Service, Army, 1942-46," for acquiring land or building permanent structures within the continental limits of the United States, except structures not costing more than \$20,000.

Nos. 13 to 19, 21, 22, and 24 to 28, relating to Title III—Naval Establishment: Rescinds \$57,000 of the 1946 appropriation for the Naval Research Laboratory, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the House, and \$36,000, as proposed by the Senate; rescinds \$50,000 of the 1946 appropriation for the Naval Training Station, Port Deposit, Md., instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House, and no rescission, as proposed by the Senate; rescinds \$200,000,000 of the 1946 appropriation for pay and subsistence of naval personnel, instead of \$400,000,000, as proposed by the House, and no rescission, as proposed by the Senate; rescinds \$13,657,000 of the 1946 appropriation for maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$15,000,000, as proposed by the House; rescinds \$125,000,000 of the 1946

appropriation for transportation of things, Navy, instead of \$150,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$119,474,300, as proposed by the Senate; restores the House provision reducing by \$5,000,000 the contractual authorization for public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, with respect to projects within the continental limits of the United States; restores the House provision withdrawing availability of funds or contractual authorization under "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," for the acquisition of land after February 25, 1946, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation, amended to exclude land for the authorized vessel-berthing program; rescinds \$190,784,500 of the 1946 appropriation for aviation, Navy, instead of \$215,887,000, as proposed by the House, and \$165,682,000, as proposed by the Senate; corrects the title of the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Merchant Marine Inspection, Coast Guard, 1945, as proposed by the Senate; transfers an additional amount of \$500,000 from the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1946," to supply a deficiency in the appropriation "Pay, subsistence and transportation, 1943," as proposed by the Senate, and reduces the value of stock in the "Naval Stock Account" plus outstanding obligations under the "Naval Stock Fund" from \$2,250,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of to \$1,650,000,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 29: Changes a title, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 10, relating to rights, privileges, or benefits of persons for service in the Philippine Scouts under the provisions of section 14 of the act approved October 6, 1945 (Public Law 190, 79th Cong.).

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendment.

No. 20, canceling authority for and on account of a field house at the Naval Academy.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendment.

No. 23, providing that combatant vessels under construction on March 1, 1946, whose percentage of construction exceeded 20 percent on such date, "will be completed."

It will be proposed that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment.

No. 30, relieving defense aid (lend-lease) appropriations made to the President from reimbursing appropriations for the Army and Navy.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendment with an amendment, adding before the period at the end thereof the following: "Provided, That of the reduction of \$1,080,000,000 made in the appropriation 'Defense aid-lend-lease' under title I of this Act, \$135,000,000 shall be transferred to the credit of the appropriation 'United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1944-1946,' instead of being carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury."

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5890) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes;

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5890) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 10, 11, 14, 36, and 41.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, and 103, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$5,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$837,127"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 40, 46, and 62.

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the

Senate to the bill (H. R. 5890) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 to 5, relating to the Senate: Appropriates an additional amount of \$269,000 for the fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out an appropriation of \$840.34, proposed by the Senate, for payment for services rendered in the office of a Senator.

Nos. 6 and 7, relating to the House of Representatives: Appropriates \$10,000 for payment to the widow of a deceased Representative, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$15,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the House, for reporting hearings.

No. 8: Appropriates \$20,000 for the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 10: Strikes out the appropriation of \$25,000, proposed by the Senate, for the erection of a statue of George Washington on the Capitol Grounds.

No. 11: Strikes out the appropriation of \$27,600, proposed by the Senate, for the Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

No. 12: Increases from \$20,000 to \$30,000 the limitation upon expenditures for printing and binding from the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration for War, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 13: Increases by \$3,325,000 the limitation upon administrative expenses of the War Shipping Administration (revolving fund), as proposed by the Senate.

No. 14, relating to the Public Health Service: Appropriates \$748,000 for hospitals and medical care, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,348,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 15 to 20, relating to the Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, appropriates for the return of departmental functions to the seat of government \$495,020, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates an additional amount of \$1,780,000 for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, 1946, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$950,000 for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, 1946, as proposed by the Senate; changes a title, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates for damage claims, Public Roads Administration, \$780,379.53, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$681,193.83, as proposed by the House.

No. 21: Increases by \$400,000 the funds currently available for salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, 1946, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 22, 23, and 24: Appropriates additional amounts for salaries and expenses, 1946, for the Smithsonian Institution, \$18,000, and the National Gallery of Art, \$16,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 25: Increases by \$1,330,000 the limitation upon administrative expenses of the United States Maritime Commission, and by \$1,000 the limitation upon expenditures by such Commission for attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 26 to 32, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates \$5,250 for the employment of nurses at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, instead of \$7,000, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates additional amounts, fiscal year 1946, as proposed by the Senate, as follows: Capital outlay, Sewer Division, \$300,000; operating expenses, Water

Division (payable from water fund), \$75,000, and Capital outlay, Water Division (payable from water fund), \$200,000.

Nos. 33 to 35, relating to the Department of Agriculture: Appropriates \$100,000 for insect and plant disease control, instead of \$20,000, as proposed by the House, and \$350,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$250,000 for national-forest protection and management, instead of \$168,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$325,000 for water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 36 to 39, relating to the Department of Commerce: Appropriates \$39,000 additional, fiscal year 1946, for general administration, Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the House, instead of \$59,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$837,127, fiscal year 1946, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, instead of \$749,655, as proposed by the House, and \$924,600, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates an additional amount of \$800,000, fiscal year 1946, for salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, including an additional \$5,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of \$535,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,035,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 41 to 45 and 47 to 51, relating to the Department of the Interior: Strikes out the additional appropriation proposed by the Senate of \$14,700, fiscal year 1946, for salaries and expenses, Grazing Service; appropriates from project revenues, as proposed by the Senate, under "Irrigation and drainage, Bureau of Indian Affairs," \$52,200 for San Carlos Irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Ariz., \$12,800 for Flathead Reservation, Mont., \$21,000 for Crow Reservation, Mont., and \$16,000 for Wapato Irrigation and drainage systems, and so forth, Yakima Reservation, Wash.; appropriates \$15,000 additional from tribal funds, fiscal year 1946, for expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the House; increases the 1946 amount limitation upon the amount available from power revenues for operation and maintenance of the power system, Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas, from \$80,700 to \$130,700, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$20,000 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, Fish and Wildlife Service, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$39,700 on account of the halibut allocation program, Fish and Wildlife Service, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, of \$14,000 for insane of Alaska, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 52: Appropriates an additional amount of \$250,000, fiscal year 1946, for salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 53 to 55, relating to the field service, Post Office Department: Appropriates \$27,500, fiscal year 1946, for personal or property-damage claims, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional amount of \$487,000, fiscal year 1946, for unpaid money orders more than 1 year old, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, an appropriation of \$4,000, proposed by the House, for the settlement of a claim, which has been provided for in a separate enactment.

Nos. 56 to 61 and 63, relating to the Department of State: Appropriates an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, of \$200,000 for salaries, Office of the Secretary of State, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$133,456, as proposed by the House; appropriates an additional amount of \$198,000, fiscal year 1946, for transportation, foreign service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates an

additional amount of \$433,000, fiscal year 1946, for salaries of clerks, foreign service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates an additional amount of \$163,000, fiscal year 1946, for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, foreign service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$35,300, as proposed by the House; appropriates an additional amount of \$1,067,070, fiscal year 1946, for foreign service, auxiliary (emergency), as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$567,070, as proposed by the House; makes the appropriation "Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service" available for the deportation of enemy aliens, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$40,000 for the replacement of the Anthony Bridge over the Rio Grande within the Rio Grande canalization project, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 64 and 65, relating to the Treasury Department: Appropriates an additional amount of \$50,800, fiscal year 1946, for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates an additional amount of \$110,000, fiscal year 1946, for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$50,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 66 to 68, relating to the War Department: Appropriates \$543,416.91 for damage claims, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$429,805.41, as proposed by the House, and appropriates an additional amount of \$865,000, fiscal year 1946, for rivers and harbors, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 69 to 71, relating to the Judiciary: Appropriates an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, of \$7,500, under the "United States Supreme Court," for preparation of rules for civil procedure, as proposed by the Senate, and increases the amount of \$1,300 proposed by the House to \$5,400, as proposed by the Senate, for repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and provides that not more than \$3,600 of the amount proposed by the Senate shall be available for the provision of accommodations in the Municipal Court Building of the District of Columbia (civil branch) for activities of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 72: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, title II of the bill, as passed by the House, appropriating for increased pay costs, in consequence of separate enactment of the provisions of such title subsequent to its passage by the House (Public Law 349, 79th Cong.).

Nos. 73 to 100, relating to judgments and authorized claims: Appropriates \$13,612,426.04, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$11,416,526.59, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 101 to 103: Makes changes in title and section numbers, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 9, appropriating an additional amount of \$22,000, fiscal year 1946, under the "Architect of the Capitol," for the Senate Office Building.

It will be proposed to recede and concur with an amendment modifying the current appropriation for salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol.

No. 40, authorizing the transfer to the Weather Bureau of surplus War Department articles necessary for Arctic weather stations.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendment.

No. 46, transferring War Relocation Authority buildings on the Colorado River and Gila River Indian Reservations for housing Indian veterans on the Colorado River, Pima, and Papago Indian Reservations, Ariz., to be paid for by such veterans at such prices and terms as the Secretary of the Interior may determine to be reasonable.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendment.

No. 62, providing that Federal agencies, on a reimbursable basis, may render aid to

the United Nations in the way of supplies, equipment, and services.

It will be proposed to recede and concur in such amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That until December 31, 1946, upon request of the United Nations and its agreement to pay the cost and expenses thereof either by advancement of funds or by reimbursement, any executive department, independent establishment, or agency of the United States Government may furnish or may procure and furnish supplies and equipment to the United Nations and, when reimbursements are made by the United Nations, such reimbursements shall be credited to the appropriations, funds, or accounts utilized for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received from that organization."

CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made on the rule.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6056, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee last rose the first paragraph of the bill had been read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; Assistant Secretaries of State, \$10,000 each; and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including the employment of aliens; and not to exceed \$35,000 for the temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws; \$17,400,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 2, line 5, after the word "Columbia", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 6, 7, 8, and 9, and insert "\$15,066,473."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would provide the exact amount that the committee allowed for the regular, ordinary services of the State Department, except the Information Service. The State Department originally requested for the services involved in this paragraph the sum of \$23,861,000, which the committee cut down to \$17,-

400,000. This amount, \$17,400,000 allowed by the committee, is composed of items covering the regular functions of the Department and the office of the Secretary to the tune of \$14,750,000. The committee allowed 52 percent of the request for the Information Service, or \$2,284,663. It also allowed 56 percent for functions of the Foreign Economic Administration and for this purpose the committee allowed \$316,473. This makes a total in round figures of \$17,400,000.

The amendment I have offered will still provide the \$316,473 that the committee allowed for the State Department's portion of the Foreign Economic Administration. My amendment will leave that \$316,473 item in untouched, and it will allow everything that the committee wanted for the regular functions of the Secretary's office, amounting to \$14,750,000. So that my amendment will leave in the bill \$15,066,473.

Now that sum of money is not hay for the Secretary's office to use during the next fiscal year. I think it is fair, I think it is reasonable, I think it is adequate to conduct the head office for our affairs with the foreign nations of the world.

There will be other speakers under the 5-minute rule who will explain what has transpired before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and what their objections are to the Information Service conceived by the State Department. I feel it is unfair to include in an appropriation bill an amount for any major function, such as this Information Service, when there has been such a great deal of smoke as the matter was presented before the legislative committee and before the Rules Committee, and still not disposed of by either committee. A couple of members of the Rules Committee, who had opposed the legislation which would authorize and make legal the Information Service, by some kind of mental gymnastics, have found justification to vote for a rule which would authorize this Information Service in the State Department appropriation bill. I do not know of any reason why they should change their minds. It is still the same question and the same contemplated function whether you attach the legislation to an appropriation bill or authorize the function in a legislative bill. It is worse, however, to permit legislation in an appropriation bill, as I pointed out in the debate on the rule, because once the Committee on Appropriations adopts the language requested by the State Department and as written by the Budget Bureau, no one can rise here on the floor of the House and recommend legislation of a perfecting nature. Why? Should a Member offer such an amendment it would be subject to a point of order. It would be stricken on objection of any Member. If amendments are offered by members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who are familiar with the legislative history of bills to authorize and make legal the appropriations in this bill—this item alone amounting to \$2,284,000 plus the total information service of \$10,000,000—I daresay a point of order will be made against such a perfecting amendment. It is unfair and it is unjust to the will of the House to have

rules reported out and adopted legalizing the illegal items and foreclosing perfecting amendments because they are "legislation on an appropriation bill."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER NOT A CLOSED RULE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition merely to make it clear that when a rule is brought in here waiving points of order, that does not deprive any Member of the opportunity to offer any amendment to any provisions in the bill. Apparently some gentlemen are under the impression that when a rule is brought in waiving points of order on any particular provision in the bill, that that provision is not subject to amendment. All of these provisions are subject to amendment, and amendments can be offered to any of the provisions that are made in order by such a rule waiving points of order. Have I made myself clear?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I would like to correct the gentleman. If an amendment is offered that has legislation in it, in order to perfect a particular provision, any Member can make a point of order against such a legislative provision.

Mr. SABATH. Of course, if it is legislation in an appropriation bill and not authorized by law, a point of order will lie. That is the reason, however, that the Committee on Rules comes in with a rule.

Mr. JONES. At that point, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I am sorry; I cannot yield now. The rule provides that a point of order shall not lie if the rule, as in this instance, waives the point of order. I regret to note that it is frequently misunderstood, not only by the gentleman, but by other Members, that a rule waiving points of order precludes the offering of amendments. That is not so. To all such provisions amendments will lie. The amendments can be debated just as can any other provision not subject to a point of order. There are many Members, especially, perhaps, among the newer Members, who are under the misapprehension that waiving a point of order deprives Members of the House of some of their rights. On the contrary, such a rule gives Members an opportunity of speaking to or opposing provisions against which a point of order might otherwise lie. Many confuse the waiving of the point of order with a closed or gag rule, which does deprive Members of the right of offering amendments, or of speaking to the amendments. I am pleased to say that as long as I have been chairman of the Committee on Rules I have opposed the granting of closed or gag rules, except in the case of complicated revenue or tax bills.

HOUSE HAS POWER TO ACT

Now the adoption of the rule is up to the House. The House has complete jurisdiction to vote it up or down, so no one is hurt or denied any right by such a rule as this, with the exception, as I have said, and I pointed out instances some time ago, that I shall oppose any

rule waiving points of order on any appropriation bill that attempts to legislate. That function belongs to the legislative committees. But in this instance a legislative bill has been reported by the committee. Originally I think 20 out of the 21 members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs voted to report that bill. But after the Committee on Rules had the bill before it, a few gentlemen thought that there ought to be some amendments. After discussion some of the gentlemen on this side felt the bill should be taken back to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and we suggested that before a rule was granted they should take the bill back, have additional hearings, and agree to some of the amendments. That has been done.

LEGISLATION DESIRED BY ALL DEPARTMENTS

As I understand, and have stated—and I have given this matter a great deal of thought—this legislation is urgently desired, not only by the Department of State, but by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, War, Navy, and Treasury. I understand that several Republican members of the Rules Committee who opposed the rule in committee will oppose it also on the floor. I fear they are trying to make a political issue out of this legislation, which is beyond doubt in the best interest of the country, and aims to familiarize the world, not only with our democratic form of government, but with what we have and what we can produce and furnish to the world so as to compete on an equal basis with other nations who are spending millions for world trade and propaganda.

I am informed also that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] and other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs have been browbeaten into opposing this legislation, notwithstanding that they voted for it in committee.

As one who has always advocated a policy that would encourage our foreign trade and benefit our country, I think it is more than ever necessary today to be sure of a market for our exportable surpluses which our tremendous productive capacity will furnish.

As to the three additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Commerce to which my Republican friends object because, they say, the bill to authorize these offices is in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I say to them they have had ample time in which to report such needed and constructive legislation. Moreover, the real objection is that it would give Secretary Wallace, our most efficient Secretary of Commerce, who is endeavoring with all his might to demonstrate to our industrial leaders—though he will sometimes criticize those who deserve it—that he has their interest and the interest of the country at heart. He is striving to bring about still greater efficiency, and to extend our foreign trade, and this is bound to improve employment opportunities for our American wage earners and to increase the output and therefore the profits of our manufacturers and businessmen, some of which will trickle back into the United States Treasury so that we can begin to reduce our national indebtedness.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand the rule, it was to take care of a situation whereby any Member of the House could, by making a point of order against it, strike out a certain paragraph of the bill because of the fact that it was legislation on an appropriation bill. Under the rule we have just passed, any Member of the House can still seek to strike that same language, but it can be stricken only by the will of the House expressed by a majority vote. That is all the rule does.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. GALLAGHER. If that rule had not been adopted, one person could have brought about the striking of a paragraph. Such a procedure means that the House does not write the measure but the Senate does.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is right.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations examined this program with great care. We concluded that it is necessary for the State Department to continue some information activities in peacetime. President Truman asked the State Department to carry on an information program as an integral part of our foreign relations.

Secretary Byrnes came before our committee and talked for nearly half an hour about the importance of that information program. I will now read just one paragraph from his testimony before our committee, and I hope the Members will give it their attention, because there are 10 paragraphs in this bill where similar amendments and similar attacks upon this measure may be attempted. Secretary Byrnes said:

There was a time when we could afford—or thought we could afford—to be unconcerned about what other people thought of us. That time is past. We shall be making decisions, within the United Nations Organization, and independently, that will have repercussions affecting the lives of ordinary people all over the globe. Our attitude and our actions—and rumors thereof—will be matters of concern everywhere.

There will be rumors of what is taking place here today.

As never before we shall have to explain ourselves—and explain ourselves thoroughly and promptly.

There is the gist of the argument, there is the most of it. This House is responsible today before the world, and its actions, the way we treat a program of this magnitude, will have repercussions all over the world.

This committee has used a paring knife, and in some quarters it has been accused of using it too liberally. That is for you to judge, but to go further at this time is certainly a step in the wrong direction.

In Russia no private information agencies are allowed to operate. The best hope of information that the Russian people, at least some of them, have, concerning what America is and does, as we Americans see it, is through the

State Department program. If it is the ambition of Members of the House to cut it out, let them remember that information about America is being denied to those whom we would inform.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the establishment of an Office of Peace Information in the State Department.

The question this proposed Office of Peace Information poses to this Congress is, Do we want to ape the Hitler subsidized propaganda machine of yesterday or the Stalin subsidized propaganda machine of today? We know through recent bitter experience the effect of such propaganda machines and the dangerous potentialities of such machines. Are we now to set up a Government propaganda machine to color and distort the news?

Mr. Chairman, we are told that the purpose of this new OPI—designed to replace OWI—is that the story of America, the American conception of democratic freedom, the American way of life, American thought, might be told to the world in the fullest and most unbiased manner. A very laudable and plausible objective, one that we all approve. However, the question is, How can the voice of America best be heard without compromising the integrity of the news, the objectivity of the news, which the voice of America is pledged to protect, and which our founding fathers guaranteed would be protected when they adopted the Bill of Rights?

Mr. Chairman, the State Department cannot afford to speak the truth after engaging as it has in power politics, and participating in world crimes. It is hard to see how the State Department, for instance, would dare tell all the truth in short-wave broadcasts to Poland explaining its partition which the State Department agreed to; or to Yugoslavia explaining its reign of terror; or to the Baltic States explaining the exiling and interning of large segments of their populations. The task, if it is to be done at all—truthfully and impartially—must be left to the American press. It alone has merited the respect of the American public and it alone should carry on the untrammelled exchange of unbiased news among nations. Truth is an American ideal. It must be preserved at all costs.

Mr. Chairman, there is another Ethiopian in this bill that I want to bring out and emphasize. It is in connection with order No. 24, issued by the Board of War Communications on November 4, 1942. That order provided for the seizure of the international radio broadcasting stations WRUL, WRUS, WRUX, and the use of those short wave world stations for Government propaganda purposes. This order was issued under the authority of Executive Order No. 8964.

These stations are the only privately owned international broadcasting facilities in the United States today that are subject to this seizure order and are now under Government control. The owner of WRUL, Mr. Walter S. Lemmon, president of World Wide Broadcasting Corp., has petitioned the State Department for the return of his stations. Mr.

Lemmon contends that since the war is over the purpose for which the Government seized these stations no longer exists. Assistant Secretary of State William B. Benton has taken Mr. Lemmon's petition under advisement, hopefully awaiting favorable congressional action on the Bloom bill which would authorize the State Department to enter the broadcasting field, the newspaper field, and the movie field. The bill before us appropriates the money to pay the cost of doing so. The House Rules Committee, led by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], has so far refused to give clearance to the Bloom bill. Yet we today have the spectacle of an appropriation bill carrying funds to put into effect the provisions of the Bloom bill.

Mr. Chairman, an editorial in the Boston Herald on Wednesday, December 26, 1945, called for the immediate release of WRUL, Radio Boston as it is usually called. I quote part of that editorial:

When America entered the war, it appeared necessary in Washington to take over WRUL, along with the commercial short-wave radio stations, to ensure that the voice of America would speak the authentic words of the Office of War Information. The wisdom of that action is debatable; there was no such governmental enlistment of the American press. But that issue is now moot. What should concern us is whether WRUL should continue to speak the official American line.

Though OWI is gone, there is a strong inclination in Washington to keep American short-wave stations under a semiautonomous agency in the State Department which is expected to handle American overseas propaganda. While this may possible be a suitable measure for the other stations, which are essentially commercial enterprises, it would be a tragic policy in the case of WRUL.

Radio Boston can serve America best in the American way. * * *

If the United States is to have a voice of democracy, it ought to be a democratic voice, and not one which echoes primarily what the Government says. WRUL should be returned to the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation without delay.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the foregoing facts and arguments, I urge that this committee refuse to sanction the establishment of a Government subsidized propaganda machine in the State Department. In order to prevent the establishment of an Office of Peace Information to replace the Office of War Information, we must adopt the amendment that is offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

[From the Washington Evening Star of February 1, 1946]

THE GREAT GAME OF POLITICS—BENTON CALLED UNCONVINCING IN EFFORT TO EXPLAIN INFORMATION AGENCY NEED

(By Frank R. Kent)

The effort of William Benton, the Assistant Secretary of State, who is endeavoring to establish for this country an official international information service, to explain that under him the distribution of news would be "objective" and, in no sense, propaganda, is singularly unconvincing.

No doubt, Mr. Benton is sincere in his belief and his intentions are pure. Even Elmer Davis believed that he, too, was "objective" in his conduct of the late and unlamented OWI, but the charges that quite often some very crude administration propaganda got mixed with American propaganda were fully substantiated and the agency never smelled

very good. In time of war, propaganda, of course, is essential and proper; in time of peace, it is wholly out of tune with American precedents, principles and professions.

That is why the Associated Press board of directors, supported now by the United Press, have declined to furnish Mr. Benton's organization with their news for short-wave broadcasting now the war is over in the way they did the OWI when the war was on.

VIEW TAKEN BY AP

Their point is that no matter how well intentioned Mr. Benton may be no Government-sponsored news service, information service or publicity service, whether supplemental, background or whatever you choose to call it, can ever be really "objective"; that, no matter how it starts, it inevitably becomes propaganda in the end; that for us to establish such a service as is proposed is to do exactly the thing we have deplored in other nations; that soon or late it means an international propaganda race, sure to create friction and breed ill will, distinctly not in interests of world amity and accord.

Believing this, it is easy to understand why our great press associations refused to put their facilities at the disposal of Mr. Benton. And this refusal was strongly endorsed a few days ago by Mr. Christopher Chancellor, general manager of Reuter's the British news agency comparable to the Associated Press.

In a speech to newspapermen here Mr. Chancellor criticized British propaganda and deplored governmental news sponsorship anywhere at any time.

"News," he said, "is sacred. That is why any handling of news by government is so greatly to be feared. When governments go into the news business, it is very hard to get them out again. The appetite grows with the eating. If once you begin to tamper with the news, even with the highest motives, you find yourself sliding down the slippery slope toward a pit which is bottomless."

Exactly who conceived the idea of converting our wartime propaganda machine into a peacetime publicity machine is uncertain, but it took both clearheadedness and courage for the Associated Press to see through it and take a firm stand against it.

Neither the charges of the exasperated Mr. Benton that it is interfering with the foreign policy of the country and refusing to cooperate with the Government nor the ill-natured slurs of Mr. Davis over the radio, where he seems to be about as "objective" as he was as head of the OWI, diminish the basic soundness of the AP's position.

CAN'T DISGUISE FACTS

Nor do the local cries that America must not be left at a disadvantage by having no means of making her voice heard in the world disguise the facts, first, that we have gotten along pretty well in the past without this kind of business; second, that, call it what you will, it is certain ultimately, as Mr. Chancellor says, to put us into competition with the propaganda of other nations who can—and always will—beat us at that game.

Of course, there are other objections to the establishment of this far-flung "information service" aside from the one that it takes us along the propaganda road which we have always regarded as reprehensible in peace periods.

One of these is that it is expensive at a time when the great need of the Nation is for economy. Mr. Benton has mentioned a "six to ten millions" deficit, but conservative estimates put the cost at much more than that. A second is that the personnel of the organization is hardly first class. It is largely composed of the dregs of the OWI, which at its peak was none too good.

Several thousands, unable to get civilian jobs when the OWI was liquidated, succeeded in transferring to the State Department pay roll—and there they cling. The plan, it is said, is to man the new service with these.

A third objection is that the scheme is very unpopular with our career diplomats in all parts of the world who look with distaste at the prospect of having these former OWI employees thrust into their embassies and legations. They take a very dim view of the whole scheme—and their feeling is beginning to be reflected in Congress, where, naturally, they have friends.

It may be that that body, regarding this as no time to enter upon any new and costly experiment, will end the whole affair by simply declining to make the appropriation. Worse things could happen.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close now, because there are 70 paragraphs and there are similar amendments affecting those paragraphs that could be offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I object. This is the start of the whole thing, and if we are going to throw out any of it we ought to start right here. The debate on the other items ought not to be very long.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection has been heard.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph, and all amendments thereto, be limited to 35 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

Mr. TABER. The committee should take the same as the rest of the Members.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE] is recognized.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, I could not help but respond to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] when he compared the State Department of the United States, headed by a Cabinet Member appointed by the President, who is elected by the people, with Hitler's propaganda machine. I think it is very unfair to try to give the impression that we are setting up something similar to the propaganda machine of Hitler. Hitler was head of a group of gangsters that took over the government of Germany and carried on a campaign of hate and division in order to stay in power. This is international relations. It is entirely different from the function of the Hitler propaganda machine. That was set up to carry on Nazi propaganda inside Germany, as well as elsewhere. So I just wanted to point out that this is not to be confused by comparing democracy's information bureau with Hitler's propaganda machine.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, as one who feels that the United States should have an intelligent international

postwar information program. I am supporting this amendment. This is the reason: The amendment would strike out just about the amount needed for programing of the short-wave broadcasting which is one of the most controversial items in the whole program, an item which under the appropriation provided by the committee will be either handicapped or necessitate the cutting down of the rest of the information program which is not in controversy.

We approach this matter, due to the rule that has been adopted, taking 10 bites at the program at various places in the bill, for there is no one time when we can intelligently take the thing by its four corners and examine it, and Members, including some who have already spoken, do not get time to explain what they know about the program. We approach this program when we have not yet heard in Committee from representatives not only of the Associated Press and the United Press but from any representatives of the press of the United States, many of whom feel that this program jeopardizes the free press. We have not yet heard anything from any representative of the radio industry, although this program contemplates a monopoly, a state monopoly, a government monopoly, if you please, in America, of all international short-wave broadcasting. So as a friend of the program I say let us hold up this program until we in the House can find out how it should run.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], is recognized.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia very aptly stated that this bill includes appropriations for a program for a cultural relations and foreign information service that this Nation, in justice to itself, has got to perform, and a job that every other nation is already doing. It is a great pity, Mr. Chairman, that the American Government, the Congress, and the American people have not learned long ago that such a program will bring great benefits to us in the way of good will, and what it really means to the welfare of this country. My friend from Ohio, a little bit ago, said something about the Associated Press and the United Press not having been heard and being opposed to the short-wave broadcast portion of this program. So far as the Foreign Affairs Committee is concerned, and we have been considering legislation along this line for some time, the Associated Press and the United Press refused to testify on the subject before that committee. I understand that they did not appear and did not request to testify on the subject before the Appropriations Committee. But let it be said here that Mr. McLean, the president of the Associated Press, in a speech in North Carolina 3 months ago, wholeheartedly supported every item of this cultural relations program except one, and that was the short-wave broadcast program. It might be pertinent to mention to those who like myself cannot understand the position of the Associated Press and the

United Press in regard to this matter, that they will not agree for the United States to use their news services and they refuse to operate their private news service in this information program, or have refused when asked by the State Department if they would do so. Let me emphasize, however, because many Members are puzzled over the position taken by two of our great news agencies, in whose accomplishments all of us take pride, that negotiations are now in progress which I hope and believe will settle the differences between the Government and those companies in the matter of short-wave news broadcasts.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, in order to have an idea of what this is all about I have gone further perhaps than most folks have in connection with this item. I spent a very considerable time on it. I had furnished to me the broadcasts that this outfit has sent out over a large number of days during various periods. I have examined these myself and there is not a single item in any broadcast that would do the United States of America any good. Just to prove I know what I am talking about I have here 1 day's broadcasts by this outfit. Most of them are insipid, they are of a type that would not interest anybody and those that have anything in them at all just have a few items of ordinary news that are not particularly important from the standpoint of international relations.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this is an utter waste of the people's money. Let me ask this question: If you were an ambassador to a foreign country, would you want somebody over here who has not the slightest idea of foreign affairs broadcasting to the country in which you were serving? You will not get anywhere by that kind of operation. You are just crossing up your wires. The AP, the UP, and the International News Service have set-ups all over the world and the information that they get out goes twice as far and it is twice as effective in getting things across as the items that the State Department sends out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is recognized.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the gentleman from New York and those who favor the pending amendment lose sight of the basic fact involved before the Committee of the Whole and the House today. That is the question of dynamic democracy. As we view the world we see a veil of silence over a great part of the world, with the exchange of information and views and thoughts and intercourse precluded. We have got to view this as a practical situation.

We must recognize that there are different forms of government, not only in form but in substance. Some governments place the state omnipotent with the individual as a cog in the wheel; others, like ourselves, place the dignity and personality of the individual foremost, with the government as the servant of the people. We believe in certain fundamental things that relate to the

individual; other governments believe in a state omnipotent, directly the opposite to what we believe in.

Mr. Chairman, we have got to bring democracy forward. There is a clash in theories of government. We have to recognize that fact. Also, that democracy is not a negative proposition. It is a living institution, serving people, but in order to live and serve it has to work. You and I as public officials have got to make it work as effectively as possible, not only within our own country, but in the other nations of the world. We have the duty of showing that democracy is dynamic, that it has affirmative aspects, not adopt the attitude of defeatism but try to spread to the other people of the world the knowledge of the institutions we have, bring to them in a sound, constructive way that knowledge in order to mold public opinion wherever we can impart the knowledge of what our institutions and Government stand for. We are no longer living in an isolated world. I contend that this is a matter of paramount importance. Constructively used as it will be, it will have a constructive objective. It has a very useful place in the life of America in bringing about not only strength from within, but knowledge to the peoples of the other nations of the world that democracy is a living, dynamic institution, and not an institution of a negative or of a defeatist nature.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, in general debate on this bill I went to great length on this item of informational service of the Department of State under the direction of Mr. William Benton. At that time I told the House that we left in the bill \$5,000,000 for cultural relations in the Western Hemisphere and approximately \$10,000,000 for the extension of that service to Europe and other parts of the world, leaving approximately \$15,000,000 in the bill for the entire informational service. The cut was quite severe, but I have faith in Mr. Benton. He may be able to do a job with this amount.

I rise at this particular time to ask the author of the amendment just exactly what his amendment will do to Mr. Benton's department. Would it also affect Mr. Benton's salary? Does the gentleman plan to eliminate the entire program?

Mr. JONES. I will be glad to answer that question. This is the first of several amendments that will be offered to strike out the entire amount of \$10,000,000 allowed by the committee for the information service. I do not want any misunderstanding among the membership of the House, because I am thoroughly out of accord with an information service sponsored, paid for, or subsidized by the United States Government to the exclusion of the private press services. I believe that if the United States Government is to make friends, it must rely upon the anvil of sound journalism. We did well for 150 years before World War II with that kind of information transmitted by private enterprise. I think it will be a sorry day for us when we start

manufacturing the kind of a picture that we want to give to the other countries of the world. Let me say that if America starts on this propaganda road, down the road of information manufactured for our own aggrandizement, that our unofficial ambassadors—abroad in business, in agriculture, in education—will speak so loud that the world cannot hear this manufactured propaganda of the Government.

Mr. STEFAN. I want to thank the author of the amendment for being so frank to tell the Committee that he wants to eliminate the entire amount for informational service. This should not be done at this time. Mr. Benton should be given an opportunity to give this program a modest start. I feel it is needed now. Therefore, I oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, one of the greatest difficulties in solving our domestic, our national, and international problems today is the lack of information. This country from now on will have more international problems than at any time in its history. Our Government will be involved in more and greater international problems in the near future than at any time in our history. It is indispensable, therefore, that the people of our own Nation and the Congress be thoroughly and definitely advised as to the policies adopted and to be adopted by our State Department, including policies of other nations. It is also indispensable if we expect our new policies to be understood by our own people, including other nations, all must be furnished with direct information. Magazine articles and radio commentators will not be sufficient. We have heard this afternoon about rumors, rumors here and rumors there, rumors about this and rumors about that. It is dangerous for people to act upon rumors. It is dangerous for Congress or the Government to act upon mere rumors. How then will we or the nations of the world be able to establish policies in harmony with ours or jointly with ours unless they have definite and accurate information as to the policies of our Government and our State Department? Who can furnish that information more accurately and more definitely than the State Department?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE].

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. MATHEWS. This being an arm of the Executive Department, I am curious to know, if there were a dispute between the Executive Department and the action of this House, such as occurred a week or two ago, what kind of information would be broadcast to foreign countries concerning our Government?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I think the Executive Department would undoubtedly win that dispute.

It was stated here a while ago that the Associated Press and the United Press

had been asked to appear before this committee. As far as I know, they never were asked to appear before the committee.

The gentleman from New York brought up the matter of the ambassador in any country being embarrassed by the information that might be beamed to that country. I think that is a very good point, and I think something should be done about that in case this appropriation is approved.

I had an opportunity to read some of the broadcasts that were beamed to the other side, and I consider many of them worthless. How they can ever strengthen relations between the United States and foreign countries is more than I can see. I think the regular press services of the United States operating in the way they have done for a great many years will do a better job selling the United States to Europe and other foreign countries than any governmental propaganda machine.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. In regard to the insipid programs that are broadcast, I understand that 40 percent of the programs that are broadcast short wave from New York in Hungarian are reprinted in Hungarian newspapers, and that is all of the news of the United States Hungary receives except that which the Russian Tass News Service sends. Apparently there is interest in these news services, in that so much of what is broadcast to these countries is reprinted.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I think that where so much has been broadcast, at least some of it ought to be good.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield to my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. The hearings on page 432 contain this language:

The figure of \$19,000,000 before you is less than one-fourth the size of the peak budgets for the wartime information agencies.

Has four times the budget estimates helped our relationships with Russia? Why have the relations between these two countries been strained more than they ever have before?

Mr. GILLESPIE. Of course, no sane man would begrudge the use of a few million dollars if he thought that the spending of it would actually help the relations between the United States and the other nations of the world, but we know that our regular news services are already getting into friendly countries in a satisfactory manner. But, in those countries that we need to reach the most, neither the regular news services or any Government information service will be able to penetrate very far.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we ought to approach this matter very carefully. If this amendment prevails, then we have started whittling down the amount of money

that is appropriated or sought to be appropriated to the State Department to do the job of selling this country, its principles, and its ideals, to the peoples in other countries of the world.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I would like to know if the purport of the gentleman's argument is not to this effect: That the State Department is not isolated; in other words, the idea behind this informational program is that you have to own the radio stations and own the press services and everything else before they are any good and they will not rely upon the regular press services and regular commentators to dispense information.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Of course, prior to this war, we relied very largely upon the regular press services to get news into the other countries. Yet, I dare say, the gentleman from Ohio or anyone else who traveled in foreign countries during that time, even here in our own Western Hemisphere, often wondered why it was that other nations had much greater influence there than our Nation did and wondered why so much more was known about other nations than was known about our own country. We boast of our bigness and of our greatness and our position of leadership in the world. We boast of the high standard of living that is ours and the position of leadership that we think naturally belongs to us. Yet, when a program is proposed whereby these principles and ideals may certainly be carried to other nations of the world, we immediately are confronted with an effort to hamstring and cripple it and eventually eliminate the program completely. I think that is a shortsighted policy.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. GILLESPIE. It seems that these other nations know enough about us to know where to go to borrow money.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is all right. We ought to let them know enough to know where to come to borrow money to stabilize world economy; where to look for leadership; and where to come to buy their goods in the postwar world. It is going to be of vast importance to us for them to know enough about us in order to be willing to come here and look for markets in which to buy the things that we manufacture and have for sale.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RICHARDS. The gentleman said something about whittling down this program. Has not the committee whittled it down from \$19,000,000 to \$10,000,000?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes; they did. And to go beyond that is a danger we ought not to incur.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, it is just impossible for me to understand the opposition to this program. Here we are, having just come

out of the most terrible war of destruction in all the history of the world, when almost every child knows that the great question before the nations of the world is whether or not the people are going to try to seek a solution of their problems through some kind of dictatorship or other or whether they are going to attempt to work them out under the institutions of freedom. There is only one effective leadership that can be given anywhere in the world to try to induce the peoples of distressed countries to believe it is possible to have both freedom and a reasonable economic security at the same time in the same country. That Nation is the United States of America.

I had a letter only a few days ago from a friend of mine who is in Paris at the moment. He tells me about certain attacks being made in a certain section of the French press against the United States. He says there is no answer being made to these. The only newspaper published in France that is an American newspaper is published in English and not in French.

Believe me, Mr. Chairman, America needs to tell her story. This is a small enough appropriation for that purpose. Upon the effective telling of America's story may well depend the future of free institutions in this world. To leave it to the press, and I say this without any intent to criticize whatsoever, which will so often feature the sensational and may well neglect the particular item of news or the particular view of American life or American purposes which is most important to the country in question, it seems to me is most shortsighted.

We have at the moment the job of trying to inform certain nations what the sources of the relief supplies that are coming to those nations are. Some of them do not know. There are some of those countries that I could mention where the government of that nation is of such a character that only an official representative agency of this or any other Nation can give out that news.

Are we going to say we do not want to do that job? I do not believe the House will do that. I am confident this amendment will be defeated and every other amendment like it. It is high time America spoke for the principles of America, yes, and acted for them, too, which will be the subject of another speech.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK] is recognized.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, a century ago two citizens of two great nations in Europe met. One was a haughty man representing a haughty people. The other gentleman said to him, "What do your people think of us?" The representative of the haughty nation said, "Sir, we do not think of you."

Now, that nation which the haughty man then represented has been humbled today. It is a dangerous and very false philosophy for a man representing any nation, to say to a man representing an-

other people, "Sir, we do not think of you." We have got to think of the other fellows, and we must have them think of us. Certainly we ought to have them think of us aright.

Remember, it was in the Declaration of Independence that Thomas Jefferson said, "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind require us to state the reason for our actions." It is equally true in a broader sense today. Out of a decent respect for the opinions of men, it is necessary for America to let the world know the reasons for her every act.

I, too, have high respect for the great news agencies which have done such a remarkably fine job through the years, but I do not have idolatrous worship for them. If we furnish this news service to the State Department we do not exclude the great press agencies from the worldwide field, do we? We certainly do not. The Government simply supplements them. We will say that private agencies do present a fairly correct picture, but they do not present the whole picture, as the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] has just explained. I feel we must have this additional and governmental service to more nearly tell the world the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about America.

The supporters of this amendment would wipe out any news service by the State Department to the peoples of other lands, just exactly as they so often tried to minimize or destroy the work of the Office of War Information during the war. It seems to me just as necessary, if not more so, for our Government to furnish peace information abroad as it was to furnish war information abroad during the struggle, yet the proponents of this amendment have opposed both.

It matters not that a great newspaperman, who was earlier praised generally by everyone, Elmer Davis, did such splendid work with OWI; nevertheless, the time soon came when he was ridiculed, smeared, and seemed regarded by some as worse than useless while he served his country in that capacity. If he was a high-class newspaperman before his appointment to OWI, it must have been the appointment that changed him so. By that same token we must logically assume that the very greatest leaders in the established agencies, if appointed by the State Department to operate the office of peace information, as Elmer Davis was given charge of OWI, their very natures and characters would be transformed by such an appointment. It is a strange thing that all virtue and ability is found only in private business.

If we furnish funds to the State Department, what is this dangerous information which our Government would impart concerning America to the peoples of other lands? Or do they contend it would be merely superfluous? Do the supporters of this amendment, so fulsome in their praise of the great American private news agencies, claim that the peoples of other lands are given a correct picture of America? Do the regular private channels of information convey full and adequate knowledge to them? Would governmental information distort the picture?

I cannot see any logic on the part of the supporters of this limiting amendment except to shove America into a new form of isolation by seeing to it that the rest of the world knows nothing about America except what those who operate such private news agencies want other people to know. To my mind, such is a dangerous policy and one exceedingly apt to bring about misunderstanding, ill-will, and strife. No matter how good existing private agencies may be, individually or collectively, a governmental official news service will make them, as well as itself, better.

I am opposed to this amendment, and I trust it will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized for 5 minutes to close debate.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago we had a demonstration in this House on price control. We saw a great number of people take a walk. It was far-reaching. The action of the House and its repercussions are vibrating throughout this land today. This afternoon we are attempting to take another walk. At this time we are walking out on the man charged with maintaining the peace of the world—the Secretary of State.

It is easy enough to come in here and use the newspapers for a shield, but the newspapers even in America are not present in the appropriation rooms at the time bills are written. Yes, there is freedom of the press and we love it; and very often, Mr. Chairman, there is license of the press in America. If you do not believe it take the working membership of the press who wrote the stories on Roosevelt and ask them whether they voted for him, and you will get the answer. We have no quarrel with the movies, but we do not expect them to do an herculean job for nothing, and we are glad for all the help that they can give us. We owe them a debt of gratitude. We have no quarrel with the press, but the press is in business, and when you are in business you are there for the purpose of making money; and you cannot make much money in some of the places where we must tell our story. The press has done much for this country and done much for the Government. It has kept us the most alert nation in the world. We are grateful for everything the press has done for us. We also have libraries in some parts of the world and we are grateful for the information that those libraries spread. I can talk about the libraries with authority because I visited libraries in Europe that were maintained by the OWI. I found almost as many people in a small library which I visited as there are in this room at the present time. They were eager and anxious to find out something about us in this country.

This is an attack upon those who would maintain the peace. If it came at a time far removed from the terrible ravages of war it might be understood, but not when we see our boys at times in wheel chairs—one comes in this room as I point my hand, coming into this very

Chamber—who have laid a part of their lives down on foreign soil for the principles for which this House should stand. We come in here under the guise of saving money and a trifling sum compared to what has been expended for the war. Some talk and debate and argue for no other reason than to wreck and ruin and delay because it is not their policy, it is the policy of the majority.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired, all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 46, noes 63.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. JONES.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 50, noes 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; acquisition, production, and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through public or private agencies, foreign or domestic, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an information program outside continental United States, including the purchase of radio time and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communications services, including the rental of tie lines; purchase or rental, maintenance, and operation of printing machines, and the transportation thereof without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations; the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$300,000); maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; transportation and other necessary expenses in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); and the examination of estimates of

appropriations in the field; \$6,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107; act of July 5, 1945, Public Law 130), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES:

Page 2, line 11, after the semicolon strike out the remainder of line 11, all of lines 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and to the semicolon in line 20; also on line 25, after the semicolon, strike out the remainder of line 25.

Page 3, line 1, strike out all of lines 1, 2, 3, and the word "statutes" on line 4; in line 18, strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$40,000"; line 21, strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$20,000."

Page 4, line 4, strike out "\$6,100,000" and insert "\$1,944,134"; line 14, strike out the remainder of the line after the colon and all of lines 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this is second amendment where an information item is included and was allowed by the majority of the committee and so reported to the House. I have attempted by this amendment to cut back the money in this paragraph to the regular function appropriation for the State Department and 56 percent of the requests for the FEA, transferred to the Department of State, which the committee allowed. This does not hamper, hinder, delay, or impugn the integrity or the credit of the State Department. It will still have more than hay with which to carry on the regular functions of administration of our relationships with other countries. I firmly believe that if the membership of this House knew the road they were taking that they would not approve of this international propaganda. In the final analysis, we reach the contention of the administration which is seeking this propaganda program. The administration says, "We are isolated as a nation unless we own the telegraph keys, the transmitters, all of the vehicles of transmission of information in this country and abroad; that we will be perfectly isolated on a barren island and that we will be taking a step in retrogression if we do not purchase the wires, the papers, the magazines, and radio stations." I refuse to believe that American citizens employed in regular journalistic capacities and the regular commentators must be owned by the Government before they will tell the truth. I believe in free enterprise, and I believe in free enterprise in the dis-

semination of information. If the argument of the administration is carried to its bitter end, many of us on the minority side would have to contend that we did not have a fair shake at elections in the United States of America unless we owned—lock, stock, and barrel—the Federal Communications Commission, or at least half of the radio stations, radio chains, half of Western Union, and half of A. T. and T. Everybody knows that a broadcasting station has to comply with the rules of the Federal Communications Commission, which is appointed by the President, and consists of a majority of his own party. Is it contended because we do not happen to like everything and anything that is said by the commentators on the air every hour of the day that we are getting an unfair shake? No. We will take our chances in this representative republican form of government, and we do not have to own the Federal Communications Commission. We do not have to own the transmitters; we do not have to own the radio stations; we do not have to own our own newspapers. No. We will throw our record open to the mercy of an unbiased and competitive system—the American way of life—unowned, unsponsored, and unsubsidized by the Government, regardless of what administration is in power.

I went to Europe with a subcommittee, and I will say I noticed no skyrocketing of friendly relationship with nations where we had a ballooned OWI personnel. I know you cannot charge this observation to politics, because I thought the three most aggressive Ambassadors and the three countries where we enjoyed the best friendships were represented by Ambassadors that were political appointees and not career service men of the State Department. One of those Ambassadors was in Portugal, and his name is Dr. Herman Baruch, brother of Barney Baruch, a political appointee of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Another one was Mr. David Gray, whom I thought was an aggressive Ambassador for the cause of the United States of America. Another came from my home State, a political appointee, no longer, unfortunately, with the State Department. His name has long been well known in Ohio Democratic politics. I have a high regard for him because he was an aggressive representative of the American point of view. He made no sniveling apologies for anything we did in America. His name, known throughout Ohio, and I think more or less known throughout the Nation, is Charles Sawyer, of Cincinnati.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. I repeat, you cannot charge this observation with being a political observation. I would to God that Charlie Sawyer with his point of view had stayed on and on representing the United States throughout the world. I wish he could have been given a better

appointment than the appointment to Belgium. I should like to have seen him represent us at Moscow, I should like to have seen him represent us in Great Britain, I should like to have seen others with an aggressive point of view, unashamed of American policies and performances, represent us throughout the world. I am sure we would have had America marching down the road in clearer understanding with the United Kingdom and with Soviet Russia.

Does Joe Stalin have any respect for a nation that snivels at his toes? I should say not. He came up the hard way, and he respects and is entitled to earn the respect of a nation that is tough in its relations with him. I am sure that is the kind of a man he respects. I am sure that if the United States were represented by that point of view over a period of time the strained relations and the harmful propaganda that is going to the Russian people through Pravda and other official Russian publications, and over Russian radios, subsidized or owned officially, would not have occurred. I am sure that if we had the kind of representative Charlie Sawyer was, Dr. Herman Baruch, and David Gray, political appointees, if you please, but well founded and grounded in the American tradition, we would not have the situation that obtains today in Russia particularly. One of these men, Mr. David Gray, knew thoroughly the entire background and history of Ireland, a formidable agent for the government to have representing it in Dublin.

I appeal to you again, let us not send more people into the four corners of the world to represent the United States of America who are not grounded in the American point of view, who have not enough background in State Department work, who have not enough experience, men and women sent throughout the world who will never develop. I was amazed and astounded that so many people who represented us in foreign posts were little folks who had no conception of what America is striving for, little folks that could not develop into representatives that would be worthy to represent the Bank of the City of New York. I compared them with the representatives of England, and I tell you, England overshadowed us.

It is no wonder that we did not gain anything by all of our lend-lease gifts to Great Britain. It is no wonder that we did not gain anything with all of our lend-lease gifts to Russia. Russia now has a per capita debt of \$115. We have a per capita debt of approximately \$2,000. Do they appreciate the tremendous burden we shall have to bear for them over the long period of years it will take us to pay for the lend-lease expenditures? If you take the First World War loan out of the British financial statement you will find that their per capita debt is about \$1,700 as against our nearly \$2,000. Do they have an understanding of the sacrifice this country, with all the battery of OWI representatives we had there? It did not help and it will not help in the future, because we did not have at that time an aggressive person representing the American point of view who was able to trade punches in the

British press just the same as you and you and you have to trade punches with the American press to get your point of view across to your constituents. I ask for nothing more in running for office, in representing my people in public life, than an opportunity to have one place around the table, even if all others are against me. If I cannot defend myself, I will quit, and I have not quit yet and I do not intend to quit tomorrow. All America needs is a place around the table of nations, with an aggressive man who knows thoroughly the history of his own country, to be one at the table who knows thoroughly its traditions and its policies, and who knows thoroughly the traditions of the country in which he serves.

Drop propaganda, pick up the power of able personalities. Adopt this amendment and save America from the hypocrisy of zealots with a mike, a magazine, and telegraph key bought by Uncle Sam.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, this is the largest item included in the \$10,000,000. I wonder if the chairman would not persevere for a little bit and defer his request for just a moment inasmuch as this will be the last major test vote on the measure.

Mr. RABAUT. How much time would the gentleman suggest?

Mr. JONES. At least another 5 minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that only 2 Members desire to speak, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes with the last 5 minutes reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I notice that the galloping hounds of waste have again broken their leash and are running full tilt against the Federal Treasury. It must be a discouraging position for one who believes in economy in government to be on the Appropriations Committee where the spenders have an overwhelming majority, and those who plead for economy are howled down and voted down. That has been going on ever since the New Deal came into power and will continue until early next January when the spenders will begin the greatest exodus from Washington that this country has ever witnessed.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. BUFFETT. Does not the gentleman think about the greatest swindle this Nation has ever seen in a long time is the fact that the very inflation that our brethren piously plead against is contained in this expenditure and in all these new spending schemes that they bring out?

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman is asking me a hard question. I could not undertake to differentiate between the many swindles that have been perpe-

trated upon the American people in the last 12 years. As I understand this proposition, it involves the Government going into the broadcasting business and acquiring a broadcasting station. Well, that is not such an unusual suggestion. The Government now is in the railroad business, the steamship business, the hotel business, the mining, banking, and I believe under the New Deal we went into the distillery business down in the Virgin Islands, as I recall. So Uncle Sam is becoming a broad and seasoned businessman and the American people are footing the bill. Mr. Chairman, I realize the futility of trying to stop the spenders. They have a majority of 50 here in the House and a majority of 15 in another body. But some day, like the pup, the American people will get their eyes opened, and then they are going to demand economy in Government. When they do, they are going to get it, make no mistake about it. It is a long lane that has no turn.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment offered by my distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is in line with the amendment that was rejected by the committee just a few minutes ago.

In answer to the remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] about conditions in America and the times to which he evidently wishes to return, I would remind him of the national economy of this country when Franklin D. Roosevelt came into office. I am afraid if he took his people back to that economy of \$38,000,000,000, they would not know the old place now. They would feel pretty badly about it. While it may be nice to talk about the old days and the old times, some of the conditions under which some of our people lived on the occasion to which he would like to return were anything but satisfactory to the people who had to face those conditions. So, for one, I am glad to stand here today and say that we could guide this country and do what we could for it during the days of peace, and thank God for the ingenuity which we had in steering it through times of war.

Oh, there is much talk on this floor about the OWI, but it really was a part of the war program. Who won the war but those who were engaged in it? A great magazine said that language and propaganda was as necessary in the war as was bread.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I listened with deep interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] in support of his amendment. The impression to my mind was that every argument he made against the action of the committee was in fact an argument in favor of the action of the committee. He talked about what would Joe Stalin think, and what respect he would have for a sniffling nation. The very purpose of this provision, and several other provisions with reference to the Interna-

tional Information Bureau, is to bring about a situation that enables us to not only exchange views but to bring to other nations the meaning of democracy in its affirmative and dynamic nature. It seems to me every argument made by our distinguished friend from Ohio was really an argument in favor of the provision.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct. We are the most powerful nation in the world and everyone knows it. The blood of every race flows in the veins of America. It is the thing that has made us great. We have a give-and-take in our make-up, and we have those interests that are now asserting themselves and will assert themselves more powerfully in the United Nations Organization. We are going forward. With all respect to my friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], those old days are gone. They are gone. Like the song, they are gone with the wind. We are here today, and we are marching forward. Our heads are high. We face the future, and we have the encouragement of the young men who have come back to their native soil that the ideals of democracy may live.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 50, noes 63.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by section 8 of the act of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), \$800,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: Page 9, line 24, strike out the sum "\$800,000" and insert "\$400,000."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, my amendment provides for the reduction of the item of \$800,000 to \$400,000, cutting in half the \$800,000. It ought to be cut more. The item is described in the bill as "representation," it is an item for expenditure to buy liquor to entertain foreigners abroad. Only about 3 years ago this item was \$200,000 or \$250,000. Then it grew to \$400,000. Last year the item was \$585,000, and our representatives seemed to run out of liquor before the end of the year—or I believe one of the members stated it cost more money—so they added \$28,000 and made it something more than \$600,000. Representatives of the State Department now say it takes more than a million dollars. The Bureau of the Budget said: "We will make it \$900,000." And now our committee says: "We will make it \$800,000." As a matter of fact, the distinguished member of the committee, the distinguished Member STEFAN, of Nebraska, is entitled to credit for demanding the cut of \$100,000. So the bill provides for \$800,000, almost a million dollars to be spent for liquor. About the best one can say for it is that the thing has become a sort of "racket" and at a time when the

thousands of bushels of grain used for making the liquor is needed for food to save starving people in other parts of the world. It is a disgrace to waste the grain in this manner.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Briefly, for a question.

Mr. KNUTSON. Of course, you are appropriating for a "rummy" crowd.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Now, it seems to me, and I am most serious in my statement, that our diplomatic service is falling to a pretty low ebb when it is suggested, in these most serious days, that it is necessary to buy liquor to entertain foreigners in order to deal with them. Just think of the tremendously important problems involving the welfare of our country and our relationship with the countries of the world. They indicate that in order to help solve these important problems it is necessary that they have this appropriation. We have heard statements here today with respect to our influence with our foreign representatives. Now we are told that in order to be influential in our dealings with foreign countries it has become necessary to spend a tremendous amount of money to entertain them so that we may get along with them and convince them with respect to our views. If that be true we have fallen to a pretty low ebb. Of course, that cannot be right. I do not think you believe it.

Mr. Chairman, in place of striking out the whole \$800,000, which we ought to do, I am simply asking the Committee to cut it in half and save at least \$400,000. Let me tell you, if you would use this \$800,000 to buy food for those starving people abroad instead of buying liquor for their representatives we would accomplish a whole lot more and get along a lot better in our dealings with them. I have been advised by Members of the House who have traveled abroad that a tremendous amount of our money has been spent and is being spent abroad in carrying on entertainment. I realize, as was testified by a member of the committee, that liquor does cost more than it formerly did; but let us use a little hard common sense now. We can at least compromise, and cut this down to \$400,000. I think the people of this country will appreciate it if we will try to save a little of their money and not squander all of it. Then you can also save hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain now being used to make liquor.

Give this amendment the consideration to which it is entitled; go along with me and save at least \$400,000 of the taxpayers' money. This is the least we should do. Also save the grain that ought to go for food. I hope the Committee will agree with me.

The Chairman said something about using the pruning knife on this bill. Here is a good place to start applying the pruning knife on this particular item. To spend this money does not make sense. I hope Members on both sides of the aisle will support my amendment. The expenditure of this fund, and the use of the grain for liquor is not justified.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I have become a little discouraged today as I sit here in the Chamber and listen to Members urge the necessity of strengthening our influence abroad. We have fallen to a very low level in the last few years. There was a time in the old days when this country was growing up, and not so many years ago, that the United States Government had a tremendous influence all over the world. That was a time when ambassadors were selected to serve in foreign nations who had ability and the courage to sell the spirit and the strength of America to the various nations of the world. In the last decade or so men have been appointed to represent this country in foreign nations without much care being exercised in their selection. They were appointed because of their political influence or the size of the check they were willing to turn over and see to it that the money got to the proper national committee. It is an indictment to a large extent of the party that has been in power most of the time during the last 20 years.

I wish we could have the confidence today that the Nation formerly had in their ambassadors and the people who represent us abroad. I wish the nations of the world could be justified in having the confidence in our representatives abroad that they had before we fell to such a low ebb.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I am just wondering how much this liquor has been worth to us. You know, they say that when a man mixes his drinks it befuddles his brain. When some of our representatives went over to Yalta they took, so the paper said, a lot of bourbon and a lot of Scotch with them, and the Russians brought down a lot of champagne and a lot of vodka and a lot of fish eggs, and I really believe that that was responsible for the terrible debacle that took place there.

Mr. VURSELL. At any rate, I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that I am not one who believes that it is a part of wisdom in this bill to expend \$800,000 for liquor for entertainment. I think that is again lowering the level of the representation of the United States Government at the conference tables abroad. I think the gentleman from Kansas said it would be much better to save the \$400,000, and if we do not spend it, give it to UNRRA or somebody else and send food to the starving children of those countries. I think we need men of confidence and integrity and men of Amer-

ican spirit who will sit around the conference tables if they can be selected, and with their influence probably we can sell the American viewpoint and exert proper American influence in our diplomatic missions abroad.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am wondering about this word "representation." Should it not be "wine, woman, and song" in order to give the right interpretation?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman might also take into consideration the fact that the tremendous amount of liquor that is being used for the purpose of entertainment consumes a tremendous amount of food in its manufacture.

Mr. VURSELL. There is no question about that. But the thing that discourages me and many Members of the House is that we are following a policy of increased spending and waste. Is it not time for the leaders, for the administration, to lend we of the minority side some votes and help in our constant fight for economy?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] to close debate.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I would remind the last speaker that there are more career men in the service today than at the time to which he referred. I would say further to the gentleman from Kansas that he cannot put his finger on the word "liquor" in this bill. Every year we have had his same talk. It is a splendid talk for the people of certain States of the Union. But I want to say that the word "liquor" is not in the hearings. The word "liquor" is not in the report and the word "liquor" is not in the bill. But every year the same Member gets up here and talks about liquor. I am somewhat surprised that some people know so much about liquor. Perhaps the committee ought to become informed.

Now, this is an entertainment allowance, and it is my position as chairman of this subcommittee to stand up and speak for a bill and an entertainment allowance that is just as necessary in governmental activities as it is necessary in the greatest business activities of this Nation. Why blow hot and cold? Why blow hot and cold on this subject? Why put your colleagues on the spot? You put them on the spot every year on the same subject, from the same voice, from the same State. Well, this colleague's shoulders are broad, and I recognize the activities and the manner in which these funds are used in business and in Government. If you are sincere about the whole thing, you will vote an entertainment allowance. Remember that a job in the foreign service of this country is not a rich man's job, so do not take money out of the pocket of the ordinary individual in order to avoid expense to your Uncle Sam, the richest nation in the world. Other people, representatives of other countries, are giving him en-

tertainment. It has been found necessary to give this entertainment allowance. It is necessary in the Army, in the Navy, in the State Department, and in other branches of the Government, but we hear the same noise every year about the same subject. Let us hear the same vote that we usually have approving the entertainment allowance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES) there—ayes 37, noes 59.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs; military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of microfilm and motion-picture equipment; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices outside the continental limits of the United States; purchase (from surplus Government stock) of two airplanes and maintenance and operation thereof; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); newspapers (foreign and domestic), freight, postage, telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase (not to exceed 152 passenger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles, including purchase of 16 automobiles for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or rented buildings without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers, Foreign Service officers, and other officers and employees of the Foreign Service, in traveling to seats of government at which they are assigned other than the city of usual assignment and returning to the city of usual assignment; travel of diplomatic couriers carrying confidential official mail, without regard to section 10 of the act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516); loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruc-

tion, education, and individual training of officers and employees of the Foreign Service at home and abroad; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgement of the services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as may be necessary; \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service: *Provided further*, That all passenger automobiles provided for under this head shall be purchased from surplus Government stock only.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in discussing this question of expenditures for the foreign service, it ought to be made clear that our representatives abroad are furnished a tremendous amount of money for their personal expenses. They receive liberal transportation expenses for themselves and families. The Government transports their household goods and belongings, including automobiles, and so forth. Rents and all kinds of allowances are granted so they may live in the best of order. Our Government is liberal in that respect.

I take this time to clear up an inference that was injected in the debate on my amendment offered a few moments ago. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee asked that only 10 minutes be allowed to consider my amendment to strike \$400,000 from the pending bill to be used for so-called representation allowances. I alleged that practically all of it is spent for liquor.

The Chairman, suprisingly to me, took the floor and called the attention of the Members to the fact that they could not find the word "liquor" in this bill or in the committee report or in the hearings. I tried to get him to yield and explain what he claims it is being expended

for, but he did not see fit to yield to me. Of course, he had the floor and was not required to yield unless he saw fit to do so. I understand that. But he did not tell you that this money is not being spent for liquor—not at all. I take this opportunity to call your attention to the fact that even though this subcommittee of which the distinguished gentleman from Michigan is chairman, did not see fit to go ahead and write out in the bill just what they were spending \$800,000 of the taxpayers money for, but used the term "representation allowance," why did they not come out and write the thing in the bill or put it in the report or in the hearings? That is the question I ask. Of course they did not want it to show up in this bill. I am surprised and chagrined that the chairman of the committee would rise on this floor and say that because you failed to put the words in the bill it would indicate and make us feel that it was not spent for that purpose. It may be a very small part of it is spent for flowers and dinners, but an examination of "representation allowances" will show, and I challenge the chairman of the committee to show otherwise, that almost all of this money is being spent for liquor; and he knows it very well.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman made a speech for 5 minutes and defended the thing by telling us that the word "liquor" is not in this bill. He has defended this item on other occasions, but has never, to my knowledge, used that excuse before. He did not take the time to explain that it is used for any other purpose. He did tell us we should spend the money and that it was a policy to follow. He said it is done in the Army. He said it was done in the Navy. He says the Government should spend money but did not say what it is for except "representation." It is interesting to note with regard to other appropriations they are itemized and I quote "rent, heat, fuel, gas, and electricity," and again "leases for offices, buildings, grounds, living quarters, and so forth." They are carefully set out, but not this one.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not yield until I have completed my statement.

The gentleman is chairman of the subcommittee. He has charge of this bill. If he wants to defend this thing and give his explanation with respect to the purpose for which this money is spent, I shall be glad to have him do it. The time is not now limited for debate. I just want this House to understand that this money is practically being spent entirely for liquor and I want the record to so show. If you are for it, that is all good and well, but there is no reason just because the word "liquor" is not in the bill or in the hearings or the report to believe that none of it is being spent for liquor. Why, of course, it is, and the Members of this committee ought to know. I do regret my amendment was defeated and that I did not get

any support from the other side of the aisle and pretty well controlled by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. As I told you at the beginning, it is a waste of taxpayers' money, it is a waste of much needed grain that ought to go for food. I thought the committee would go along with me and save at least one-half of the \$800,000 that I feel is being wasted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is about time the House had called to its attention the serious situation that is confronting America today. I have a list of the probable expenditures that are not included in the President's Budget message which was sent up here the first part of the year. This list includes expenditures that will probably be made in 1947. I am using these figures on the basis of legislation that is presently in process before the Congress and which I am guessing will probably pass: Pay increases, civil and military, \$2,000,000,000; British loan, \$1,500,000,000; French loan, \$1,000,000,000; terminal leave for enlisted men, \$1,350,000,000. It may run more than that but that is the least that I can figure. Foreign relief, \$2,000,000,000. That makes a total of \$7,850,000,000. That figure will be the deficit for 1947 unless this Congress wakes up to its responsibilities and cuts down the appropriation estimates that are sent up here by the Bureau of the Budget.

The Clerk read as follows:

United States participation in United Nations: For all necessary expenses of participation by the United States in the United Nations for the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United Nations; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of automobiles; purchase of uniforms; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$6,300,000, of which amount \$5,300,000 shall be available for contribution to the United Nations.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARE: On page 20, line 14, after the word "nations" and before the period, insert the following: "Provided, That the Department of State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United States' contribution to the United Nations. Such contribution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$880,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I offer two amendments, which I have sent to the desk. One is on page 23, at line 9, and another one on page 24, line 21. I ask unanimous consent that the two amendments be considered together.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California, that the two amendments be considered together?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. HINSHAW:

On page 23, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon and all the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for acquisition or leasing of real or personal property in connection with projects on the Colorado River except projects specified in reservation A attached to the treaty between the United States and Mexico, signed at Washington, February 3, 1944."

And, on page 24, line 21, strike out the period, insert a colon, and all: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for projects on the Colorado River other than those specified in reservation A attached to the treaty between the United States and Mexico, signed at Washington February 3, 1944."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized in support of his amendments.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of these amendments is to make certain that language in the bill contained on pages 21 and 22, specifically on page 22 the language in line 18, which provides for "acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title"; and the language on page 23, line 3, where it states: "and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials," shall in nowise apply to any project on the Colorado River which is not specifically set forth in reservation A of the Mexican Water Treaty of February 3, 1944.

The reason for our concern is that the appropriation might be applied to some projects other than those projects set forth in reservation (a). I offer the amendment because there are on the statute books and cited as authority in this act certain other laws which might make it possible, which would indeed make it possible, for the Boundary and Water Commission to acquire property and to execute works on the Colorado River which are not desired by the people of the State of California.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. To what type of work does the gentleman refer?

Mr. HINSHAW. I am including the condemnation of land in connection with the projects on the lower Colorado which are not involved in the treaty but which are authorized under title 22, paragraph 277 of the United States Code, cited in here as the act of 1935, which is Public Law 286 of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

We requested of the committee that these limiting provisions should be attached to this provision of the appropriation bill and regret that the committee did not see fit to carry out our request. I am speaking now not only for myself but unanimously for the delegation from southern California of some 10 or 12 Members and a number from the northern part of California.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The amendment the gentleman proposes would in a way put some obstacles in the way of a treaty between the United States and Mexico in order to make that treaty effective, would it not?

Mr. HINSHAW. No; it would place no obstacles whatever in connection with the treaty because my amendment states specifically that this money can only be expended for those things set forth in reservation (a) of the treaty insofar as the Colorado River is concerned, and nothing else but.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Then what is the objective of the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. HINSHAW. We have reason to believe in the State of California that the boundary and water commission has in mind certain other projects that are not concerned with the treaty whatsoever but which may in their minds be desirable.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Would the gentleman state what projects they might have in mind?

Mr. HINSHAW. There are a number of projects, including the rectification of the channel and other things. Let me read to you the projects that are authorized by reservation (a). Now, these things are in no wise affected whatsoever by the amendment that I have just proposed:

No. 1, which is not affected.

The joint construction of freeways and flood-control dams on the Rio Grande above Fort Pitman, Tex., mentioned in article 5 of the treaty.

No. 2 is not affected.

The dams and other general works required for diversion of flow on the Rio Grande, and so forth.

No. 3 is not affected.

Stream gaging stations which may be required under the provisions of section (j), and so forth.

Fourth. The Davis Dam and Reservoir.

Fifth. The joint flood-control investigations, preparations, and plans.

Sixth. The joint flood-control investigations on the Colorado.

Seventh. The joint investigations, preparation, plans, and so forth, on the Rio Grande.

Eighth. The studies and investigations and preparations of plans on the Tia Juana River.

Those are in no way affected by my amendment and the reservations to the treaty that were adopted by the United States said in effect that no other work should be done under the terms of the treaty except that set forth in reservation (a) and we want to make sure that no other works are undertaken on the Colorado. As I mentioned, however, there is the authority under title II, United States Code, paragraphs 277a-f to do almost anything that the Boundary and Water Commission desires to do without further authorization from Congress. We only request that the Boundary and Water Commission be limited insofar as the Colorado River is concerned to those projects that are set forth in reservation (a) of the treaty. It has no effect whatsoever on the treaty. It affects only the Boundary and Water Commission. Now, we requested the subcommittee in accordance with my testimony before the committee that in the event they wanted—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, if they do not want to take the action which we recommended to them they should at least protect us from the things which we do not want done on our own part of the Colorado River. I think that this is entirely reasonable and we hope and trust that the Congress of the United States will agree with us in that respect and protect us from the things we do not want. We have had a hard enough time as it is to protect our interests.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Will the gentleman say then that the committee did consider the amendment that the gentleman is now proposing?

Mr. HINSHAW. I have no idea what the committee might have done in its executive sessions. I only say that the amendments which we recommended were presented to the subcommittee but they were not included in the bill. They may have been, and I presume they were, overlooked in the great volume of business that the committee has had before it. However, I assure the gentleman and the committee that those amendments have no effect whatsoever on any other projects that may be connected with the so-called Mexican water treaty.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] insist upon his point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. No. I do not insist upon the point of order, but I am opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws his point of order.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amend-

ment and ask for recognition because it seems that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from California reaches quite far. In fact, I do not understand all of the various codes to which he referred in his remarks.

I am interested in seeing that the International Boundary and Water Commission has the authority to proceed under the treaty with Mexico, which we adopted, in getting certain water rights approved. The question I would like to ask of some member of the committee is, did that committee consider the amendment which the gentleman from California is now proposing?

Mr. RABAUT. I can say that the amendment as presented here was not presented to the committee. There was some little talk about the situation, but the committee was not favorable to going along with it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Unless the Members know pretty thoroughly what the amendment proposes to do it might be a rather ridiculous procedure to adopt such an amendment which reaches so many parts of the present agreement.

Mr. HINSHAW. I can assure the gentleman from the depths of my heart that it reaches no part of the agreement whatsoever. It has nothing to do with the Mexican water treaty. It simply prevents the water commission from doing things to us that may be related to other acts. It has nothing to do with the Mexican Treaty. I should think that the Congress of the United States would and should protect us. I do not understand why the gentleman from Nebraska is so interested in this amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am glad to have that assurance of the gentleman from California, yet I am not clear in my own mind what it would do. I may say to the gentleman from California that I am interested in getting the agreements approved between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. HINSHAW. That agreement has already been approved and is on the records of the United States. This amendment has nothing whatsoever to do with it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is right, and the bill presently before us will implement the treaty that has been passed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is true; at the same time you will notice in the bill it cites a number of other authorities under which this money can be expended in addition to the Mexican water treaty. It is those other authorities we wish to protect ourselves against, not the Mexican water treaty.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I am of the opinion that the pending amendment should be rejected. I am sure that the committee that considered this bill would have placed it in the bill if the members thought it was necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. WEST. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WEST addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, as I understand, after several years of consideration and work between the two governments a treaty with respect to the use of waters was signed between the United States and Mexico.

My interest comes into this picture in this way. There is a great fertile valley down in Texas known as the Rio Grande. Many people from all over the United States have been attracted to that fertile valley, which grows very wonderful pink grapefruit, the finest in the world. Some of my closest friends, many of them from my district, have invested many thousands of dollars there, and they have written me about the situation. If we carry through as the Government intended we should carry through the provision they have through the treaty for this water, and follow on down, we can save investments running into hundreds of millions of dollars that people have placed in the Rio Grande Valley, and which have helped to encourage greater production of the finest citrus fruit in the world.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. May I say on behalf of the amendment offered by my colleague from California that, if I understand it all correctly, it is no violation of the treaty, it is only an attempt to protect our people against arbitrary action that might be taken under some of the broad language of other legislation. We do not want that to happen.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What the gentleman has said regarding the people of his district applies also to the people of my district. A good many people from Michigan have gone down there and invested their money in this valley.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I agree entirely with the gentleman from Illinois. Many of my friends have gone into Texas in years gone by and invested their money in the growing of citrus fruit and other products. If something is not done for those people, not only will they lose all their money but the people of the entire United States will be deprived of the finest citrus fruit that is grown.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am merely asking for information. Would the adoption of this amendment in any way jeopardize the investments that constituents of mine have made down in the Rio Grande Valley?

Mr. VURSELL. Really, I do not know, but I understand that this was before the committee, and the committee has thought it through and has brought out a bill that does not contain these amendments. After listening to the gentleman from Texas, who has followed this matter very closely, I am fearful that it might jeopardize the treaty and it might cut off the water of these people who are growing this fruit that people all over the Nation want and in which a number of my constituents have made investments. I think it is my duty to help protect them.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I should like to assure the gentleman from Minnesota and other Members of the House that this amendment has nothing whatsoever to do with the treaty and will in no wise jeopardize anything on the Rio Grande. It has to do solely with the lower Colorado and with matters that are not connected with the treaty whatsoever. If the gentleman will listen to me to that extent, I can assure him again that it has nothing whatsoever to do with it. It merely protects us.

Mr. KNUTSON. I have the utmost confidence in my colleague from California, but in order to be sure that I am looking after the interests of the people I represent, may I suggest to my friend from California that he let this matter go over and make it a matter for special study by either the Committee on Flood Control or the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Mr. HINSHAW. We offered a bill the other day which would have straightened out the entire matter as far as California was concerned in respect to the treaty itself, and received serious opposition from other people interested, including people from Texas and people from some of the upper basin States. I wish the gentlemen who originally advocated some of these measures were here.

Mr. VURSELL. I believe the amendment offered by the gentleman from California, much as I hate to say so, should be defeated. I want to make certain this fertile valley be supplied with the water they must have and I urge the Republican Members on my side of the House to join with me in voting down the amendment as I am fearful it may deprive them of the water they must have to protect their investments, and might stop production of millions of acres now growing oranges, grapefruit, and vegetables the American people need. Let us take no chances on this vital matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON].

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope this amendment is de-

feated. Those of us who live on the Rio Grande are not finding fault with those along the Colorado or those who live in California who may be affected in some way by the flood waters of the Colorado, but there is a lot bigger question involved in this amendment than that. I have in my hand Public Law No. 286, that became law on August 19, 1935, and which set up the study looking to a treaty with Mexico covering the flood waters of the Rio Grande and the Colorado. Section 3 says:

The President is further authorized to construct any project and works which may be contracted for in a treaty entered into with Mexico.

Pursuant to that law, a board of expert water engineers was set up. A complete study was made of the entire problem because I assure you it is a very serious matter in the Rio Grande Valley, as my friends, the gentlemen from Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota have already said, and it is extremely serious at this very moment in the lower Rio Grande. But regardless of all that, a treaty was promulgated which was submitted to the United States Senate, and after weeks of debate covering all angles and all details of the problem, that treaty was ratified by the United States Senate and later was ratified by the Government of Mexico. Pursuant to that treaty and also in pursuance of what we sometimes refer to as the good neighbor policy, the Committee on Appropriations has now brought out the first appropriation bill looking to the construction of dams on the Rio Grande. I hope to see at least two in my district. Those along the Colorado are not precluded from their just rights, whatever they may be. They have their remedy and their time will come. There must be a beginning. The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] and, so far as I know, nobody else, appeared before this committee and submitted to the chairman or the committee the amendment which is now pending. I join with those who have spoken against the amendment in saying in my candid judgment it would be an absolute change in the terms of the treaty. Treaties between nations are solemn obligations and cannot be altered or modified in this manner. That treaty is an international obligation and an international contract.

If we adopt an amendment like this, I wonder what our friends in Mexico who have cooperated in a very admirable way would think about the situation. This is the first encroachment upon the treaty. This is not the way to alter, change, construe, or amend a treaty. Let them go to the Senate of the United States. Let them submit their proposals to the appropriate body and the appropriate committees. Last year, as some of you will recall, literally for weeks, those representing the great State of California, through at least one of their Senators held the floor of that body for days, urging certain changes in the terms of the treaty. After it was fought, it was ratified by an overwhelming vote. It is now the law of two great nations. California has had its day in court. Now when the very first bill comes up looking toward the carrying out of the terms of the treaty, particularly along the Rio

Grande which is suffering so desperately, an amendment is offered which would absolutely alter the very terms of the treaty itself. You can understand the problem and visualize what the repercussions probably would be in the Republic to the south of us. This is not the time nor place to undertake to change or construe any of the terms of the treaty because, boiled down, that is exactly what this amounts to. This is not the place to undertake such action. My personal interest is in the recurring floods that have all but wiped out the great farming valley at and near Presidio, Tex., in my district. The farmers in that valley have been patient and long-suffering. Now that the treaty is the law, this appropriation should be passed, so that they can get the relief to which they are entitled. We should not be penalized or action delayed because we are first on the program. California will have its day and the State Department and International Boundary Commission can be trusted to do the right and fair thing. I beg of you to defeat the amendment and let this great program get started.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction: For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370; 22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$9,250,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for this project as provided by the act approved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 477): *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Nogales sanitation project and an extension to the Nogales flood-control project shall be subject to the same provisions and conditions as to assurances by the city of Nogales, Ariz., as are required of the city of Douglas, Ariz., by this act in connection with the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: *Provided further*, That no expenditures shall be made for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examination of titles: *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under the International Boundary Commission available for the fiscal year 1946 shall be merged with this appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, and my colleagues, I would like to tell you—and I did not have

an opportunity to reply to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON] who spoke, my amendment had nothing whatsoever to do with this Mexican Water Treaty. Those gentleman from Texas have been very much afraid that I would offer an amendment which did have something to do with it. Consequently, they fought this amendment, thinking it might be the one they feared.

I want to tell you something else. In so far as I can tell, these good friends of mine from Texas have really done a job on the State of California and do not fool yourselves. Insofar as we from California are concerned, we have lost great values in water in the course of this Mexican Water Treaty fight, and they have gained great benefit. We have lost some 950,000 acre-feet of water per annum, which is to be delivered to Mexico in the delta of the Colorado, and they have gained an equivalent amount from the Rio Grande tributaries in Mexico, to be delivered to them in Texas.

I do not like to make that statement, but I wish my friends from Texas would at least show a little reason and a little compassion for us who are meantime getting the bird in no uncertain terms.

I know that your people down there have written letters to people in the North in which they have made some unfortunate statements to the effect that if we of California attempt to protect ourselves in this matter we are starting a fight as between the two States and between the irrigation and reclamation States; but I want to tell you we are not starting any fight. The fight was started on us. If you think it is necessary to carry on that fight, and if we cannot get a little consideration and justice, we will have to have a fight, because we are certainly getting it right square in the neck. I want you to understand that, and I want my colleagues on the Republican side to understand it and to realize that these people are getting away with a very large project which is probably not going to cost them very much money, but the taxpayers of the United States will pay for it to the tune of about \$150,000,000 before they are through. The reimbursable features of the project in the State of Texas are almost nil. They are not going to repay very much of the cost of these projects that are so beneficial to them. Your constituents in your districts who happen to have been sold some property by some of these boys who go out and sell orange groves and what not at a distance may well take a look into the situation.

Public Law No. 286, Seventy-fourth Congress, introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WEST], on March 6, 1935, became section 277 (a)-(e), title 22, United States Code. Reference to that title will show very clearly that its purpose was to authorize the construction of any project or works which may be provided for in a future treaty entered into with Mexico in connection with the Rio Grande, the Colorado River, and the Tiajuana River. The authority granted in that act is complete except that no provision whatever is made for any reimbursement to the Treasury of the United States for the value of any project or

works for the purpose of delivering water for domestic and irrigation uses, such as is mandatory in the reclamation laws.

In the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1942, enacted June 28, 1941 (55 Stat. p. 338), there is language which provides for the completion of investigation and commencement of construction of the valley gravity canal and storage project, Texas, known as Federal project No. 5, and which provides that the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, shall designate the features of the project which he deems "international in character." This provision became section 277 (f) of title 22, United States Code.

It reads as follows:

Provided further, That of said sum, \$250,000, shall, upon approval by the President of an allocation therefor, be available to the Secretary of State (acting through the American Commissioner of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico) for continuing the investigations authorized by such act of August 19, 1935: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, shall designate the features of the project which he deems international in character, and shall direct such changes in the general project plan as he deems advisable with respect to such features; and the features so designated shall be built, after consultation with the Bureau of Reclamation as to general design, by the American section of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, and shall be operated and maintained by said Commission insofar as their operation and maintenance in such manner is, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, necessary because of their international character. The construction, operation, and maintenance of such project shall be pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws, except as hereinbefore provided and except that:

(1) In addition to the nonreimbursable allocation to flood control or navigation which may be made by the Secretary of the Interior under section 9 (b) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, the President, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior, shall allocate such part of the total estimated cost of the project as he deems proper to the protection of American interests from drought hazards resulting from the uncontrolled and unregulated flow of the international portion of the Rio Grande below Old Fort Quitman, Tex. Provisions of law applicable with respect to allocations to flood control under section 9 (b) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 shall, insofar as they are not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, be applicable in like manner with respect to any allocation made under this subparagraph; and

(2) All revenues received by the United States in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of such projects shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

On February 9, 1945, the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, issued a memorandum, approved by the President, which promulgated to the effect that the following features of the valley gravity canal and storage project, Texas, being Federal project No. 5, are deemed to be strictly international in character, and in accordance with the provisions of the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1942, above referred to:

All storage and diversion structures and their appurtenant works, including canal headings and sluiceways, which may be built

on the international boundary portion of the Rio Grande. (See pp. 662 and 663, hearings, Department of State appropriation bill, 1947, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

By that memorandum and promulgation of the Secretary of State, it is quite evident that the international dams to be built on the Rio Grande were made a part and parcel of Federal project No. 5, known as the valley gravity canal and storage project, Texas.

Under those circumstances the language contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1942 is apparently applicable to the Rio Grande dams. That language directs that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Interior in addition to the nonreimbursable allocation to flood control shall—

Allocate such part of the total estimated cost of the project as he deems proper to the protection of American interests from drought hazards resulting from the uncontrolled and unregulated flow of the international portion of the Rio Grande below Old Fort Quitman, Tex., (title 22, U. S. C., par. 277 (f)).

The language further provides that all revenues received in connection with the operation of such project shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The language above quoted, namely, the "protection from drought hazards," is a new angle and new language in irrigation and reclamation law. It is the inverse of the actual intent of the language, which is the conservation of water for domestic and irrigation uses. Whoever designed that language in that appropriation bill pulled a cute trick. By that language it seems quite evident that it was intended to exempt the valley gravity canal and storage project and the treaty dams on the Rio Grande which are used for the storage of water for irrigation and domestic purposes from the reimbursement provisions of the reclamation laws.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

International Fisheries Commission: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$28,000, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 28, line 17, strike out "\$28,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$30,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment to match funds that have been made available by Canada. The funds have always been matched. This is just a correcting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 32, line 23, after the period insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

"No part of any appropriation in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wage of any person appointed or transferred to the Department of State after September 1, 1945, until essential clearance as to loyalty has been certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the appropriate security committee of the State Department."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I hope the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. RABAUT] will not make the point of order against this amendment. It seems to me the amendment should be unanimously adopted.

Recent testimony by the State Department indicates that no less than 4,000 people have been transferred to the rolls of the department since last September, from the OWI, from the OSS, and from other interim agencies, and that this personnel has not yet been properly cleared as to loyalty.

The testimony shows that 243 out of the 4,000 have been eliminated as unsuitable by the State Department; that 3,000 have been given temporary clearance on the basis of spot checks only, and that apparently 757 have not as yet been investigated.

In other words, there are 3,757 people on the rolls of the State Department at the moment who have not been given proper clearance as to loyalty.

The representative of the State Department said, and I quote:

It has become quite evident that the standards employed by the interim transfer agencies in the selection, investigation, security, and clearance of their employees until October 1945 do not conform by a considerable measure to those general standards of the Department of State governing personnel clearance.

And he added that:

The investigative files as such are fragmentary and in many cases consist only of limited spot checks.

All of us know, Mr. Chairman, the charges that were made here year after year in reply to OWI personnel and how hundreds, if not thousands, of this personnel were carried without proper clearance. We all recall how we waited year after year for the determination of specific charges against specific individuals without any satisfactory results, and yet today we find that 3,757 persons from the OWI and other interim agencies have been turned over to the State Department and have not received proper clearance.

It seems to me that the people of this country are entitled to assurance in respect to the State Department, above all other agencies of government, that the people on the rolls of the Department

are loyal to this country and to our form of government.

All this amendment does is to provide that no money shall be paid to anyone transferred to the rolls of the State Department since September 1 last until he has been given proper clearance as to loyalty by the FBI and the appropriate security agency of the State Department.

I hope that the amendment will be adopted, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think the gentleman's amendment is a laudable one and that it should be adopted, but I think we should go far enough to make certain that when one of these employees has been rejected he is not given a place in some other department of the Government. I notice many times when they are taken out of one department we find them showing up in some other department of our Government. We should take them clear off the pay roll of the Government entirely. The amendment ought to be adopted, and I trust the chairman of the committee will not insist upon his point of order.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. They should be investigated immediately and either eliminated or given the clearance to which they are entitled.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I renew my point of order and insist on it for the reason it is a direction under the guise of a limitation which casts a serious reflection on the personnel of the State Department and it will cripple their activities. I know all Members of the House appreciate how serious my own thoughts have been along the very same lines. I have expressed myself time and time again on this and the hearings are replete and filled with statements made by the chairman and other members of the committee on that subject. We have brought this forcibly to their attention, but this is too drastic an amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] or any other Member of the House should raise a point of order on an amendment of this character.

In reference to the point of order I merely wish to make the following statement. If I understood the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] correctly this morning, the FBI is already cooperating with the proper security committees of the Department of State in this work. If that is a fact, and if the Chair takes knowledge of existing practices, as I believe he is bound to do, then it seems to me that the amendment is not subject to a point of order because it imposes no duties in addition to those which are already in force. All the amendment

provides is that no money shall be provided in terms of salaries or wages until the work which is apparently already under way is brought to a conclusion. I hope the Chair will overrule the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] makes the point of order that the language contained in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] imposes additional burdens upon agencies of the Government that they are not under law required to perform, therefore it goes beyond the ordinary limitations.

The language through the figures "1945" is nothing other than a limitation, perhaps; but the remainder of the language does impose responsibilities and duties upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation which it may not now be called upon to perform under existing law.

The Chair is, therefore, constrained to sustain the point of order made by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VORYS of Ohio: On page 32, after line 23, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"No part of any appropriation contained in title I of this act shall be used to pay any salaries or expenses for international radio broadcasting after September 1, 1946, nor for any international spot news radio broadcasting which is not identified as to its source, nor for the purchase from any private short-wave radio station of any time which would otherwise be devoted to broadcasting international information or cultural programs."

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment which is an attempt as best we can to take the controversial features out of the short-wave international broadcasting program which has caused so much criticism from the Associated Press and the United Press.

The amendment does three things. First, it winds up international broadcasting under this appropriation by September 1. By that time the new system I shall mention should be in operation. Second, until September 1 it requires that no spot news be broadcast without identification of its source. This answers a criticism made by the press services. And third, it provides that no money shall be spent for acquiring radio time from stations which would otherwise be devoting the same time to privately sponsored informational and cultural international programs.

At the present time the Department of State is considering a plan to eliminate the controversy from this program and to set up some sort of corporation or foundation, with a board controlled by outstanding private citizens, which would have charge of this important part of our postwar propaganda program, the short-wave broadcasting. That program should be brought to the Congress, and if approved we can then have a program which will be carried on which will preserve and protect the freedom of flow of

information. Congress should legislate on it at this session.

As I said earlier this afternoon, however, at present the Department contemplates a monopoly of short-wave international broadcasting. That is contrary to the spirit of free flow of information to which we all give at least lip service. It is contrary to the principles which the State Department itself has expressed with respect to its controversy with the Associated Press and the United Press.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. When a Member talks about monopoly of the short-wave broadcast, what does he mean by that? How much of a short-wave broadcast band is there? How many points are there on the dial?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I mean just this. The gentleman apparently was not paying too much attention earlier when I read the letter from Mr. Denny, acting chairman of the Board of War Communications, in which he stated that this program will be "in fact operated by the State Department, which has entered into agreements with" not part of but "each of the international stations for the purchase of their entire time." There is no question but that the State Department contemplates a complete monopoly of short-wave international broadcasting from the United States. Now if they are going to have such a monopoly of the stations at least they should provide what is provided for in this amendment; they should not monopolize the time which these stations—one of them a nonprofit station and others commercial stations—are willing to devote to international information and cultural programs. We all say that we believe that the United Press, the Associated Press, our magazines, and our books under the free American way of individual expression should go across the seven seas and tell of the American way of life. Why do we not provide, as in this amendment, that short-wave broadcasting, the most important method of all to get into the so-called barren spots of Europe where censorship forbids the flow of other news, should not be monopolized by Government; that where under free American private enterprise facilities for information, culture and news programs are provided, the State Department shall not monopolize that particular time of any station but permit that sort of broadcasting to go ahead. That is what is provided by this amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6056), making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other

purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain excerpts.

Mr. REES of Kansas and Mr. WIGLESWORTH asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.

Mrs. BOLTON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD on the award given by the Golden Rule Foundation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an address she delivered at Boston on April 27.

Mr. RANDOLPH and Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LINK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Evening Star.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD a resolution of the Constitutional Congress of Costa Rica transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives today by the president of the Constitutional Congress of Costa Rica, Dr. Rafael A. Grillo.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The resolution referred to is as follows:

Whereas the President of the Constitutional Congress of Costa Rica, Dr. Rafael A. Grillo, is to leave shortly for the United States; and

Whereas there is before the Congress of the United States a bill providing for the appropriation of the funds necessary to terminate the Inter-American Highway—a project of enormous importance to Costa Rica and to the other countries of America—which will be a bond of unity and of closer contact between the Americas.

The Constitutional Congress of Costa Rica resolves:

1. To entrust to Dr. Rafael A. Grillo, President of the Constitutional Congress, a cordial and affectionate greeting from the members of the Congress of Costa Rica to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and

2. To invest in Dr. Grillo the representation of the Congress of Costa Rica before the afore-mentioned high legislative Chambers of the United States, that he may express the sentiment of its membership, which is the sentiment of the Nation regarding the bill that is pending in both Houses, providing for the appropriation of funds necessary to the termination of the Inter-American Highway of transcending importance to Costa Rica and to all the American Republics.

Done at San José, Costa Rica, this 3d day of April 1946.

FRANCISCO FOMSECA CHAMIER,
Vice President.

ARISTIDES BALDODANO B.,
Secretary.

ALVARO CUBILLO A., Secretary.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 a. m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ARENDS (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for 1 week.

To Mr. GWINN of New York (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for the balance of the week, on account of official business.

To Mr. MONRONEY (at the request of Mr. GORE), for 10 days on account of the death of his mother.

To Mr. JARMAN (at the request of Mr. SPARKMAN), for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

To Mr. CHAPMAN (at the request of Mr. GREGORY), for today, on account of official business.

To Mr. WILSON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of illness in family.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1955. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide necessary utilities for veterans' housing furnished and erected by the National Housing Administrator; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2483. An act for the relief of the estate of Michael J. McDonough, deceased;

H. R. 3755. An act to establish an Optometry Corps in the Medical Department of the United States Army; and

H. R. 5719. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2483. An act for the relief of the estate of Michael J. McDonough, deceased;

H. R. 3755. An act to establish an Optometry Corps in the Medical Department of the United States Army; and

H. R. 5719. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.),

under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 3, 1946, at 11 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Monday, May 6, 1946)

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Commerce and Trade of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m., May 6, 1946.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 4871 and S. 1367, providing for three additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace will be the first witness.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Schedule for the closing days of hearings on the omnibus river and harbor authorization bill is as follows:

(Friday, May 3, 1946)

Cumberland River, Ky. and Tenn.
Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint Rivers, Ga. and Fla.
Schuylkill River, Pa., deepening of channel.

Illinois River, small-boat harbor at Peoria, Ill.

San Diego Harbor and Mission Bay, Calif.

Columbia River, from Vancouver, Wash., to The Dalles, Oreg.

(Monday and Tuesday, May 6 and 7, 1946)

Big Sandy River, Tug and Levisa Forks, Va., W. Va., and Ky.

(Wednesday and Thursday, May 8 and 9, 1946)

Arkansas River, Ark. and Okla.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Tuesday, May 7, 1946)

There will be a public hearing before the Committee on Invalid Pensions at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday, May 7, 1946, in the committee hearing room, 247 Old House Office Building, on H. R. 3908, entitled "A bill to provide increased pensions to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who become disabled by reason of their service therein during other than a period of war," which was introduced by Representative LESINSKI, of Michigan.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1242. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for two heads of departments of military science and tactics in the public schools of the District of Columbia, which they request be introduced and enacted into law; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1243. A letter from the chairman, the Textile Foundation, transmitting the annual report of the Textile Foundation for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1945; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1244. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision pertaining to an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 for the Navy Department in the form of an amendment to House Document 501 (H. Doc. No.

545); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1245. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of the estate of Carmen Aurora de la Flor, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

1246. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1247. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report of its activities and expenditures for the month of January 1946; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1248. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$21,940 for the legislative branch, House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 546); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1249. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the twelfth report of the Attorney General covering the period from December 1, 1945, through April 30, 1946; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1250. A letter from the director, national legislative committee, the American Legion, transmitting the final financial statement of the American Legion for the year ending December 31, 1945; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 6279. A bill to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 6280. A bill to authorize the sale of grain for domestic consumption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 6281. A bill to amend further the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RICH:

H. R. 6282. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to provide that proceeds from the transfer or disposition of surplus property be used for the reduction of the public debt; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota:

H. R. 6283. A bill to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30 cents per bushel on wheat and corn produced and sold between January 1, 1945, and April 18, 1946; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 6284. A bill to require immediate reestablishment of rationing in the case of butter; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TRAYNOR:

H. R. 6285. A bill authorizing the State of Delaware, by and through its State highway department, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey:

H. R. 6286. A bill authorizing the State of Delaware, by and through its State highway department, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 6287. A bill to amend title 3 of the first War Powers Act, as amended, to permit

the shipment of relief supplies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. J. Res. 345. Joint resolution to authorize the selling and buying of corn and wheat without penalty; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 6288. A bill for the relief of Eugene J. Bearman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOLLIVER:

H. R. 6289. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maja V. Capek; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. R. 6290. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Robert Lee Threatt, a minor; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 6291. A bill for the relief of Thomas Milton Culbertson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 6292. A bill for the relief of Farmers Rural Telephone Association; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 6293. A bill for the relief of William W. Maddox; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 6294. A bill for the relief of William T. Skrzycki, proprietor and owner of the Consolidated Baking Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 6295. A bill for the relief of Sam S. Suddin; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SAVAGE:

H. R. 6296. A bill for the relief of public utility district No. 1 of Cowlitz County, Wash.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1854. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Petition from a group of citizens of Niagara County, N. Y., requesting that the Congress pass a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a directive preventing the use of grain for beverage purposes until the world's food shortage is relieved; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1855. By Mr. REED of New York: Petition of Dunkirk Aerie, No. 2447, the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Dunkirk, N. Y., requesting that the new veterans' hospital being built in Buffalo, N. Y., be named the John E. Butts Memorial Hospital; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1856. By The SPEAKER: Petition of the United States War Ballot Commission, urging consideration of their resolution with reference to termination of the activities and office of the Commission; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

1857. Also, petition of the Philadelphia County Council of Amvets, urging consideration of their resolution with reference to granting priorities to veterans engaged in the business of building and renovating homes, in the allocation of building materials; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1858. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Sidney Harrison, of Fort Worth, Tex., favoring House bill 5204; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Corn & wheat purchase

at home

rationing

grain

Surplus property

May 2



DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 6, 1946
For actions of May 3, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 82

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Langer criticized 30¢ wheat bonus and blamed Government for potato spoilage. Sen. Mead inserted figures on UNRRA food shipments to Poland. House passed bill authorizing food shipments to enemy countries; ready for President. Rep. Wadsworth urged removal of livestock from price control and cited Secretary Anderson's testimony on "black market." Rep. Norblad charged Navy food wastage. Rep. Kefauver described TVA work on farm machinery, etc. House committee reported revised administrative-law bill. Rep. Flannagan introduced bill to amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act. Sen. Wherry inserted newspaper article reporting Farmers Union demand for removal of Secretary Anderson.

SENATE

1. **BRITISH-LOAN BILL.** Continued debate on this bill, S. J. Res. 138 (pp. 4462-84).
2. **WHEAT SHORTAGE; POTATOES SPOILAGE; ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.** Sen. Langer, N. Dak., criticized the 30-cent offer for wheat to those who didn't respond to the previous appeal, blamed the Government for spoilage of "4,000 carloads of potatoes", and spoke in favor of the St. Lawrence waterway as a means of marketing potatoes; and Sen. Aiken, Vt., spoke in favor of the waterway (pp. 4484-6).
3. **FOREIGN RELIEF.** Sen. Mead, N. Y., inserted figures on UNRRA shipments to Poland (pp. 4489-90). Sen. Mead inserted a petition from the Community Church of N. Y. urging the pooling of world food resources (p. 4461).
4. **EDUCATION.** Sen. Mead recommended use of surplus buildings for colleges and universities, and financial assistance by FWA for colleges and universities (pp. 4488-90).
Sen. Langer inserted a Ray Farmers Union resolution favoring Federal aid for education (p. 4461).
5. **PRICE CONTROL; PRIORITIES.** Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an Omaha Needle Industries resolution favoring abolition of OPA and CPA "unless workable procedures... are formulated" (pp. 4459-60).
6. **FARM CREDIT; RETIREMENT.** Received a 7th Farm Credit District petition for inclusion of farm loan association employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act (p. 4460).

7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received an American Legion-local petition for distribution of more surplus property to N. Dak. (pp. 4460-1).
8. RECESSED until Sat., May 4 (p. 4491). (May 4 proceedings not yet printed.)

HOUSE

9. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 2101, to permit shipments of food, etc., to enemy countries (pp. 4493-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 4494-525).
11. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Wadsworth, N. Y., urged removal of livestock from price control and cited Secretary Anderson's recent testimony on the "black market" (p. 4508).
12. FOOD WASTAGE. Rep. Norblad, Oreg., claimed that the Navy has destroyed good food (p. 4527).
13. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., described the TVA activities regarding farm machinery, food processing, forestry, housing, etc. (pp. 4527-31).
14. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 7, to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure (H. Rept. 1980) (p. 4544).
15. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 6 (p. 4544). Program for this week, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., consent calendar; Tues., private calendar and resolution for study of surplus-property disposal; Wed.-Fri., Interior appropriation bill. He said there will be no roll call before Thurs., but that the deficiency and rescission conference reports may be taken up before that time if no roll call is demanded. (pp. 4525-6.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. H.R. 6303, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 4544.)
17. FORESTRY. H. R. 6298, by Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, to protect and facilitate the use of national forest lands in T. 2 N., R. 18 W. Ohio River Survey, Elizabeth township, Lawrence County, Ohio. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 4544.)
18. MONOPOLIES. H.R. 6301, by Rep. Mason, Ill., to supplement existing law against unlawful restraints and monopolies. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4544.)
19. PERSONNEL. H.R. 6302, by Rep. Randolph, W. Va., to authorize the payment of compensation for time lost in the case of certain veteran and nonveteran U.S. employees restored to active duty after disapproval of charges against them. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 4544.)
20. HEALTH. S. 2143, by Sen. Taft, Ohio (for himself, Sen. Smith, N.J., and Sen. Ball, Minn.), to coordinate the health functions of the Federal Government in a single agency; to amend the Public Health Service Act for the following purposes: To expand the activities of the Public Health Service; to promote and

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, an ex-sergeant has expressed himself with certain insulting remarks.

I ask unanimous consent that the balance of my remarks and the article may appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a bill which would prevent the cutting of allowances to single men in hospitals without dependents, while in hospital.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for immediate consideration the bill (S. 2101) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to permit the shipment of relief supplies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

"SEC. —. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, it shall be lawful, at any time after the date of cessation of hostilities with any country with which the United States is at war, for any person in the United States to donate, or otherwise dispose of to, and to transport or deliver to, any person in such country any article or articles (including food, clothing, and medicine) intended to be used solely to relieve human suffering.

"(b) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic;

"(2) with respect to any country with which the United States was at war on January 1, 1946, the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date of enactment of this act;

"(3) with respect to any other war the term 'date of cessation of hostilities' shall mean the date specified by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress, whichever is the earlier."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad to explain the bill.

This bill comes from the Senate. I believe it passed the Senate unanimously. Its purpose is to make permissible the shipment of goods to relieve human suffering, food, medicine, and so forth. It

would include shipments to Germany, Austria, and Japan.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It would give private individuals in this country an opportunity to help people in Europe and other lands?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is true. I desire to call attention to the fact since some concern has been indicated by some Members of the House that the Senate by its own action struck out the word "sell" originally in the bill, so as to eliminate any possibility of these goods being sent for the purpose of sale. I mean the word "sale" having been in the bill originally and having been directly and specifically stricken out precludes any possibility of the right to sale being claimed by implication or otherwise.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The purpose of the bill is simply to make it possible for private individuals to help the Government in its relief efforts.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes; individuals and organizations interested in relieving human distress, to help individuals in certain foreign countries who are in desperate need of relief.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think the legislation should have been enacted long before this.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I think so too.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. As I understand, private individuals have had difficulty in sending any articles to needy people in certain foreign lands for relief and this will eliminate that situation in those instances.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Texas has referred to the fact that the Senate struck out the word "sale" so that the bill now reads: "To donate or otherwise dispose of to." It is my distinct understanding, and I wish to ask the gentleman so that the RECORD will show, that the words "or otherwise dispose of to" are related to "donate" and are not put in for commercial purposes, that the goods are not to be sold in any commercial way. Those words relate to the giving of power to make donations of food, clothing and other things without going into the commercial field, is that correct?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] that this is very deserving legislation. I am very glad to see action taken by the House.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, am I correctly informed that this applies to certain parts of Europe only?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Germany, Austria, and Japan are covered by this bill. Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary are already taken care of.

Mr. SPRINGER. May I say that I am in full accord with the suggestion that has been made by the majority

leader regarding the commercialization of this particular matter.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no intent by the passage of this beneficent, important, and humane legislation to give authority to go into the commercial field. The whole thing is humanitarian and for relief purposes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman read what the reference is as to the part of Europe that is covered? What is the language?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. There is a statement here in the Senate report on this bill, as follows: "This bill would amend existing law so as to make the shipment of relief supplies to all defeated enemy countries possible."

Mr. O'HARA. That covers it.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, for over 9 months I have been endeavoring to arrange with the Post Office Department and with other organizations with reference to shipments abroad. Many of these presents of American citizens have been sent abroad but when they reached certain places in Europe they could not be transported. At that time I urged that the War Department permit the use of the many trucks that they had which were not working in order to aid in transferring from the ports to the interior the many thousands of packages that have been sent there by American citizens for the suffering people of Europe. Does the gentleman know whether all of the arrangements have been made through the Post Office Department or with UNRRA or with the War Department so that these shipments can go on from the ports to the interior?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I am not able to advise the gentleman in detail with reference to all the matters about which he inquires; however, I do understand that there is a general disposition and a general purpose on the part of the Government to utilize all of its facilities in order to get these contributions as soon as possible to the people who need them very badly.

Mr. SABATH. This bill will tremendously aid thousands upon thousands of deserving and starving people.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Unquestionably that is true.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, I, too, have been in touch with the Post Office Department and have been endeavoring to make sure these avenues can be opened up. As I understand it, UNRRA cannot now enter these particular areas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I believe that is true.

Mr. BIEMILLER. This is simply an effort to let individuals help individuals on a charity basis with no commercialization involved. I hope the Post Office

Department and the War Department, as the gentleman from Illinois suggested, will take the necessary steps to open up these channels. Certainly the churches of this country have been trying to get this action for some time and I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, as I understand the bill, it would permit individuals who have heretofore not been able, to send packages to persons in Germany, Italy, and the other countries with which we were at war.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Germany, Austria, and Japan, and any other countries that are blocked off, if there are any. I may say to my colleague that this bill is for the purpose of removing the blockade against private individuals who have a humanitarian purpose and want to do something for the suffering people in devastated countries. They are not now permitted to do it among the peoples mentioned. If this bill is enacted, it would give them permission.

Mr. McCORMACK. It would permit religious organizations, for instance, to conduct drives, and we expect our Government to cooperate with them in getting transportation for the shipment overseas of large quantities of food. This applies not only to individuals who want to do so, but to religious and charitable organizations whose purpose is to help these unfortunate people.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, what is the situation? May a Member reserve the right to object?

The SPEAKER. It has been done several times and it may be done again.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to reserve the right to object just to ask a question, that is all. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BIEMILLER] said that he hoped this bill would pass and that there would not be too much opposition to it. Does the gentleman know of anyone who is against it?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. No, sir. The people of this country are deeply, humanely concerned for the hungry, needy peoples of the world, who are the victims of the world's greatest, most devastating tragedy of all times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article bearing on the question of unification appearing in the Omaha (Nebr.) Morning World-Herald.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and other written data.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 103]

Adams	Ellsworth	May
Allen, Ill.	Engle, Calif.	Merrow
Allen, La.	Feighan	Miller, Calif.
Almond	Fisher	Monroney
Anderson, Calif.	Flood	Morrison
Andresen	Fuller	Mundt
August H.	Fulton	Murphy
Andrews, N. Y.	Gardner	Murray, Wis.
Arends	Gathings	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gavin	O'Konski
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gearhart	Pace
Barden	Geelan	Patrick
Bates, Ky.	Gifford	Patterson
Bell	Gille	Peterson, Fla.
Bender	Gossett	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Granger	Phillips
Bland	Grant, Ind.	Pickett
Bolton	Gregory	Powell
Bonner	Griffiths	Price, Fla.
Boren	Gwinn, N. Y.	Quinn, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Harless, Ariz.	Rains
Bradley, Pa.	Harness, Ind.	Rayfiel
Brooks	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Hays	Reed, Ill.
Buckley	Hedrick	Rich
Bunker	Heffernan	Robinson, Utah
Byrne, N. Y.	Hendricks	Rodgers, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Henry	Roe, N. Y.
Camp	Herter	Rogers, Fla.
Cannon, Fla.	Hobbs	Russell
Carnahan	Hoeven	Ryter
Celler	Hollifield	Schwabe, Mo.
Chapman	Holmes, Wash.	Shafer
Cheif	Hull	Sheridan
Clason	Jarman	Sikes
Clements	Johnson, Ind.	Simpson, Ill.
Cochran	Johnson	Slaughter
Coffee	Lyndon B.	Smith, Wis.
Combs	Johnson, Okla.	Somers, N. Y.
Cooley	Keefe	Stevenson
Courtney	Kelly, Ill.	Stewart
Crosser	Keogh	Stigler
Cunningham	Kerr	Stockman
Curley	Kilday	Summer, Ill.
Daughton, Va.	King	Tarver
Davis	LaFollette	Taylor
Dawson	Landis	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney	Lane	Vursell
John J.	Lea	Weichel
Dingell	LeCompte	White
Domengeaux	Lemke	Wickersham
Doughton, N. C.	McDonough	Wilson
Douglas, Calif.	Madden	Winstead
Doyle	Maloney	Winter
Durham	Mankin	Wolfenden, Pa.
Earthman	Mansfield, Tex.	Wood
Elliot	Martin, Iowa	Woodhouse

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 261 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 6056, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose yesterday the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] had offered an amendment and had spoken for 5 minutes on behalf of his amendment. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] be read again for the information of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I think we ought to have a little more time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread the pending Vorys amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio has submitted a very complicated amendment. But the meaning of the amendment is very simple.

Unless this Congress passes new legislation and new appropriations for short-wave broadcasting before September 1 of this year, the radio voice of America will be silenced.

The gentleman from Ohio is trying to set a deadline for this Congress to act on a very delicate issue in our international relations.

I know this issue is complicated because the Secretary of State came before our committee and discussed it. So did Assistant Secretary Benton. They both told us that the State Department and the Federal Communications Commission are working on new legislation to cover short-wave broadcasting. These agencies have been studying the problem for 6 months. They expect to have a message for Congress on this subject in the near future.

The Secretary of State told our committee that the State Department was given the job by the President. The State Department considers this a temporary arrangement until a thorough study can be made by the FCC and the Congress. The funds contained in this bill would only enable the State Department to carry on the broadcasting until the Congress can decide on a permanent plan for short wave.

Now the gentleman from Ohio knows that this Congress cannot hold hearings, and pass legislation, and then appropriate new funds for broadcasting, all before the deadline of September 1. The gentleman is fully aware of the plans for a summer recess.

The net effect of the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio is to silence the radio voice of America after September 1 and to leave to other govern-

ments, some of them hostile governments, the interpretation of American policies on the radio.

The gentleman may argue that private licensees in the United States can do this job. They admit themselves that they cannot finance an adequate broadcasting schedule to all major language areas of the world. Obviously no private licensee in the United States can operate the relay transmitters in foreign countries, without which most of the world cannot hear our broadcasts.

I do not believe that foreign policies of the United States, particularly on such delicate subjects as this, should be jeopardized by any deadline on their consideration by Congress. As soon as the information has been submitted by Secretary Byrnes, and the Congress has reached a mature judgment, a permanent broadcasting policy for this Government will be determined by the will of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, that consent request was never put.

The CHAIRMAN. The consent request was put, and no one objected to it.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I objected, Mr. Chairman. I was on my feet and was objecting at the time.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I was in the room and I did not hear it.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentleman from New York and myself were both on our feet.

The CHAIRMAN. There were several Members on their feet, but the Chair did not hear anyone object, and the unanimous-consent request was put.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I objected, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RABAUT. I ask for a vote on the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it an amendment to the pending amendment?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RABAUT. On what ground is this amendment considered?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio has offered an amendment to his amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. But debate has been closed and the gentleman cannot be recognized for debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not recognize the gentleman for debate.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, no debate could possibly have been closed

on this amendment which was not offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan's unanimous-consent request was that all debate close within 5 minutes on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. No, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio to his amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VORYS of Ohio to the amendment offered by Mr. VORYS of Ohio: After the words "September 1, 1946," insert "not specifically authorized by act of Congress."

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Mr. TABER moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think it is about time that this committee of the House understands what this amendment does. I was sorry to note from the statement of the gentleman from Michigan that apparently he had not understood the amendment.

This amendment would not prevent the operation of radio stations by the State Department, but it would prevent them from giving out news, the source of which was not identified, and it would prevent them from purchasing private short-wave stations which would otherwise be devoted to broadcasting international information or cultural programs, and prevent them from maintaining a monopoly of the whole short-wave broadcasting.

There are seven short-wave stations at the present time operating out of this country. The Government has them all. This amendment would prevent only the use of those when private programs are available. There is no such thing as its preventing the operation by the Government of broadcasting stations.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If it had not been for the trick that has been perpetrated on me in the last few minutes, I would be able to explain that the amendment to the amendment which has just been sent to the desk makes it clear that the broadcasting will go on as soon as it is authorized by the Congress. If the Members will read the amendment to the amendment in the context, they will see clearly the purpose of the first limitation on time to speed up this new program which is being considered by the State Department. If the Members will read the remarks of yesterday or listen to the gentleman from New York they will realize that it has two other purposes; first, to take care of the objection

of the AP and UP by providing for giving the source of all spot news broadcasts; and second, the amendment prevents the radio monopoly in international broadcasting which would otherwise be contemplated under the existing bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Talking about tricks, the very manner in which the floor is obtained right now to continue the debate is one of the worst tricks that could be practiced.

Mr. TABER. Of course, that indicates that the gentleman was trying to put something over when he got this permission.

Mr. RABAUT. To which gentleman is the gentleman referring?

Mr. TABER. Right at this time it is necessary that the House understand this amendment. That was the object of my taking the floor at this time. It was necessary. I am sorry the gentleman put me in a position where it was absolutely necessary that I do this in order that the House might understand the amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Is there any good reason why the House should not know what this amendment is about and have it thoroughly explained and debated?

Mr. TABER. The amendment will stand the light of day, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. Now that we have gone into the matter of tricks, is it not true that neither one of you gentlemen who happened to be on your feet objected to the request?

Mr. TABER. The request never was put. I was here watching.

Mr. RABAUT. The record of the House is here. Let us have it read, if the gentleman wants it read.

Mr. TABER. I was here, I was on my feet to object, and I could not hear it put; and I am sure it was not put.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already emphatically stated for the benefit of those who apparently were not listening at the time that the request was put and that the Chair did not hear any objection to the request.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Chairman, I think upon reflection, my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will withdraw that last observation he made. There is no question but what there is a misunderstanding, an honest misunderstanding. I know that neither the gentleman from New York nor the gentleman from Ohio would challenge the statement made by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. This is the first time that I know of a Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, after stating that he did not hear an objection, refuse to give countenance to an objection when a Member stated that he had made an objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman knows that intervening business had transpired. A speech had been made. If you were in the Chair as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the only way you could have remedied the situation was if some other Member asked unanimous consent to vacate the unanimous consent order previously made on the ground that there had been a mistake or a misunderstanding. I can conceive of no occupant of the chair who would not protect the right of every Member. I know the present occupant of the chair would. But this colloquy about the misunderstanding took place after the gentleman from Michigan had made a speech for 5 minutes and intervening business had transpired. Therefore, the position of the Chairman and his responsibility under the circumstance was entirely different from what it would have been if the unanimous consent request had been submitted and nobody objected and then a few seconds afterward some Member interposed an objection. Under those circumstances, of course, the present occupant of the chair, or any occupant, would have handled the situation in the practical and realistic manner that it should be handled. But that is all over. There is no question but what the decision of the Chair is correct, based on the Chair's understanding. There is nothing else the Chair could do and nothing else anyone of us could do. Even if my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] were sitting in the Chair, if his party were in control, if a unanimous consent request had been submitted and there was no objection so far as he had heard and then some Member had spoken for 5 minutes, there would be nothing else that he could do except to entertain another unanimous consent request to vacate the order, which in this case had not been done.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Before the echo of our Committee Chairmans' voice had died, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was on his feet. I am sure the Chairman did not hear him, but he was on his feet as quickly as anybody could possibly be and asked for recognition.

Mr. McCORMACK. Then taking your own statement, there was no objection made. He was on his feet asking for recognition when the unanimous-consent request was made. But let us not go into that further because there has been an honest misunderstanding.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McCORMACK. We have had 10 minutes of debate. When I finish, any

Member can put a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield for a question.

Mr. JONES. May I say in order to preserve the integrity of the RECORD that I was sitting here next to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] and he did reserve the right to object immediately. I did not hear the question put. It may have been put, but I did not hear it. I did hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] reserve the right to object.

Mr. McCORMACK. In any event, there has been a misunderstanding. Why charge each other with bad faith? In all the years that I have been here, there has never been any such charge as that. Certainly, the gentleman from Arkansas, who is one of the most honorable and fairest Members of the House, has decided the issue based on his understanding, properly and fairly. If the unanimous-consent request was submitted and nobody objected to it, as Chairman, he must make the decision that was made in this instance.

Now, with reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, I am not going to criticize the fact that he offered it. It is perfectly within the rule. It should not be adopted. With reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] we decided that yesterday on two other votes. The same matter was considered on at least two other votes and the Committee of the Whole decided against it.

The amendment is not in accordance with dynamic democracy, and I am surprised that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] has offered the amendment that he has offered. I hope the amendment as amended by the same gentleman will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has expired.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the cloture rule on this amendment and amendments thereto be vacated, as suggested by the majority leader.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

The question was taken, and the Chairman being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes 76, noes 71.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. VORYS of Ohio.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 88, noes 106.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$3,225 or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: Page 35, line 4, strike out "\$1,700,000" and insert "\$1,900,000."

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has to do with the appropriation for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is the one agency of government upon which we depend to defend the American theory and we hope the American practice of a free economic system. It is the one thin line that stands between the people of America, the small business of America, and the control of the American economy by great monopolies. We propose to appropriate in this bill \$1,700,000 for that great purpose.

Mr. Chairman, I would not offer this amendment had the committee not seen fit to cut the Budget recommendation by \$200,000. The effect of the committee's action is to give the Antitrust Division exactly the same amount of money it had last year, but since the Congress has authorized certain increases in salary, so that the net effect of this action is to say to the Antitrust Division: "You have got to fire 35 professional employees."

Mr. Chairman, it is utterly impossible under these circumstances for the Antitrust Division to carry on anything like an effective job, not solely of prosecuting offenders against the law but of surveying the situation industry by industry in America in order that remedial action may be taken to prevent monopolistic control from being increased. In order to do that kind of job I am frank to say I do not think \$5,000,000 would be too much for the American Congress to spend. For certain it is that every Member of this House knows that during the war the power of monopoly has increased in America. Whether it could be avoided or not is another question. The fact is that 70 percent by volume of all the Government's war contracts went to no more than 100 corporations. The further fact is that case after case brought by the

Antitrust Division had to be suspended during the war because forsooth we were told, and the Department of Justice was told, that there was only one supplier of these things that were absolutely essential for the war and they must not prosecute the antitrust suit because all the vice presidents of this huge company would get jittery and they would not supply the goods that the soldiers needed. So we could not enforce the law because, indeed, our whole Nation was dependent upon one source of supply.

One of these cases the carrying forward of which will be severely crippled unless my amendment is adopted is the antitrust suit against the Imperial Chemical Industries and the Du Pont Corp., a case involving the world chemical cartel which for years was dominated by the I. G. Farben company of Germany. That cartel came within an ace of completely controlling the chemical industry of the world and would have done so if it had not been for our antitrust laws which prevented the American companies from signing foreign cartel agreements, thus preserving a certain degree of competition in that industry. The prosecution of this action is going to be very much crippled unless my amendment is adopted. Such cases as those having to do with the price of farm machinery, plumbing supplies, the small-loan monopoly, the matter of fluorescent lamps, which is a story in itself, and a lot of other cases are going to have to be let go by the board unless we give this agency at least the number of people they have now. That is all I am appealing for. The Congress has authorized these salary increases, and unless you give them the additional amount of money necessary to pay those salary increases they will have no choice except to fire a part of their personnel.

Mr. Chairman, it might be different if we had, as we ought to have, a true national policy of an antimonopoly nature. It would be different if we had a whole program here of trying to promote small business and competitive industry in America. But instead of that we let the matter drift, depending entirely upon the action of the Anti-Trust Division to try to protect this Nation against the hold of monopoly upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The truth of the matter is that in Germany it was the monopolists and the cartelists who set Adolph Hitler up in business, who financed him, who raised the money to put him in power, who supported him after he was in power, and who were the primary support of the whole German war of aggression from that time on. In Japan at this very moment the American occupational authorities under General MacArthur are doing a job, and I believe an effective one, of taking from off the Japanese people the absolute domination over their whole economic

life of no more than five families. That kind of task has got to be done if you want to preserve peace in the world. It simply is not being done in Germany, as I shall prove to the House at an early date. The question is, Do we believe in American economic liberty? The job begins at home. The effective enforcement of antitrust laws can and it must be a part of the great task for peace of breaking the hold of international cartels as well as monopoly at home. I appeal to the House to adopt this amendment. To keep the antitrust division in the same position it now is with the same personnel it now has is all I am asking. I am, frankly, somewhat ashamed that I am not proposing the sort of expansion of this work which the times so desperately demand.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I would like to ask the gentleman from California if the retention of these 35 men would help break up the monopoly which is now denying coal to the people and the industries of America?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think that it might very well; yes. I think that it is most important that monopolistic control in coal as well as elsewhere should be broken down, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes, and I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, there is perhaps no Member in this body that I more admire than my distinguished colleague from California who has just addressed us on the antitrust division. His sincerity and devotion to his job is known to every Member of this House. He is a tireless worker. But I want to say that every bill that comes before this House is put in charge of some person who happens to be chairman of a committee, and I find myself in that position today.

There is hardly a page in this bill where more funds could not be asked for and properly expended in this country at this time, but we must have some consideration for the taxpayers' pocket-book. When we realize that every man, woman, and child in America is indebted on account of the war in the sum of close to \$2,000, that is not "hay," as it is used in the vernacular of the street. A hillside farmer with five boys and a wife, who perhaps never owned a suit of clothes in his life, is indebted for \$14,000. That is a tremendous sum. It is time that we used the railroad slogan of stop, look, and listen, and act, and this committee of the Congress has acted on this bill.

As far as the Antitrust Division is concerned, it has had no greater friend in this House than the committee that has this bill in charge today. In previous times we raised this appropriation above the Budget.

What my friend from California says about cartels is very true. Our hearings

this year and other years are burdened with the investigation of our committee on this very subject and our urging of the Antitrust Division to do its utmost in getting to the bottom of this evil.

When I went to Frankfurt, Germany, and saw the great office building of the cartel preserved among the ruins that completely surrounded it, I was shaken. When I saw that preservation of the war-mongers of Europe, while every little house in the whole vicinity was ruined, I voiced myself so vehemently that someone said some of our officers turned green.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the gentleman about his work in this field. I thank him for what he has just said, which I honestly think is in favor of my amendment. My amendment only seeks to restore the Budget figure. As a matter of fact, over a period of years the income from fines imposed as a result of the action of the antitrust division has exceeded the appropriation made to it in many, many instances.

Mr. RABAUT. When we go back into the House I am going to ask permission to insert in my remarks the provision in the report on the Antitrust Division that time will not now permit me to read. I may say, however, that the cut in the Antitrust Division is \$200,000. I hope the gentleman's amendment will be defeated. If we have treated the division unjustly, this matter still goes to another body, where it may be taken up and put in if necessary.

Antitrust Division: The amount of \$1,700,000, a reduction of \$200,000 under the Budget estimates, and \$175,000 less than current requirements, is approved for this activity. While it is generally agreed that our free-enterprise system must be kept free of the restrictions inherent in price fixing and other monopolistic practices, it is the sense of the committee that the Division is gradually losing its perspective in this field by devoting too much personnel and effort to minutiae to the harassment of business generally. A number of instances of misguided investigations and prosecutions of the little businessman have come to the attention of individual members of the committee, and it is with the thought of having the Division direct its efforts more to the real monopolistic dangers in this Nation rather than to the detailed control of the small establishments that this reduction in funds is made. Furthermore, it is the feeling of the committee that much of the work load of the Division may be attributed to the small penalties presently imposed, and the Division and the Department should immediately inaugurate studies with the view of recommending an increase in fines and penalties and, perhaps, imposing civil penalties in addition to the present criminal penalties.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Voorhis of California) there were—ayes 26, noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prose-

cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed fifty (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; \$8,600,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: On page 41, line 2, before the period, insert "Provided, That effective on the first day of the first pay period next following the approval of this act, the compensation of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be \$14,000 per annum, so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent."

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and thirteen Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in offering this amendment is to give deserved recognition to one of our outstanding officials and Americans of this generation, J. Edgar Hoover. I know of no man who has more militantly acted in the true tradition of Americanism based upon the spirit and heritage of our Constitution and our institutions of government than this distinguished gentleman. I might say that I introduced a bill to increase his salary to \$15,000. A hearing was held before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary. The members of that subcommittee, Democrats and Republicans, unanimously reported the bill to the full committee. By offering my amendment today, an opportunity is afforded the

House to give quick action and quick recognition which is so much deserved. I have offered the amendment in the sum of \$14,000 because the Attorney General receives \$15,000, and I believe it is more appropriate on this occasion the amendment should provide for a sum less than that received by the head of his Department.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I might express the hope that this deserved recognition be granted to the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my friend, the gentleman from New York, for his observation.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. So far as I am concerned, as ranking member of this committee, I hope that the entire committee will accept the amendment. I support the amendment and am very happy that the gentleman from Massachusetts has introduced the amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman very much.

Mr. STEFAN. This is giving well-deserved credit to a man who has performed a gigantic task during the war. The gentleman from Massachusetts will recall on several occasions I have taken the floor to state that there was not one case of organized sabotage in the United States throughout the war as the result of the fine work of the FBI directed by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. McCORMACK. I remember well the splendid remarks made on several occasions by my distinguished friend. May I say in support of the amendment that I took the matter up with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which held hearings as I have pointed out. I did so for the purpose of letting some member of the subcommittee know of my intention to offer this amendment so that they would be aware of it. He wholeheartedly approved of the action.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GRAHAM. May I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I am probably the only Member of the House who has been a United States attorney who dealt directly with J. Edgar Hoover for 4 years. I know of his work. It is probably unsurpassed in the annals of criminal procedure in the United States or anywhere in the world. He is an outstanding man. He has contributed more to the prevention of crime than any man in America. As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, I am only too glad to support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman. His work, in his responsible position, is unsurpassed in the history of our country. Those words coming from the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr.

GRAHAM] are not only correct, and I agree with him, but I know they will bring a sense of satisfaction to the distinguished gentleman to whom we are referring.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I wish to say in support of the gentleman's amendment, it should be passed unanimously. As a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, I favor it. I favor it as a citizen of this country. J. Edgar Hoover has contributed more to law enforcement and safety in the Nation than any other one man in it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. I want to join this testimonial meeting. I have an especial interest in the FBI because I was a member of the Judiciary committee when the agency was set up. I first knew J. Edgar Hoover when he was a clerk in the Department of Justice. He is a career man who has made more than good. He has risen to the place of distinction he now occupies on merit alone. He is not a politician. It has been a source of great pride and satisfaction to see him develop and to become the outstanding man he is today. He has the respect and confidence of the American people. We honor him because we trust him. If there are any indispensable men in the Government, he is one of them.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the observation of the gentleman from Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF. I wish to say I have known J. Edgar Hoover since the day he entered the Department of Justice. I have looked upon him and his career with great pride and satisfaction. He is a man of great ability and capacity. I agree with everything that has been said today about this very distinguished American.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate very much the observation of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. We were aware that the majority leader was anxious to offer this amendment increasing the salary of the director of the FBI. The committee held a meeting, and I can say the decision of the committee was almost unanimous. The committee is very happy to

accept the amendment. The committee is very much in favor of it.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman. The suggestion that I offer this amendment came from the committee itself and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. Not only is this a deserved recognition, but this action of the House will constitute an answer to the unfair critics of this great man, and to show that in this body he has friends.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, supplementing what the majority leader and other Members have said with reference to the Director of the FBI, I am taking this opportunity to say to the House that last year, at the suggestion of the committee, Mr. Hoover and his associates prepared a booklet entitled "The Story of the FBI," which outlined in considerable detail the organization, functions and activities of the FBI. The thought was that if the youth of the country were familiar with the facilities of this agency for apprehending crime, there may be a great deal less of it.

These publications are available to Members of Congress for distribution, and it was thought that if they would ask for them they could be distributed throughout the many congressional districts.

I thought that the Members of the House would be interested in knowing that this publication is now available and can be obtained upon request from the FBI. I want to read the statement made by our chairman during the hearings. I quote as follows:

It is nice to have money and the things that money can buy, but it is very necessary that we check up ourselves from time to time to see that we do not lose the things that money cannot buy.

This was a tribute to Mr. Hoover during the hearings; and I believe that if this publication to which I have referred is sufficiently distributed throughout the country it may be instrumental in reducing crime.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto end in 8 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a lot said over the radio and have read a great deal in the newspapers about this appropriation.

The inference has been made that it represents a stiffening on the part of Congress against the habitual wild spending that has been carried on by this body in the last 13 years. I cannot understand why anyone should get this idea. The most that was spent for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State during the war years was in 1944, which was \$398,749,000. The appropriation requested for these three departments for 1947 is \$369,976,000. This is only \$28,775,000 less than the expenditures for the year 1944, the high point of the war years.

The expenditure for these departments in the last prewar year, 1940, was \$145,915,000. This appropriation for 1947 is greater by \$224,061,000, or about 150 percent, than the expenditure in 1940.

The expenditure for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State in 1933 was \$82,463,000. This appropriation calls for \$287,511,000, or approximately 350 percent more than the expenditure in 1933.

This appropriation is in my opinion so wrong that words fail me to properly characterize it. It indicates to me an almost total lack of appreciation on the part of this body of the dire and menacing financial straits the Nation is in. The Congress seems hell-bent on completely bankrupting the Treasury and plunging the Nation into chaos.

Expenditures of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State for the years 1932 through 1947:

	Commerce	Justice	State	Total
1932----	\$33,983,000	\$43,169,000	\$19,053,000	\$96,205,000
1933----	28,666,000	38,192,000	15,605,000	82,463,000
1934----	20,168,000	26,369,000	12,161,000	78,998,000
1935----	27,031,000	25,697,000	18,679,000	71,407,000
1936----	31,113,000	30,477,000	17,228,000	78,818,000
1937----	27,298,000	32,195,000	17,121,000	76,614,000
1938----	27,441,000	52,942,000	18,305,000	98,688,000
1939----	40,017,000	49,325,000	19,715,000	110,057,000
1940----	65,968,000	55,944,000	24,003,000	145,915,000
1941----	94,914,000	62,473,000	26,100,000	183,487,000
1942----	156,530,000	83,825,000	33,376,000	273,731,000
1943----	186,243,000	100,072,000	48,849,000	335,164,000
1944----	223,306,000	117,459,000	57,984,000	398,749,000
1945----	164,014,000	108,300,000	76,533,000	248,847,000
1946----	-----	-----	-----	278,173,000
1947----	-----	-----	-----	369,976,000

¹ Appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, of course, will pass. The distinguished majority leader is to be congratulated on making it possible for us to vote on the amendment which recognizes the achievement of an organization which Hoover had handled so ably and which has no counterpart throughout the world in efficiency and achievements. During the few years I spent in the Department of Justice I got to know Edgar Hoover quite well. I know the fine organization which he heads and the many, many things which he has done. I understand that at the present time he is losing very valuable men because he cannot pay them a proper living salary for the fine work they are doing. The majority leader tells me that in the immediate future additional money will be made available to pay these men so that Mr. Hoover

can maintain his fine organization and keep these splendid young men who are now in his organization.

Mr. Chairman, this recognition is long overdue. It is the answer to those Communists and the Bureau of the Budget who have been after Hoover's scalp for some time. It is the answer to those who want to get rid of Mr. Hoover. The House today is affirmatively telling them where we stand so far as this great American is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed 150 (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$20,000,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 42, line 18, strike out the sum "\$20,000,000" insert in lieu thereof "\$23,000,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, since the committee reported out this bill, events have transpired which make necessary a revision of the original estimates recommended for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Accordingly, this committee amendment is offered.

At the time Mr. Hoover, the very able Director of the FBI, appeared before the committee, we were impressed by his testimony as to the crime conditions developing in our country. The committee recommended, in approving the budget estimate for this Bureau in the amount of \$28,700,000, that if the crime wave developed to such proportions as to make it difficult to cope with because of appropriation limitations, the Bureau should request supplemental funds.

I am not an alarmist, yet I know, as does every Member on this floor, that crime has increased in such proportions in the very recent past that the law-abiding, God-fearing citizens throughout our country are apprehensive as to where the present trend will lead us.

Many criminals today are finding means to flout the law. Not a day passes but that we read in our papers, we hear by broadcast of crimes committed which are revolting to us. I, for one, say that now, as never before, we must have strong and virile law enforcement. If we cripple effective law enforcement now, we can only expect the present crime wave to increase to such an extent that the lives and property of all of us will be endangered.

The committee, at the time hearings were held, felt that it might be possible to continue the full activities of the FBI with the amount recommended. However, since that time events have transpired which necessitate increasing our recommendation for this item from its present amount of \$28,700,000 to \$31,700,000, an increase of \$3,000,000.

I have been privileged to be a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations handling the Justice appropriation since 1937. I have been chairman of this subcommittee since 1942. Through these years I have become intimately acquainted with Mr. Hoover, the Director of the FBI, and have come to know the excellent manner in which his Bureau has assumed heavy additional responsibilities with a heretofore unknown degree of success.

My every effort, both as a private citizen and as the representative of my people in the Halls of Congress, has been directed to the continued protection of the home and to the safety of our country. I have continuously endeavored to zealously protect that which we hold dear—our ideals, our democracy.

Victory has been achieved, but we cannot rest on our laurels in the face of increasing unrest and strife on our home front.

Consider the following which concerns the future generation, those who will take the reins of government from us as we pass on: In 1945, as published in Uniform Crime Reports, issued since conclusion of hearings on the bill, more persons aged 17 were arrested than in any other age group; a survey of 543,852 arrest records revealed that approximately 114,000, or 21 percent, were under

21 years of age. Arrest of girls under 21 years of age showed an increase of more than 109 percent over the last peacetime year, 1941. Two thousand cities, representing a population of 65,000,000, reported increases in serious crimes in 1945 over 1944, in nearest percentages, as follows:

	Percent
Robberies	24
Auto theft	19
Burglaries	17
Manslaughter	16
Murders	10
Rape	6

More recently, the committee has been advised that further increases in crime have been reported. In comparing the 2-month period of January and February, 1946, with the same period for 1945, we find that murder has increased more than 33 percent; manslaughter has increased 32 percent; robbery has increased 47 percent; burglary has increased 27 percent; larceny has increased 15 percent and auto theft has increased more than 37 percent. This information reflects a dark future if these trends continue. We must make certain that adequate funds are made available.

I am not unmindful of the need for utmost economy in Government operation. The bill presently being considered reflects the attitude of the committee. Every economy possible has been effected.

A certain amount of uninformed criticism to the effect that some cuts were too severe has been voiced since the bill was reported. Destructive criticism is cheap and comes easy. The committee is continually faced with the problem of appropriating adequately but not extravagantly and at the same time bearing in mind the interests of the public which pays the bills.

In the estimate for the FBI which I am proposing be increased by an amount of \$3,000,000, we are buying insurance for the future of the country; we are underwriting decent lives and living conditions for our children; we are assuring them that their world will be more peaceful—more law-abiding than we in our turbulent generation have experienced.

It is true that this Bureau has shown tremendous growth, yet this growth as I know is not self-perpetuation but one made necessary through increased responsibilities which have been so adequately shouldered by Mr. Hoover and his staff during the past years. This staff which is overworked now by any standard of measurement must be assured of our continued support. I have faith through knowledge that Director Hoover will maintain the solid front of law enforcement through our every community which will make possible prompt control over those elements of lawlessness which are so desperately endeavoring to gain a foothold in our economic life today.

We all know the record of the FBI under the able guidance of its Director, J. Edgar Hoover. In Mr. Hoover the country is blessed with an humble civil servant who has for years turned aside personal profit to work for humanity as a whole.

I earnestly recommend to my colleagues that the amendment increasing this item be approved.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. I want to state to the Chairman that for the purpose of curbing the crime wave this amendment is very necessary, and I therefore want to register my support in favor of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. I thank my colleague.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is a committee amendment, not the amendment of any individual. It is an amendment which the committee has had under consideration for some time, and the committee is now unanimous in asking the Committee of the Whole to adopt the amendment.

You will recall that in general debate on this bill I took the floor and discussed at some length the story of the FBI. In that statement I indicated to the House that the FBI had voluntarily returned to the Treasury of the United States millions of dollars. The organization is a conservative one, made up of people of high type, of high quality, of great efficiency, whose services are demanded many times by private industry. This amendment will help the FBI to keep many of these valuable employees in service. The committee in reaching the totals for the operation of the FBI for the next fiscal year may have overlooked the many additional duties which have been placed upon the FBI. After reviewing these totals your subcommittee now feels this additional amount is necessary. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this committee amendment.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment. I am glad the committee offered it, although I am very reluctant to see an additional \$3,000,000 go into this bill. I am also delighted with the action of the House in giving deserved recognition to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I only wish that I could be as satisfied with the remainder of this appropriation bill as I am with that section which devotes itself to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am not able to support the appropriations for the Department of State and other departments contained in H. R. 6056, for reasons which are made perfectly plain in the report of the committee itself, which attempts to justify these appropriations. No amount of explanation can overcome the fact that this appropriation bill shows an increase of \$40,510,759 over the expenses of the previous year. I note with misgivings that the Budget estimates of the departments involved were \$56,191,930 in excess of even the increased amounts allowed by

the committee. This bill appropriates \$30,500,000 of new items not carried in the current year's appropriation.

The committee is very well aware of the need for the curtailment of expenditures. They say in their report on page 3:

NEED FOR CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURES

This matter was discussed at some length by the committee in its report on the appropriation bill for the current fiscal year. The change from war to peace and the further increased Federal indebtedness gives added reason for the reduction of Federal activities by the elimination of many desirable and well-meaning functions and the retention only of those functions which are necessary to the proper administration of Government and the maintenance of the national economy and the national welfare. Increases have been allowed in a number of projects which seem to the committee to be necessary to reestablish our peacetime economy but the committee wishes to state at this time that as reconversion progresses, it will become increasingly more determined to limit appropriations, not only to the extent of eliminating increases but even reducing the base on which those increases are established.

That "even reducing" should be considered now.

The committee goes on to say:

There seems to have developed during the war years what some have termed "a spending psychology" and the committee is fearful that this spending psychology has become somewhat too deeply entrenched in the minds of the officials responsible for the operation of our Federal establishments. It must be eliminated.

But when? When are we going to eliminate that war spending psychology?

The committee continues:

There can, of course, be no such thing as a return to conditions which existed prior to the war years. Responsibilities of government have increased through the enactment of additional legislation, wages are on a higher level, certain war-created activities must be continued for some time, and problems attendant to the reestablishment of our national economy have arisen. All call for increased activity on the part of the Federal Government. Nevertheless, a concerted effort must be made by all concerned to reduce the cost and limit the size of our Government. It would seem to the committee to be more logical for the departmental officials who are more familiar with their activities to initiate reductions in expenditures, rather than to have them reduced by the committee, pursuing, performance at times, an arbitrary course.

I would like to refer to another statement of the Committee on the testimony of Col. Alfred McCormack of the Department of State, that there are 80 or 90 agencies of Government gathering various types of information abroad. And the committee says it does not know this to be a fact, but it recommends that the Bureau of the Budget should institute remedial measures. Without being critical of this able and hard working committee, I should think this was a fact which should be ascertained.

For the fiscal year 1946, the appropriation for the Department of State was \$90,139,314. This Department, in estimating its requirements for the fiscal year 1947, sought to obtain \$127,885,308. Just prior to the war, the Department of State operated on a budget of approxi-

mately \$17,000,000. As to this, the committee says it views with some apprehension the rapid increase in personnel and other requirements of this Department, which has taken place during the war years, with every indication of a continued expansion in the postwar years. It does not do any good to "view this continued expansion with some apprehension"—the only remedy is to stop it by curtailing appropriations.

In one matter after another, the Congress views with alarm increased expenditures and expanding personnel. It is time we do more than view with alarm.

There seems to be a general attitude that while these things annoy and disturb us, we cannot do anything about it now; we will do it next year. I say the time to do it is now.

There is not the slightest use of denouncing the administration's budget of \$36,000,000,000—which is entirely too much for peacetime—and then support appropriation bills which go to make a total of that amount.

On page 5 of the report, the committee suggests that the rebuilding of the world calls for a strong Department of State. While there are undoubtedly some who desire the world rebuilt at the expense of the American taxpayers, I am not aware that the Congress has subscribed to any such ultra ambitious program. I think the people and the Congress are united in their desire that the United States should accept its full share of responsibility in United Nations Organization, and in world cooperation. I am equally sure that neither the people, nor the Congress, have authorized that the world be rebuilt by our appropriations.

What is before us in this bill is a specific illustration of a fearsome and continuing trend, not to rebuild the world, but to continue to build a tremendous Federal bureaucracy. In a 6-months' period, since the end of the war in August 1945, the old-line departments and agencies have increased by 140,000 the number of their employees. Apparently those who were dismissed from war agencies are immediately taken on in the regular departments of government. In the Department of Commerce, which is involved in this bill, there is an increase of 2,508 from December 1945 to January 1946, and a further increase of 1,503 from January to February 1946. In the Post Office Department there was an increase of 6,144 from December to January, and a further increase of 9,879 from January to February. Despite this increase of over 16,000 employees, the Department wrote me, on April 10, that it was unable to give me some very simple information that I required, because of a shortage of clerical help. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that if this trend continues unchecked, the time will come when the minority of our population will be working and paying taxes in order to support a majority on the Federal pay roll. And it is passing strange that these increases are most noticeable in election years.

I am not one who insists that the primary object of government should be a balanced budget, although this is highly desirable from every standpoint, and is a stronger check against inflation than

most of the measures suggested. I am not opposed to appropriating, even very large sums of money, when I am satisfied that public good will be the result. But I am most unalterably opposed to the attitude that having spent \$100,000,000,000 in wartime years we can continue a lavish scale of expenditures for a lavish number of Government clerks indefinitely.

It is just useless to keep talking about economy and efficiency and not raise a voice against constantly increasing appropriations. I, therefore, cannot support this or other similar appropriation bills, unless amendments substantially reducing them are passed.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if there are no other Members who desire to speak on this amendment, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment be concluded in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan will make the closing argument in favor of the amendment.

Mr. DONDERO. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, it is not very often—in fact, it is most unusual—that I take the floor in support of an amendment calling for an increase in an appropriation bill. But my judgment in this case demands that I do that very thing. It so happens that I have had some contact and experience with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and particularly with J. Edgar Hoover, the capable and splendid Director of the Bureau. There is going on in this world a struggle between two ideologies of government—one which believes that the individual is the master of his government and is everything; the other ideology of government is that the individual is a subject and a number only and that his government, the state, is the master of all. Within the United States that struggle is now going on. This increased appropriation is to place in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation additional power and equipment with which to combat that foreign ideology and uphold our own concept of human order and society—the Republic of the United States. I might say that it has come to my attention, and it has been a great disappointment to me, that in some instances the efforts of the FBI have been almost completely frustrated in attempting to deal with this condition within our own country.

This House has heard something about that quite recently when I addressed it on a resolution which was passed by an overwhelming vote, of better than 2 to 1, that we may take a look at the inside

and see what is going on within our Government by people who have no sympathy with our form of freedom and self-government. If I had my way about it I would pass a law which would take the FBI out of all departments of government and make it a separate and independent agency, free from all control, except subject to and responsible only to the Congress of the United States. If that were done, its hands would be free, and it would more fully be able to work its will in behalf of the people of this country.

Three million dollars is not too much money as we count it in this day and age in which you and I live to be added to the defense and protection of the Nation. I am pleased to take the floor and raise my voice in defense of an agency of this Government which has earned the confidence and respect of the American people for the record it has made.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I believe, if the gentleman had sat in the committee and heard the testimony, his opinion would be strengthened. We listened to Mr. Hoover for some time, and I think the best money we can spend today is to strengthen the FBI and make it as independent as possible.

Mr. DONDERO. I thank the gentleman, and I agree with him thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] has expired.

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; including personal services in the District of Columbia; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigration laws; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement only (not to exceed 300), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship textbooks for free distribution, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident

thereto; \$24,500,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws; for detention of alien enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, including household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed 10 permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I arise to make some observations in reference to the legislation pending in the other body pertaining to the British loan. It seems to me that a clear analysis of this bill or legislative proposal would indicate that it should have been initiated in the House of Representatives.

The theory upon which this observation is based is that the major premise in the arrangement that has been arrived at with Great Britain is one involving trade, including quotas, tariffs, and other factors involved in trade between nations. Tariffs, customs, and all sorts of import duties are revenue-raising measures. In section 7 of article I of the Constitution, it says:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

It has long been the established practice and interpretation that any measure which affects these revenue-raising bills, which impose duties and customs, likewise originate in the House of Representatives. The trade-agreements acts, and all the amendments thereto, which delegate to the President authority to enter into trade agreements with foreign nations originate in the House of Representatives, and they are referred to the committee dealing with revenue and taxation, to wit, the Ways and Means Committee. Within recent weeks the Congress passed the Philippine Trade Agreement Act. This act dealt with tariffs, customs, import duties, import quotas, and other factors which will determine the future trade agreements between the new Republic of the Philippine

Islands and the United States. That bill rightly originated in the House of Representatives and was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Permit me to say that I have no personal reasons for suggesting that the legislation implementing our arrangement with Great Britain be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It is a controversial subject and I am not out hunting for participation therein merely for the sake of having something to do. In addition to that, that committee is tied up with an over-all study of the Social Security Act. It has many other measures pending before it, and it is the hope of the minority members, at least, that we have a tax bill this year. Consequently, what I have to say about the jurisdiction of the legislation, which includes the British loan, it not motivated by any personal desire to have it referred to a committee of which I am a member. The rules of the House do provide that all legislation relating to the revenue and such measures as purport to raise revenue and the bonded debt of the United States shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This is in section 2 of rule 11.

In support of the contention that the major factor in the current proposal pertaining to Great Britain is that of trade, I wish to quote from a pamphlet published by the Office of International Trade Policy of the Department of State. It is dated January 1946, and written by one Clair Wilcox, director. Mr. Wilcox says:

These agreements—there are three of them—are broad in scope, and they conform to establish a pattern of American policy.

They provide, first, for the settlement of the war accounts.

The second part of these agreements is an understanding on commercial policy, in which the United Kingdom expresses its full agreement with the American proposal, pledges itself to participate in this summer's negotiations for the reduction of barriers to trade, and undertakes to support the American proposals at the world conference in the fall.

Continuing on quoting from the same pamphlet we read as follows:

The third item, and the one that has attracted the widest public attention, is the financial agreement.

Certainly, if the second part of these agreements, which deal with trade, tariffs, trade mergers, import quotas, and the like, is the most important of the entire arrangement, then, the bill should have originated in the House of Representatives and should have been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Let us see what the leaders in this administration and the British leaders have to say on that subject.

In a pamphlet entitled "Anglo-American Financial Agreement" published by the United States Treasury, January 1946, the Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, says:

The American people want a world of peace and prosperity. So do the people of all countries. This will be possible only through international cooperation to establish fair currency and trade practices that will make it possible for world trade to expand and grow.

Mr. Vinson also says:

England can secure imports only by paying for them by exports.

Mr. Vinson goes on to say:

And they agree that with this help, England could abandon wartime currency and trade discrimination and join with the United States in a program of international economic cooperation. This is the essence of the financial agreement between the United States and England which is now before Congress for approval.

It is apparent that Secretary of the Treasury Vinson feels that the trade-agreement features of our proposal with England are foremost. In other words, it involves trade negotiations, reductions in tariffs, and possibly import quotas. It should have followed the same legislative procedure as the trade-agreements legislation and the Philippine Trade Act.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has published a factual book entitled "Financial Agreement With the United Kingdom." It is dated February 1946. On page 7 of that booklet, it is stated the United States agrees "to join with other nations in eliminating or modifying trade barriers, the commitment implying a further reduction in tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act."

In that same chamber of commerce booklet on pages 16 and 17, we find this interesting observation:

The two Governments, it is further stated, have also agreed upon the procedures for the international negotiation and implementation of these proposals. Preliminary negotiations with other nations already have commenced for the purpose of developing concrete arrangements to carry out the proposals, including definitive measures for the relaxation of trade barriers of all kinds. The negotiations will relate to tariffs and preferences, quantitative restrictions, subsidies, State trade, cartels, and other types of trade barriers discussed in the State Department document.

On January 12, 1946, the Secretary of the Treasury, Fred M. Vinson, and Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, took part in a Nation-wide radio broadcast. In that broadcast, Dean Acheson said:

In some ways, the joint American and British statement on commercial policy is the most important part of the agreement.

This joint American and British agreement which deals principally with the question of trade, tariffs, and quotas, is a grant of authority that extends several years beyond the life of our present Trade Agreement Act. President Truman in his message to Congress said:

It is not too much to say that the agreement now transmitted will set the course of American and British economic relations for many years to come.

Quoting again from the United States Chamber of Commerce bulletin, they say:

Whether the loan would prove to be a gift or a loan without interest may well be a moot point.

They go on to say:

Whether the loan actually is repaid as to principal as well as interest may depend to a considerable extent upon the willingness of the United States to accept payment in goods.

It is apparent that this is an agreement involving trade. It follows in the same pattern as our Trade Agreements

Act and as the act dealing with our trade relations with the new Philippine Republic. It involves revenue, it is a tariff measure. It should originate in the House of Representatives.

I have referred to the publication by the United States Chamber of Commerce on this American-British arrangement. I wish to quote from that same pamphlet some of the British opinion in reference to this law. They quote Winston Churchill as saying on December 13, 1945:

If the United States had seen fit to say, "We shall give a grant-in-aid or a loan without interest" it would have been very natural to share their benevolent act and understanding on other matters. As it is, we seem to have the worst of it both ways. Everyone has drawn attention to the proposal that sterling be convertible into dollars within so short a time as 15 months, whereas at Bretton Woods it was contemplated that there should be a delay of as much as 5 years before we accepted convertibility as a definite legal obligation.

The convertibility within 15 months appears to be a proposition so doubtful and perilous that in practice we can only hope it will defeat itself. It is—in fact we hope—too bad to be true.

The London Economist places a number of criticisms against the proposal. Their discussion of it indicates that they consider it a matter relating to trade and to tariff, thus supporting the contention that the legislation authorizing this arrangement is tariff and trade legislation. I wish to quote from the London Economist as follows:

This crippling of Britain's bargaining strength is the first of the major objections. We cannot accept the American doctrine of nondiscrimination and hope to get our exports up to the required level. We cannot survive without the methods that are called reciprocal by those who practice them and bilateral by those who object. * * * Every nation in the world practices discrimination in one form or another. The Americans discriminate quite openly and powerfully in their loan policy, in their shipping laws, and most ostentatiously in their immigration restrictions. We have at least as much right as they to employ the methods of discrimination that we find useful.

The second major defect of the proposals is that they virtually rule out the possibility of a planned expansion of international trade. * * * The only way in which a state can plan its trade upward is by entering into agreements with other states for the mutual assurance of export markets—and that is to be banned.

I also wish to quote from the speech of Lord Keynes in the House of Lords at the time of ratification of the financial agreement. He said:

It is relevant, I think, to remind your Lordships that the maximum charge to use in respect of the early years is not much more than half of what is being charged in respect of loans which the United States is making currently to her other Allies, through the Import and Export Bank or otherwise; whilst the minimum charge percent, to which we have been asked to commit ourselves in the early years is only one-fifth of the annual service charge which is being asked from the other allies. None of these loans is subject to a 5-year moratorium. All the other loans which are being made are tied loans limited to payments for specific purchases from the United States. Our loan, on the other hand, is a loan of money without strings, free to be expended in any part of the world.

The most favorable terms sometimes allowed as, for instance, in the case of France, for the purpose of clearing up what she obtained through the lend-lease machinery, are 2½ percent, with repayment over 30 years, beginning next year; that is to say, an annual debt of 5½ percent, so that an amount equal to 34 percent of this loan will have been paid by France during the 6 years before we have begun to pay anything at all. The normal commercial terms in the Export-Import Bank are, however, 3 percent, repayable over 20 years commencing at once, so that payments equal to 48 percent of the loan would have been paid during the first 6 years in which we pay nothing.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that the legislation now pending in the other body should have been originated in the House of Representatives and that the House should so declare.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of reference, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$150,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

Census of business: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of business or distribution, as authorized by the act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 51, line 22, strike out lines 22, 23, 24, and 25, and on page 52, line 1, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike the entire paragraph for the proposed census of business.

The amount provided by the committee in this bill is \$10,000,000. According to the testimony in the hearings the number of people required for this business census will be about 3,027 in the field, and 1,593 man-years in the District of Columbia, new years. The total would be 5,000 man-years required for the taking of this business census.

I call your attention to the fact that the Bureau requested of the Budget \$14,305,329 for this business census. The Budget Bureau cut them down to \$11,000,000 plus, and the subcommittee allowed the \$10,000,000 which you have before you in this item.

I call your attention to page 266 of the hearings where the following colloquy occurs:

Dr. HAUSER. If we could refer back to the matter of the taking of this census, this cut of the Budget Bureau will bring the business census down to about the amount of information collected in 1940, and it does not go beyond that.

Mr. STEFAN. You will get for approximately \$12,000,000 the job that you did get for \$8,000,000 before?

Dr. HAUSER. Taking the census of agriculture took \$10,000,000 in 1939-40, and it took \$15,000,000 in 1945. Increased costs, largely in the field due to salary increases, raises in labor cost generally throughout the country, as well as other costs account entirely for the difference. It is about the same amount of work accomplished, but it just costs more to do it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. Is it not a fact that the census taken in 1945 was practically identical with the census here proposed?

Mr. JONES. The 1945 census was a sample census of business. The one provided for in the pending bill is an actual full dress census with questionnaires, and so forth, on business.

Mr. SPRINGER. And that sample census of business cost \$15,000,000.

Mr. JONES. I am not sure about the cost.

Mr. SPRINGER. It was almost \$15,000,000 as I recall it.

Mr. JONES. That may be what was proposed for the sample census a year ago.

Mr. SPRINGER. The item in the bill is \$10,000,000 for the taking of a complete census of business.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman is correct. I want to make this point: I do not believe the census can be taken for this \$10,000,000 allowed by the committee. I do not believe the cost will be kept within that limit because the difference in cost for the agricultural census of 1940 and 1945 was a 50 percent increase for the latter year. It is only reasonable to assume that if we start this business census we will spend \$15,000,000 before we complete it.

My proposal is to cut out the entire business census this year, and I offer the amendment for the simple reason that never before in the history of the United States Government has our Government known more about business in the United States than at the present time. Just examine for a minute the number of questionnaires that are forwarded to all types and manner of business by the Office of Price Administration. That is current. They are furnished every 3 months and also on an annual basis. Information from businessmen furnished to the OPA is the last word, straight from the horse's mouth. The OPA claims such detailed information they know everything about American business from top to bottom, big and little.

In addition, the Civilian Production Administration has control of the allocation of materials and must of necessity know exactly what the inventories and stocks of materials are in order to make the allocation of short supplies of civilian goods as well as the goods of heavy industry.

Never before in the history of the country has government known more about business, and it is current, it is up to date. Particularly with reference to the Office of Price Administration, there has been a flood of businessmen and concerns trying to get an increase in price and the reports required of

businessmen are therefor even more frequent than quarterly. I therefore ask that you vote down the \$10,000,000 for the business census by adopting my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to strike out this \$10,000,000 item for a business census. The people have been censused out of patience. The Government knows more now about every business concern than ever in the history of the Nation. This census will add 3,000 people to the Federal pay roll.

The President has promised the American people to try to balance the Budget, but you of the President's party have refused to join with us of the minority almost solidly on every roll call when we have offered amendments to strike millions from this bill. Henry Wallace, head of the Department of Commerce, will never get as much money as he wants for his Department. He has asked for \$39,000,000 more this year than he had last year. He, as you well know is a spendthrift and a wastrel of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment to strike the \$10,000,000 should prevail because as you of the majority pile up the national debt on almost every piece of legislation and as you increase the number of people on the Federal pay roll, you are driving this country constantly forward toward inflation. It seems to me that you Members of Congress should join with those of us who are for economy in an effort to help demobilize bureaucracy and in any effort to stop waste and deficient spending. The chairman of this committee has stated on the floor of the House that the national debt for every man, woman, and child in America today is around \$2,000.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. May I ask the gentleman if he does not believe that if we do not start in cutting out some of these \$10,000,000 items, such as the present one, which will accomplish no purpose except to put some people on the pay roll looking forward to the elections this fall, that this country is going bankrupt and the dollar will become practically worthless?

Mr. VURSELL. I think the gentleman from Minnesota is quite right in his observations. I have hoped against hope during the over 3 years I have been a Member of Congress that the House

of Representatives would set an example of economy, that probably the other body would follow, and that we could reduce the number of people on the Government pay roll who are a constant drain upon the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. It has been mentioned that business has had practically every kind and type of questionnaire which they have had to fill out and send down to a department in Washington. Is it not a fact that practically every department of government knows all about business, what the businessmen have and everything connected with business at this particular moment?

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman is quite right. There has never been a time in all the history of this country when the business people have been so bedeviled with questionnaires as to the state of their business as at the present time.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I just want to emphasize the last statement the gentleman made. Does not the gentleman think the American people, especially businessmen, are getting pretty tired of having to submit to answering questionnaires and furnishing information with respect to their business? Does not the gentleman think this is a pretty good time to halt in some degree at least this unnecessary gathering of data that will not do the country very much good?

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman from Kansas is right.

The businessmen, in the areas where they have labor shortage facing the country today and have for the past 2 or 3 years, have spent millions upon millions of hours filling out questionnaires. I must remind the House that there are something like 35 or 40 different organizations in this Nation today that are gathering some sort of census. Undoubtedly we can afford to save this \$10,000,000 and save the people further aggravation and waste of time in making out these questionnaires. I hope you will help us make this saving.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, can it be possible that the Members of this House have forgotten the vacant stores that stood all over this Nation after World War I, after they had the spiral of inflation and the grand crash? Can it be possible that they have forgotten all that? Can it be possible that they have forgotten all about the people that were wiped out financially? Can you forget your own conditions because you are Members of the House of Representatives? Due to the very things that you went through yourselves, can you forget that now because you want to thwart a policy; a policy of study? That is hard to understand. Is it possible that Mem-

bers sitting here representing 300,000 people from their individual districts can be so unmindful as to think that what happened before cannot happen again, under worse conditions, because the spiral of inflation is threatening by the very action that was taken recently; when the public debt is two hundred and seventy-nine billion as compared with thirty-two billion before and when inflation following World War I was only thirteen billion? What it will be after this war, with a \$279,000,000,000 debt, no man knows, but it is very essential that this House should act and have this study made.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I will yield when I have finished my statement.

Now as to the census of business. How can any man who knows anything about business stand here on this floor and maintain that we should have no statistics about business conditions now; not study it; let the businessman find out for himself; do not have an over-all picture of the situation at all; that is unnecessary? That, to my way of thinking, does not make sense. It just is not cricket. Now I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. Is the object of this census to find out how many little businesses have been closed by the autocratic action of the OPA?

Mr. RABAUT. No; it is not. I will tell the gentleman what it is, and I will not inject politics into any answer. It is for the purpose of protecting the fellow that will go into small business so that he might have some information before he risks his all. That is the answer, and I hope the gentleman will remember that.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. When was the last census of business taken under the provisions of this law?

Mr. RABAUT. In 1939.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. This is a friendly question. Is it not a fact that the chambers of commerce in the very small towns, and the banker members of the chambers of commerce are taking the keenest interest in and are in the best position to advise returning veterans and others who want to go into business as to what the business conditions are in the particular localities?

Mr. RABAUT. I have no quarrel with the chambers of commerce in any of the towns or in the largest cities, nor with the bankers, but they were advising people when we had the crash just the same as they are advising us now, and it was this Government that bailed them all out. In some cities that I know of, they even sold the chamber of commerce buildings because they could not hang on to them themselves.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Is it not also true that we have a half dozen other Government agencies that are gathering information similar to that which the gentleman has in mind? Does not the gentleman believe there is a lot of duplication going on with respect to this matter?

Mr. RABAUT. I would be glad to answer the gentleman, but my time has expired.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 55, noes 44.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. JONES.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 86, noes 76.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STEFAN: On page 52, line 4, strike out lines 4 to 10, inclusive.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, you have just voted to eliminate the business census which would require the employment of over 5,000 at an expense of about \$10,000,000. My amendment deals with the manufacturers' census which would require the employment of over 1,600 people at a cost of \$5,000,000. My argument is very similar to that of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] and others who feel that the people and the country are now harassed by so many questionnaires and so much office work and requests for information by the Government that they have very little time to take care of their own business.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In addition to that, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is taking this very census and getting this same information right now.

Mr. STEFAN. There should be no duplication of this sort. This census may be valuable, but I feel we perhaps could defer this expense for the time being.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to understand the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. My amendment is on page 59, line 4. It strikes out the manufacturer's census, \$5,000,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Not these other items to which you are referring?

Mr. STEFAN. Not at all. I am merely trying to explain to the House what a tremendous amount of money this proposed program will cost the taxpayer. We really should be curtailing expenses, and eliminate unnecessary Government employees. How can we, by any stretch

of the imagination, meet the President's request to balance the Budget if we do not curtail some of these expenses which I think could very easily go over until some future time?

I hope you will support my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, one of the fundamental requisites for the successful transaction of business is information—data, which can be secured only through a Federal census. It is an aid the importance of which has been recognized from the beginning of the Government. It is one of the few mandates embodied in the Constitution of the United States—the taking of a census. Under that mandate the Government has been taking censuses from 1790 on down to this date. It was not only recognized as one of the prime business requisites by the founders of the Republic, but in 1903 we passed a specific statute in which we provided for this particular phase of the census. It has been followed consistently since that time.

There has never been any question about the value of the data secured through this census. It has never been questioned. The businessmen of the United States have come to rely upon it and to expect it. There is practically a unanimous demand from the business of the country for the information that is secured through this census as indicated by numerous letters submitted to the committee and not a single letter of objection or criticism.

But the thing that should particularly concern us at this time is its especial value to small business. The great business organizations of the country have their own sources of information, and within a limited field they compile their own statistics. Of course, such data is not as full or as complete as the Government supplies, and they welcome the additional information furnished by the Government. But the small businessman does not have even this information. The pending appropriation which the amendment proposes to strike out is not only a proposition to help business generally in the United States, but is provided for the purpose of putting the small businessman on an equal footing with his larger and wealthier competitor. It gives the small businessman of the country a chance to get information which the big man with whom he competes is already able to secure and does secure in some measure for himself.

There has never been any criticism of this census from any of the business interests of the country. The only criticism has been purely political. I ask opponents of the appropriation to cite a single instance in which any business organization has opposed it. Without exception the business associations and organizations of the Nation favor it.

The census here proposed is one of the keys to business recovery and reconversion. It is the people to be served by this appropriation upon whom we must depend to lead us in this critical period

of readjustment. They are pleading with us for this information. Can we deny them the tools with which to work.

In this connection, I want to pay tribute to the Director of the Bureau in charge of this work. He is one of the efficient men of the Government. Considering the rapid expansion of the business of this Bureau, both in volume and scope, in his effective administration has reflected credit both on the Bureau and the Department.

But I especially want to plead with the Members here today to give the little businessman this chance to conduct his business on a par with the large corporations and associations and to give the business of the country in general a fair chance in this respect to start back upon the road to reconversion. We must implement him with the tools he needs to successfully conduct the business of the Nation in this critical hour.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment because of my conviction and knowledge, as a small businessman and manufacturer, that the taking of this particular census is not only unnecessary but is a waste of public funds. The information which is gathered through this census from the small businessmen of the country, from manufacturers such as myself, does not become available for a long time after the census has been taken; and when it does become available is obsolete and worthless.

The only result to come from the taking of this census, other than to give employment to a few more people on the public pay roll, is to bother small business and to increase the tax burden upon the small manufacturing enterprises of the country in whom the gentleman from Missouri claims to be so greatly interested. If the gentleman from Missouri really wants to do something to help the small manufacturers and the small businessmen of America, let him reduce these huge appropriation bills that are being brought in by his committee to the floor of the House and are being passed by party votes.

I say to you, if we really want to help business, if we want to take a load off of the small manufacturers and make it possible for them to show a profit, then, in the name of Heaven, stop sending them a lot of Government questionnaires to fill out, and thus give their employees at least a little time to devote to the

manufacturing business. Adopt this amendment, eliminate this census, and the small manufacturers of the United States will not only suffer no injury, but will actually be benefited.

There is no demand that I know of, or that anyone else can point to, that comes from small business or small manufacturers for this census. I do not know of a single small manufacturer in America who uses this census or gets any benefit from it. So I am hoping this amendment will be adopted so this costly expenditure of Government may be eliminated and thereby benefit somewhat the taxpayers and the business interests of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GALLAGHER] is recognized.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Census Committee. When I first heard of this measure I was opposed to it because it did not provide for a thorough census, although it was a rather accurate estimate. However, small business and large business sent recommendations to that committee asking that the census be taken. There seems to be an almost unanimous desire on the part of both small and big business that the information be made available so that they can determine the possibilities for the future development of their business.

We also inquired, when a particular department of the Government secured statistics, whether they used the same statistics as gathered by the census or gathered independent statistics and it was stated that the figures of the other departments of Government would be utilized, not especially those accumulated by the census.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment. This expenditure, in my opinion, is really a waste of public funds. I disagree with the gentleman from Missouri, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who would have you believe that the businessmen of this country are asking us to appropriate \$5,000,000 to get this information. I represent a pretty good segment of the people of this country, about 500,000 of them. There are a good many business interests in my district. There are a good many manufacturers in my district. I have never heard of any demand or request that we ask for this appropriation from the Federal Treasury. As a matter of fact, they would be most grateful to learn that this House for once had decided to cut off some of these unnecessary expenditures. They would like to see us save this \$5,000,000, for one thing, and they would like to keep from being pestered with so many questionnaires and demands for information from various agencies of government. If you look into this thing you will find that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been recently and is now gathering information along the same lines as is provided by this particular appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, our Government has overdone this thing at the expense of

our people. We have about a dozen different agencies of government that are gathering all kinds of information and statistics. After it is secured they do not seem to know what to do with it. The people of this country, I am sure, will be most grateful to find that the House has decided to cut just a little bit on these appropriations and save some of the taxpayers' money. You will find that our businessmen are not demanding this particular thing. They would like to catch their breath and attend to their own business for awhile and not be required to answer so many questionnaires and information blanks.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to my distinguished chairman of the Civil Service Committee, reminding him, too, that these appointees are outside of the civil service. Incidentally, the gentleman from West Virginia knows a lot about this matter.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It is my feeling that perhaps 90 percent of the statistics which are gathered by the Federal Government are never used for any constructive purpose after they have been forwarded to the respective governmental agencies, whether in Washington or in some other part of the country. That is my first contention.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I agree with the gentleman. He knows whereof he speaks. I appreciate his statement.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The second is that today we have statistics on the number of employees in business in this country, those figures being gathered by the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce and also in the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In this instance there is unnecessary duplication of the gathering of identical figures. That should be done away with, and I think every effort by this House, regardless of whether the amendment originates on one side of the aisle or the other, should be supported where waste and overlapping of governmental functions occur.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I quite agree with the gentleman [Mr. RANDOLPH], and I do hope that the Members on the right of the aisle will joint with those on the left of the aisle and adopt this amendment and show the people of this country that it is not a political matter at all but that this House wants to save \$5,000,000 for the taxpayers, who will have to foot the bill. I trust you will see fit to support the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska, a member of this committee, who has gone into this entire matter most carefully and knows whereof he speaks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] told us that the census was provided

by the Constitution, and that it has been taken ever since 1790. Let us not forget the purpose that the writers of the Constitution had in mind when they placed that provision in it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. That was a population census entirely, was it not?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is correct. I just looked up the definition of "census" in Webster's New International Dictionary, and here is what it says:

In the United States, a decennial general census, provided for by the Constitution (primarily to determine the number of Members of the House of Representatives and to enable the apportionment of direct taxes to be made) has been taken since 1790.

Now, there was never any thought in the minds of the makers of the Constitution when they wrote that provision that we should have anything like a Sample Census of Population, Monthly Report on the Labor Force, Quarterly Expansion of M. R. L. F., Consumers Income Study, Census of Religious Bodies, General Population Statistics, Agricultural Statistics, Business Statistics, Foreign Trade Statistics, Government Statistics, Industrial Statistics, and so forth. The taking of the census in the United States is at the present time, and has been for many years a purely political matter. Politics is the main consideration for placing the census provisions in this bill. That is why they should be stricken out.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Has the gentleman had any demand from businessmen in his section, in his district, for this census?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The only demand I have had from my constituents is to keep the bureaucrats off their backs.

Mr. GILLESPIE. So far as I can see, the businessmen do not want it. I have had but one tell me that he wants it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I have not had that many.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I was rather surprised to listen to the remarks of my distinguished friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] when he came out flatly as one of the leaders of the Republican Party in the House—and he certainly is one of the recognized leaders, and I recognize him as such of the minority party of the House—as being against this census, and calling it all a waste of public funds.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that I did not brand all censuses as a waste of money, but I did brand this specific census of manufacturers a waste

of money. And I wish the gentleman would add to his mention of my record that I am also a small manufacturer and know whereof I speak.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman pleads guilty and I will accept his plea of guilty to being opposed to a census of manufacturers in any form at any time. And as far as being a small manufacturer, why the gentleman, I know, as such, is deeply indebted to the Democratic Party for the great assistance we have given to the small manufacturers as well as the big ones during the trying days of the Hoover depression and the years thereafter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am sorry to learn that I have just been demoted and I was no longer the recognized Republican leader of the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. No; never would I agree to that. I said one of the recognized leaders. No; never would I say that. My friend from Ohio takes his place many seats behind my distinguished friend from Massachusetts, and I know that he will approve of my observation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Just how far back does the gentleman place the gentleman from Ohio? Let us get this thing fixed.

Mr. McCORMACK. One thing certain, I am very glad that my friend from Ohio is not the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, because, with his versatility and his flexibility, we would have more difficulty in portraying to the people of America the things we intend to do than we will with the present chairman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Let the record speak for itself.

Mr. McCORMACK. Nobody has a higher regard for my friend from Ohio than I, and he knows it.

Coming to the question of the census of manufactures, of course, this is such a terrible thing that it has been going on for 129 years. It first started back in 1810. So I am pleased to note that my friend from Ohio is the first Member of the House in 129 years who finally recognizes the fact that a census of manufactures is no good at any time and under any conditions. The fact is that the Republicans have conducted these censuses while they were in power, and properly so. The census of manufactures has a useful place in our economic life now. I am sorry the Committee of the Whole voted out the census of business. I am hopeful that when we get back into the House we will have a roll call so that the people of the country will know just where the two parties stand and the members thereof, because this is a matter of vital importance transcending party considerations. The people should know where the parties in this House stand on this important question, the census of business. It has been stricken out, temporarily, I hope. We ought to have a roll call.

The census of manufactures having gone on for 129 years, and being needed

now, I hope that the amendment to strike that out will be defeated.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. I was going to ask the majority leader if in his opinion there had ever been a time when the census of business and the census of manufacturers were more important to the people of this country.

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the majority leader to answer the question.

Mr. McCORMACK. There is no question but that the taking of these censuses now, in view of the disturbances caused by the war and the readjustment we are going through, is of vital importance not only to the business of America but to the people of America.

Mr. FOLGER. And political or party considerations ought to yield to the country's welfare, is not that so?

Mr. McCORMACK. No question about it. Of course, it is a good thing to have politics but it has no place in this discussion. However, the injection of politics into this has of course been on the most pleasant plane.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, as a direct aftermath of the war the department must expand, first, just to catch up on its regular work and responsibilities, for example, bringing up to date its vast commodity and industrial information, and, second, to handle its many postwar assignments, for example, those resulting from recent extension of trade agreement laws, participation in the formation and work of the new international economic agencies, and the work of the new Council of Economic Advice.

The majority leader has developed the subject, and I will not talk further on it. I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STEFAN) there were—ayes 77, noes 58.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. RABAUT and Mr. STEFAN as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 89, noes 70.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MILLS). The Chair desires to make a statement.

Earlier today, immediately upon the House resolving itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the present bill, H. R. 6065, the chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill propounded a unanimous-consent re-

quest which the Chair endeavored to understand. The Chair, in attempting to understand the unanimous-consent request, failed, however, to understand that request as it was transcribed by the official reporter. The Chair has before him the transcript of the record as taken by the official reporter, of the request made by the gentleman from Michigan. The request of the gentleman from Michigan was that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes. The Chair misunderstood the gentleman so that when the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] offered an amendment to his amendment, the gentleman from Ohio, instead of being recognized for the 5 minutes to which he was entitled, was barred by the Chair from speaking in support of his amendment to the amendment.

The Chair wishes to apologize to the Committee and to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] for making a most unintentional misinterpretation of the request of the gentleman from Michigan. The Chair trusts the apology of the Chair may be accepted both by the gentleman from Ohio and the Committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Compiling census reports, etc.: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling and publishing the census reports provided for by law, the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of statistics showing United States exports and imports; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work or specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or survey; maintenance, repair, and operation of five motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200), \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, N. Y.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the Members will recall that while the OPA extension bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, something like 10 days ago, I taxed the patience of the members of the Committee with an attempt to describe the distressful condition which presently affects the livestock industry, and to explain in some

detail how it is that OPA regulations have resulted in a Nation-wide black market.

The Members will also remember, in all probability, that I offered an amendment to the OPA extension bill which, if adopted, would have lifted the OPA entirely from the field of the livestock industry and food products derived from such industry. The amendment finally, on roll call, was defeated in the House itself.

I note with some interest, Mr. Chairman, that but a day or two ago the Secretary of Agriculture, before a committee of the Senate, if I recollect correctly, has acknowledged, in effect, that a black market in meat is prevalent all over the United States. He is quite uncertain as to what can be done about it. Perhaps efforts might be continued for another 90 days, and if they do not work better than they have been working, perhaps something else could be tried, the inference being that OPA would withdraw from that field. I note also that in a press conference at the White House the President of the United States acknowledged the situation as recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture and indicating that perhaps after all it might be well to take OPA out of the field. Then, too, the Senate Committee on Agriculture has recommended that OPA be withdrawn from the livestock field. In other words, Mr. Chairman, the acuteness and distressfulness and scandal of this situation are now being acknowledged by those in power and I am glad to hear it.

It is not important, and it may not even be interesting, for me to say to you that I have just returned from the Chicago stockyards, where I spent Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday transacting business of my own. During that period I had an excellent opportunity to observe at first hand the utter demoralization of the livestock market, especially with respect to slaughter cattle. I have not time under the 5-minute rule to describe that situation more in detail than I attempted to describe it in general debate on the OPA extension bill, but I may say to you, Mr. Chairman, that my observations in Chicago on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week confirm all my statements made before the Committee of the Whole and, indeed, would have justified me at that time in using more vigorous adjectives.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. I think the membership of the House in general will understand that I was not enamored of all the amendments offered to the OPA bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Speaker mean my amendment?

Mr. RAYBURN. Amendments. But if I had my way I would have joined the gentleman from New York in passing his amendment insofar as it related to cattle, because I feel that I know that with 80,000,000 cattle in the United States there is a number and production that is sufficient.

I may say to the gentleman from New York and to others that I have spoken to people in high places and told them that

I think that cattle ought to be removed from control.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is not the first time that I and the Speaker of the House have been in agreement on certain fundamental things.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles, \$18,000,000, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: *Provided*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH: On page 54, line 18, strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$18,100,000."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the amendment which has been offered is to increase the amount by \$100,000 to which this paragraph refers. I do this to bring to the attention of the Committee the very definite need, as I understand it, on the basis of economy and not a further expenditure of funds, to bring about a program of air marking in the United States of America under proper jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

I call your attention to page 781 of the hearings where Mr. Lample, of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, was testifying and was being questioned by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. The gentleman from Michigan made the statement that this matter of air marking is most important. He realized, as do all of us, that the development of aviation in this country is not based alone, although it is important, upon the increase of the air-transport systems of our Nation but on the great stimulus already being given to private flying in this country.

When we were attacked at Pearl Harbor in 1941, we had approximately 24,000 privately owned and operated aircraft in the United States. We know that within the next few years, possibly a matter of 10 years, we will have five to six hundred thousand privately owned and operated aircraft in this country. Those planes will need not only the facilities for greater satisfaction of the air traveler but from the standpoint of safety. These air markings cannot be neglected for the communities of this country. Mr.

Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, stated that the amount proposed of \$25,000 was not enough to do the job. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] very appropriately said:

I do not know what you would do with \$25,000 for the whole country, but I am wondering how you could expend this money.

Mr. Burden replied:

I do not think it is enough.

Mr. Lample went ahead to say that it would just allow for certain salaries and expenses of a very small staff. In other words, there would be no program of air marking in the United States of America. He is a safety expert and he knows the value of safety aids for the private flier.

Mr. Chairman, that program is absolutely necessary if we are to provide the standardization of basic facilities throughout the thousands of communities in this country which need to have air marking. It was my privilege, through the courtesy of the subcommittee, to appear and to advocate \$200,000 for this particular item because I believed it was absolutely necessary in the development of our over-all air transportation; however, I have cut this request to \$100,000. The Civil Aeronautics Administration can, in conjunction with the communities, where the counties and States can cooperate on a matching basis, do a necessary job. We cannot put that in the amendment, but we must necessarily do an important and coordinated job of air marking for the advantage and the safety of the private flyers of this country. The air transport craft do not need them. The communities of our Nation, in the interest of safety and in the interest of the development of this most important means of transportation in our country, need these air markings.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I think it is very essential that we add this amount to the appropriation, and I want to support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I appreciate the gentleman from Colorado making that statement because he uniformly believes in economy; however, as we develop the air transportation system of our country, with emphasis on private flying, we must do this job, and it can be done, at least partially, with the amount of money which the amendment proposes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, of course, everyone knows that the Army and the Navy and the Coast Guard and the air lines are the principal users of the air-navigation facilities that are established and operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The private flier frequently is not so instrumented in his airplane that he can use these facilities to advantage. He is the young fellow who is traveling around over the country from small airport to small airport, and if he happens to lose his bearings by passing through an area of fog or something of that sort, of course he must locate himself when he gets out. Consequently, it is absolutely necessary for the protection of our private flyers, for their safety, that these air markers be placed wherever possible to direct him when he needs direction.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWART. I would like to rise in support of the amendment. My State is the third largest State in the Union, and we have the east and west lines as well as the north and south lines into Alaska. These markers are especially important both for the east and west flyers and for the north and south flyers. I am heartily in favor of this amendment.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman is quite correct, and I trust that the House will aid the private flyers of the country, those young fellows who were the backbone of the Army and the Navy Air Forces, by permitting these direction markers to be installed all over the United States wherever necessary to guide them.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations is charged with the responsibility of keeping as far as possible within bounds the expenditure of funds. I have in my hand here the Civil Aeronautics Administration chart showing the money that has been given to this Administration since 1938. In that year it was in excess of \$10,000,000. In 1939 it was \$15,000,000 plus. In 1940 it was \$25,000,000 plus. In 1941, which included civilian pilot training and developing landing areas, it was \$104,000,000 plus. In 1942 it was \$227,000,000 plus. In 1943 it was back to \$38,000,000. Of course, in those years we started pouring it into the Army and the Navy. In 1944 it was \$43,000,000 plus. In 1945 it was \$36,000,000 plus. In 1946 it was \$51,000,000 plus, and in 1947 it is \$63,450,000. Now, these are real figures.

I am surprised at my colleague on the committee getting up out of the clear sky, after the way he has been talking in the subcommittee when the CAA asked for \$25,000 for this purpose, and now asking openly and strongly for \$100,000 for the same purpose. That comes as a shock to the chairman of the committee when he has worked long from the time of the closing of the Christmas recess practically up to the day the bill is brought on the floor.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am sure that the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, who has this subject in the lap of his committee, is very happy that the Civil Aeronautics Administration had installed all over the country a good system, although not the best system, of radio ranges in order to guide the military and naval aircraft flying from coast to coast and north and south when war came to this country.

Mr. RABAUT. As the gentleman knows, this committee had as much to do with providing funds for it as anybody in this House. We brought it here time and time again and are not making any complaints about it. But how far are these expenses going to go? We have a great many great air lines in this country. We have municipalities in this country that ought to be able, at least, if some paint is furnished them, to get a brush and paint the name of their town on a roof. I am for all the things that bring about improvement, but old John Doe, Taxpayer, U. S. A., with that little dinner pail in his hand, bent over with a load right now as he goes down the street, is paying these bills.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. I certainly heartily agree with what the gentleman says. I think the Federal Government has taken the commercial air lines on a free ride for too long a time. There are a lot of folks that are getting something for nothing from the Federal Government to encourage the air lines. It ought to be spread out and the expense paid by some of these other people.

Mr. RABAUT. Let me tell you something about the air lines. They are outrailroading the railroads today. Every time they take on some new personnel they give you some astounding figures as to what they can pay for it. They are outrailroading the railroads. The only time they are weak and in their infancy is when they come up before the Congress. I am glad that a former famous Member of this House now has a great deal to do with it. I had a conference with him and told him to present it to his people. The Federal Government cannot continue these expenses. It is up to these big industries to bear some of them.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I was very careful in my presentation of this amendment to say that the amendment is not for the benefit of the air transportation systems of this country. It would not help them one cent. It would assist the private flier, and is offered in his behalf. He is the flier who needs it in the development of one growing phase of aviation in this country.

Mr. RABAUT. We know all about who needs it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 48, noes 21.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement made a few minutes ago by the Chair, which I greatly appreciate because of my fondness and respect for the present occupant of the Chair, it has occurred to me that the matter could be straightened out best by returning to the amendment on which debate was closed through the mistaken ruling of the Chair. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the amendment which I offered last night and the amendment I offered to it this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GALLAGHER. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$32,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the employment of personnel for the operation of air-traffic control towers: *Provided further*, That there may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport control towers.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRIEST: On page 55, line 10, strike out the sign and figure "\$32,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the sign and figure "\$35,541,000"; and strike out lines 11 and 12; and in line 13, strike out all through the colon and strike out the word "further."

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment in which a great many Members of the House, I am sure, are interested. I know the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] had planned to offer an identical amendment. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] had planned to offer this amendment. A great many others have expressed a great deal of interest in it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman will also note that I have exactly the same amendment on the Clerk's desk.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is correct. Also, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] had an identical amendment.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. I am in favor of the amendment.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Oregon also had planned to offer such an amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is quite clear. The Bureau of the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$3,060,582 for the operation by the Civil Aeronautics Administration of 110 air traffic control towers. This figure is increased somewhat in the amendment because the CAA had approved and recommended 16 other air traffic control towers. I have a list of them here. I shall not take the time to read them. The control of these towers is now being relinquished by the Army gradually or will be within the next few months. As you will recall, no appropriation for the operation of these towers was made to the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the fiscal year 1946, but they received \$3,000,000 from the War Department for the operation of these towers during the fiscal year because at that time we were still operating during a great deal of the time under war conditions. Mr. Chairman, it seems hardly necessary for anyone who has ridden on the commercial air lines, or who has spent much time around airports recently observing the great increase in private flying, to recognize the tremendous importance of a uniform, well regulated, and well correlated system of air traffic control.

The private fliers, particularly, are at this very time giving this matter a great deal of attention because when they want to land at an airport, sometimes they are kept in the air for quite some time until the way is clear. It is important that trained personnel using a uniform system of signals and operating under uniform regulations throughout the country operate these air traffic control towers. In the debate on the amendment just a few minutes ago a great deal was said by my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], about the commercial air lines. This, as I see it, is of as great importance to the private flier as it is to the commercial air lines. They would get along somehow pretty well themselves. But to the private flier it is of great importance. It is also of great importance in the interest of safety in air traffic to have these towers adequately staffed with trained personnel and subject to certain uniform regulations in the control of air traffic. It will become increasingly more important in the days ahead as every airway in the country is becoming more crowded day by day with additional aircraft of all kinds from the very large commercial planes down to the little one-passenger privately flown plane. This is a comparatively small amount. I am interested in economy as much as any Member of the House, but I am not interested in economy, Mr. Chairman, if that economy jeopardizes the safety of the airways of the United States.

I sincerely hope that this amendment will be agreed to. I wish the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] might be willing to accept the

amendment approving this amount for the operation of these air-traffic-control towers. During the war, they were under the control of the armed forces. Now the time has come when they are going back under one type of control or another, either to municipal operation or to operation under the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

I note the committee recommends in the report that the municipalities operate these control towers, but recommends that they hire trained personnel, registered and certified by the CAA. Of course, that is only a recommendation.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I was not present when the amendment was read. Will the gentleman state briefly what it is?

Mr. PRIEST. The amendment adds a total of \$3,541,000 to the appropriation for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the purpose of operating 126 air-traffic-control towers, including one in the gentleman's home town.

Mr. JENNINGS. I wish to say I am in entire accord with my distinguished colleague from Tennessee. The appropriation is of urgent and vital necessity to save human life, not only the men operating the planes but the passengers.

Mr. PRIEST. I appreciate the comment of the gentleman, and I hope this amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. RABAUT. What time does the gentleman suggest?

Mr. HINSHAW. I suggest that you allow the debate to run along for a little while.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, reserving the last 3 minutes for the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RIVERS. How much time will that give every Member who wishes to speak, with the exception of the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Each Member will be recognized for approximately 2½ minutes.

The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is not half enough time to do a decent job in discussing this measure.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a volume entitled "Air Accident Reports by

the Nichols Committee," which was a select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate air accidents. I was a member of that committee and participated in investigating the causes of 28 serious air accidents. One of the first things that committee discovered in its investigations was the absolute necessity to have air traffic control towers at airports staffed and operated by the CAA rather than by municipal employees. They found that municipal employees were frequently most highly inefficient; that the equipment used was certainly not up to standard, and that it was impossible to operate in that manner with any degree of safety to the public. That committee found that the inefficient operation of control towers by incompetent and underpaid municipal employees was in part responsible for several serious air accidents, and that is why they recommended to the House in 1940 and 1941 that the operation of these towers be taken over by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Members of the Committee are making some statements to the effect that air lines do not pay their way in taxes—that air freight and air passengers do not pay any taxes. I wish to read some statistics. For 1945 the income, excess-profits, and undistributed-surplus taxes paid by air lines were \$23,531,000; the transportation taxes—15 percent on passenger and 3 percent on express and freight—amounted to \$31,048,000; gas and oil taxes, \$2,305,000; and air-mail profits to the Government amounted to \$67,000,000; or a total take by the Government of \$128,884,000 for the year 1945 from air-line operations; and it is estimated that by 1950 that amount will go up to nearly \$174,000,000. This is income to the United States, due to the fact that we have air lines in operation. I would like to hear somebody say that these people do not pay their way, and, of course, the public pays for it in the long run by their fares and freight charges and postage rates.

It is ridiculous to say that the air lines make no contribution toward the expenses of the CAA. Actually, perhaps 30 percent of the services of the CAA and CAB are chargeable to air-line operation. But no charge is made to the inland waterway carriers who benefit from our \$2,000,000,000 worth of inland waterways; no special charge is made to ocean carriers for our lighthouses and buoys, the Coast Guard, and the deep-water river and harbor work done; no important special charge other than gas taxes is made upon the highway carriers; and the railroads have exclusive use of their own rights-of-way. Before making a big special charge upon the air lines, it might be well for this Subcommittee on Appropriations to make a study of our entire transportation system and learn the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, this is one amendment which is vital to the safety of those who fly airplanes in this

Nation. Three million five hundred thousand dollars is not a drop in the bucket to the loss of one life.

We have spent \$15,000,000 on an airport in my town. All the eastern air lines, the air lines which fly in the East, run to my city. Today they do not have this air control. Today those airships come in at their own peril. And then someone would rise and want to deny 1 cent, 5 cents, \$5,000,000, or any figure to the furtherance of air safety. Air control is the heart and nerve of air travel. When a pilot is above the ground he has to have contact with the ground. This is the only way he can get it. He cannot grope in darkness, rain, wind, and sleet; he has got to have contact with the ground. This is the only way he can get it. When I was flying the Pacific a little while ago we started down toward New Caledonia from Guadalcanal. An equatorial front was coming toward the north. We had to turn. We wanted to go to Espiritu Santo, but we could not go there. We wanted to go to the Fijis, but we could not go there. We had to make a direct left turn and go way up to Kwajalein. One of our group wanted to stop at Tarawa, that great base in the Pacific where so many Americans lost their lives. They had no air control tower there and we had to pass over for we did not know what was there, this fine airplane, these fine pilots did not know, they had no contact with it. But wherever that plane went where they had air control they had contact with the ground. That is something for you to think about.

If we do not pass this amendment we will indeed be very, very short-sighted, we will be penny-wise and pound-foolish, we will show no vision, we will indeed be very, very short-sighted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] is recognized for 2¼ minutes.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I hope we will not attempt to economize by failing to vote for this amendment. Those of us who have had the opportunity and occasion lately to use airfields throughout the country realize that this is one of the most important things we need for safety in air travel.

I have just returned by air from the Pacific coast, where my district is. We had occasion to land in the night by instruments, due to storm conditions, and I had impressed upon me very forcibly, more forcibly than ever before, the importance of these air-safety devices and the need for everything possible to make air travel safe. This amendment will give uniformity; it will give Federal regulation where we need additional regulation and not spasmodic regulation from airport to airport. Many of our cities will not be able to finance these control towers. It certainly should be provided by the Federal Government.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have had a similar experience to that which

the gentleman from Oregon had and I feel that in lives saved and in planes saved this amendment will be for economy and progress. Certainly, what has been developed in the matter of air control ought to be put to its best use and made available for civilian safety as well as military.

Mr. ANGELL. I thank the gentleman. I hope every member of the committee will give his support to this very worthwhile amendment.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is recognized. AIR PASSENGERS' LIVES SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I have read the report of the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST]. I feel that the additional appropriation is justified and should be voted for. When it comes to saving lives we cannot be too liberal. Surely, if this amendment should save only a few lives it deserves our favorable consideration. I observe that some gentlemen are opposed on the grounds of economy. That is false economy. I, too, am for economy; I am against the appropriation of any moneys not actually required for proper administration of our Government; but this appropriation is necessary to safeguard the lives of our citizens, and I am for it.

Mr. Chairman, I well remember when the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADSEN] and I worked and voted for the appropriation of the first million dollars for air-mail traffic. There was much opposition at that time; but I am sure that those who opposed it then must now concede it was an appropriation in the right direction, and so is this amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee. I have at all times, and for many years past, advocated adequate safety devices on railroads. It is our duty to protect the lives of our citizens. We all know air traffic is constantly increasing, and air travelers are entitled to protection equal to that provided on railroads. We appropriate large sums of money for lighthouses and other safety devices. I do not know why there should be any question about appropriating for this much needed protection to hundreds of thousands of American citizens who use the air lines. Therefore I am in favor of the amendment and I hope it will pass.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE] is recognized.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, the very nature of the control of traffic moving into airports is a function that has to be handled by one head. I am afraid if we leave it to the various cities to handle it will be a mistake. If handled by the Government through the CAA we will have the same rules at Salt Lake City, Utah; Birmingham, Ala.; Denver, Colo.; and all over the country. That is what we want.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman's contention is certainly correct because we will have a hit-miss, a hodge-podge, sprawling and unsegregated program otherwise. We need coordination, and we need it for this method of travel today, because it supplements, and does not supplant the amounts of money which have been properly spent by the Federal Government through appropriation by Congress for land travel, for the sea lanes, and also for the railroads of this Nation.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I agree with the gentleman and I thank him for his contribution. May I say further that perhaps the air lines should pay their part of this expense. However, we have not the machinery set up right now to do that, and I am afraid if we attempt to make the cities pay for it we might run into difficulty.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I think too much stress has been placed on this from the point of view of the air lines. It seems to me uniformity of signals is absolutely necessary for pilots of private planes more so than for the pilots of air liners. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I am certain the gentleman is right, because if the private planes do not have a safe method of getting in and out of these airports they become a great hazard to the commercial air liners, as after all, this is a matter of safety and with increased air travel we should take no chances on this vital issue.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that it is essential that the Federal Government should have control and should make the necessary appropriations to maintain these traffic control towers. It is necessary that they be coordinated and that they be manned with competent people who are equipped to discharge their duties to the public. Now what is the alternative if we do not make this appropriation? Many of the cities have gone deeply into debt to build the necessary buildings and to acquire the necessary lands for the continued operation of the airports after these properties were put into their possession. They did not anticipate that they would have to make the expenditures that are necessary to maintain the traffic air control towers, and as a result many of these airfields will be abandoned. The expenditure necessary to maintain a traffic air control tower for a single year is \$35,000. That is a considerable expenditure for a city or any other political subdivision. Certainly this expenditure should not fall upon them, but that is where it is going to fall if this appropriation is not made at this time. In many instances very necessary airports will be abandoned to the detriment of the air service and public spirited cities that have supported them and have attempted to make them useful airports. I know that in my district an airport base has

gone deeply into debt to build the necessary buildings and has relied upon the income of the airport to pay the indebtedness. They did not anticipate this additional expenditure and they will be hard pressed to pay out if burdened with it. It is doubtful that they can continue to operate this most useful airport for a large section of the country under these conditions. I agree that we ought to effect all economies possible, but I think it would be short-sighted not to make this appropriation for this most necessary purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. It is one of the appropriations that is necessary for safe flying both north and south, and east and west.

Mr. Chairman, I have received telegrams from the mayors of Billings and Great Falls, Mont., the two principal cities in my congressional district, and from the airport commissions and chambers of commerce of these cities, concerning the Civil Aeronautics Authority funds in the appropriation measure now under consideration. I am including these telegrams as a part of this statement.

These gentlemen are particular concerned because the measure as reported by the committee does not provide sufficient funds to permit continued operation by the CAA of traffic control towers at the Billings and Great Falls airports.

Billings and Great Falls are the principal crossroads of air-line traffic and private flying in my district. Billings is served by eight daily transcontinental flights of Northwest air lines. In addition Western Air Lines, connecting Denver and midwestern points with the cities of Canada, operates four flights daily through Billings. Pilots engaged in sowing and dusting operations in a large area of the Yellowstone Valley use the Billings airport, and the importance of these activities and of other private flying is steadily growing. Billings also serves as an important point on military air traffic routes.

Great Falls is served by Northwest Airlines on four daily transcontinental flights, and by Western Air Lines on eight flights between Denver and Canadian points and between Los Angeles and Canadian cities. Private flying at Great Falls is comparable to that at Billings; and the traffic situation is complicated by the location within a few miles of the municipal airport of an army air base which is an important overhaul depot and the terminal of air transport to Alaska.

Safe operation of these important airports depends upon adequate traffic control. The cities of Great Falls and Billings are not able to operate control towers. Aside from financial considerations, they believe that the control of interstate air traffic is a duty of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Montana cities are interested also in other CAA activities, which we are informed may be seriously curtailed if the suggestions of the committee are adopted. I refer to the lighting of airports, very high frequency radio ranges,

and instrument approach facilities. In my district there are large and growing airports, in addition to Great Falls and Billings, at Livingston, Glasgow, Cut Bank, Lewistown, Miles City, Havre and Glendive. It is important that these aids to flying safety be installed and maintained in accordance with CAA rules and regulations at these places.

Aviation is a rapidly expanding industry in Montana, as it is everywhere in the Nation. Several applications are now filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board for additional air routes serving Montana cities. We hope for favorable action on these petitions in the near future. The appropriations asked for the Civil Aeronautics Authority are small in comparison to those requested by many other agencies of the Government, but their benefits to safe and orderly air operations are very great.

BILLINGS, MONT., April 10, 1946.

Congressman WESLEY D'EWART,

Washington, D. C.:

Will you give us your support on CAA bill tomorrow in the House regarding appropriation for operation of airport control tower? Cannot operate this airport without control tower and city cannot finance it alone. This is serious with us.

CITY OF BILLINGS,

H. E. BIDDINGER, Mayor.

BILLINGS, MONT., April 10, 1946.

Hon. W. A. D'EWART,

Washington, D. C.:

Understand House Appropriations Committee reported Commerce Department appropriation bill eliminating all funds for CAA financing and operation traffic control tower at Billings Airport for fiscal year beginning July 1. This operation vital to all commercial, military and private flying, including personnel and passengers, in area bounded by Twin Cities, Spokane, Great Falls, Cheyenne. Impossible for municipality to assume this responsibility. Urgently request you do everything possible to have this appropriation restored.

BILLINGS AIRPORT COMMISSION.

BILLINGS, MONT., April 10, 1946.

Hon. WESLEY D'EWART,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:

Informed House Appropriations Committee eliminated Commerce Department funds to operate CAA traffic control towers next year. This facility important device for safety of public air travel, especially at Billings where north-south, east-west routes cross and heavy private flying developing. This is an interstate, hence Federal, responsibility. Urge your support of amendment restoring appropriation.

BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., April 10, 1946.

Congressman WESLEY A. D'EWART,

Washington, D. C.:

Re debate commencing tomorrow on amendment restoring CAA appropriation for maintenance of traffic control tower. While favoring Federal expenditure curtailment wherever possible and plausible, Great Falls is terminal of western and inland air lines, also serviced by Northwest. Also contemplated headquarters Northern Air Lines if CAB approves their application. Also have invited National Guard unit headquarters here. Also faced with servicing rapidly growing base operators and private flying. Advised that while CAA might not require control tower maintenance here at this date, quite likely would require its maintenance if reasonable safety standards imperiled by any

considerable increase in flying such as we anticipate and reasonably expect. Our potential airport income, including legal tax levies, not adequate to permit us to operate traffic control tower.

It strikes us economy might better be practiced in cases less seriously involving lives and property. Use your best judgment under the circumstances.

Fritz Norby, Mayor.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., April 10, 1946.

Hon. Wesley A. D'Ewart,

United States Congressman,

Washington, D. C.:

Informed that certain elimination of Commerce Department appropriations jeopardizes moneys for traffic control at Great Falls Airport. We believe in curtailment of Federal expenditures and in Government economy all right, but further believe that with such great increase in commercial airways future development in and through Montana, and particularly at Great Falls, traffic control upkeep in important cities such as ours should not be hindered. You know the picture of this certain appropriation curtailment and only ask your best judgment and efforts in having it restored, taking everything into consideration. Thanks.

GREAT FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
A. J. BREITENSTEIN, Secretary.

(Mr. D'Ewart asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I am very much surprised at the action of the subcommittee in cutting out this \$3,000,000. I want the Members of the Committee to understand that we are not asking for \$3,000,000 to be put in the bill that has not previously been paid to the operators of these municipal airports. Airports have been receiving the money to pay the operators of the air-traffic-control towers for the past 6 years. Now, instead of wanting to keep the same system as to safety, the subcommittee is asking that different policies be substituted insofar as air-traffic control is concerned; in other words, what they want done is to have the air-traffic-control towers personnel paid for by the municipalities who are already losing many, many thousands of dollars in the operation of their airports. The Federal Government wants to maintain control and supervision over the hiring, the firing, and the hours and the operations, but then they want the operators of the municipal airports to pay back money to the Federal Government which it cost for the salaries and maintenance. That is a principle that certainly to my mind is going too far and I do not think any Member of the Committee believes in such a principle if they ever gave it any thought for a moment.

I want to call your attention also, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that the Civil Aeronautics Administration is charged with the responsibility of fostering air traffic in behalf of national defense. Most of the commerce originating at airports is interstate. People do not fly intrastate as a rule. They fly from one State to the other. Therefore it is a necessary expenditure on the part of the Federal Government for safety reasons, for the promotion of commerce and the

national defense to spend this money, and I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I hardly think it is necessary for me to undertake to add to what has been said in this matter. I rather believe it was a lapse of the fullest recognition of the importance of having uniform air control facilities throughout the Nation that the subcommittee failed to leave this amount in the bill. The bill provides:

That none of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the employment of personnel for the operation of air traffic control towers.

Every man who flies in the United States is interested in the safety of every airport that he at some time may visit. For instance, there is one in my district, at Winston-Salem. The men in charge of it, and not only they but citizens of the city—and they are very economical minded, themselves and for the Federal Treasury, they do not waste money—said that it is impractical and probably impossible for them to provide these air controls and the personnel to man them. If this amendment is not adopted, there will be a spotty condition all over the country. At one airport you may have good facilities for air control, at another the facilities may be only half as good, and at still another they may be not so much as that. It jeopardizes particularly the lives of the private fliers all over the United States. Whether there be an airport in one's district does not matter so much. I am interested and as a flier, if I did operate a private plane, I would be interested in facilities that would provide uniformity of operation for safety in the airports of all the States in the United States. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment because I think the Federal Government is being taken on a ride in the form of a top hat WPA for the chambers of commerce in the various States of the United States. We have forgotten one thing. The Federal Government has built a great many of these airports. Many of these airports were constructed with CAA funds, and have cost \$100,650,000. What the relief funds total for airport construction in addition is not known. The interest on CAA construction funds alone every year costs \$2,500,000. Not only that, the Federal Government subsidizes the cities further. We have to rent space on airports that we built. The total annual rental is \$57,702,000 for the privilege of furnishing the service. It is unfair, it is unconscionable.

If you follow to its ultimate conclusion the argument proposed by the proponents of this amendment, which I suppose is offered in good faith, that the Federal Government must pay the air traffic control officers, then you might as well say that in order for a man to be safe in a plane between airports the Federal Government ought to pay the pilots.

Is that true? Certainly we know it is not necessary to hire the pilot to insure safety of flight. Certainly not. The pilot does not have to be on the Federal payroll in order for the passengers to be safe.

You members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce can draft legislation requiring safe regulations under which these tower operators can operate in the several municipalities. You can require the standards of air control tower operators. Who licenses the pilots? That is the secret of the success of the safety of air transportation in America. The Civil Aeronautics Administration licenses the pilots. Who licenses the airplanes? The Civil Aeronautics Administration. Is it necessary, then, for the Civil Aeronautics Administration to have on the payroll the air traffic control officers? No, it is not. If you think it is necessary to have uniform standards, then get off the doorknobs in your committee and write legislation setting up standards for the municipal governments to pay, and quit sucking the Federal Treasury.

[Mr. SUMNERS of Texas addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY].

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if any of us have recognized the fact that the Federal Government takes care of the towers for the lighthouses of our country, and rightly so. We maintain them along the shores of all of our lakes and coasts, and properly so. The question now before us is of much greater scope and involves the safety of even greater numbers. I am in favor of the amendment.

Yesterday you voted for an appropriation for so-called entertainment of ambassadors, and so forth, to buy good will. Should we appropriate taxpayers' money for subsidizing in this manner, yet at the same time deny the Federal support to our pilots and their crews and passengers?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, as I step into the well of the House I feel like putting my hand to my head and saying, "Poor Uncle Sam." Poor Uncle Sam—every time they are up against it, they take it out on the poor old man. How we talk about economy. But let something happen in the individual district and a speech goes out the window. Now, the safety feature is not involved here—that is number one; and every speaker here has gotten behind the safety feature. We are as anxious as anyone on earth that it shall be kept under the CAA. When you talk about figures, there is \$32,000,000 written here and not \$3,500,000. That is what you are adding to it. Of course, it is for the gentlemen's individual districts. We are trying to point a clear-cut way so that some of the burden shall be borne by someone other than the Federal Government.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. JONES. And the very committee that is sponsoring this amendment to increase Uncle Sam's contribution is the committee that has charge of legislation that would set the standards so the Civil Aeronautics Administration could license municipally paid employees?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct.

Now, I want to read to you what is in the bill on page 55, line 13:

Provided further, That there may be credited to the appropriation "maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

The committee expects to get beaten this afternoon. You are probably surprised to hear me say that, but I say to you that we gained our objective, and we have told the air lines and we have told the people of this country and we have told the municipalities of this country that they have to quit leaning on Uncle Sam.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

All time has expired.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes 55, noes 27.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] has an amendment at the Clerk's desk at this point.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, that amendment was the same as the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee, and I desire to withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of 231 aircraft for the use of all the activities under the Office of the Administrator, and the repair of aircraft engines and other aircraft parts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,500,000, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft (for replacement purposes only), aircraft engines, parts, and accessories, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs of transportation and storage incident to the procurement and care of such items.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH:

On page 56, line 25, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,200,000".

On page 57, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane:

And provided further, That all repair and overhaul on Civil Aeronautics Administration airplanes costing more than \$100 shall be done on contract after submission of bids."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would reduce by \$300,000 the amount proposed in the bill which we now have under consideration. It is offered to direct the attention of the committee to what I believe is a violation of the original language and intent of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. In that bill which later became effective law we said that we would regulate, we would foster, we would encourage the development of aviation in this country. We did not say then that we would, and we should not say now that we will, put the Civil Aeronautics Administration into competition with private industry in this country.

There are throughout America not a few, there are many, operators who do a good job in the business of the repair of aircraft. I would direct your attention to the fact that the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1946 carried a total of \$892,894 for the maintenance and operation of the aircraft that are owned by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. A summary of the requirements of the Civil Aeronautics Administration indicates that it is believed necessary today to have \$2,000,000 for a job on which they then gave us a figure of \$892,000. The committee has reduced the \$2,000,000 and made it \$1,500,000. I propose to reduce further by \$300,000 the amount requested.

I direct your attention to the fact that whereas in 1946 the Civil Aeronautics Administration was dealing with the repair and maintenance of aircraft that were becoming obsolete in some instances, that certainly were not easily kept in condition by the expenditure of small sums of money, that now with the purchase of surplus planes that have been made available, it is an unwarranted request of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and partly agreed to by this committee, to allow the use of Government funds to put the Government in the business of general repair. I feel that there is an obligation to encourage, to foster, and to regulate; there is no reason, however, why the Civil Aeronautics Administration should go into direct competition with the operators of this country who are in the business of general repair of aircraft and who on the record—if I had time to point it out—have done a commendable job and have done it economically for the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

I trust that although I offered an amendment earlier this afternoon to provide \$100,000 for air markers and the committee, properly, I believe, approved that amendment, that in this instance when I ask you to cut an appropriation that you will give attention to it as well. I feel that we are allowing an entering wedge here—it may not be so apparent at the beginning—but if we allow the door to be opened just a little way, you may find that next year and the year following the Civil Aeronautics Administration will come to the Congress and request funds to enter a field which is not within its province.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order. The amendment is a directive under the guise of a limitation in the last proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from West Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Not at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am ready to hear the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia offers an amendment to page 56, line 25, and page 57, line 9, to the bill H. R. 6056. The amendment down to and including the word "airplanes" and the comma, is perhaps nothing more than a limitation and in order. The language following the comma after the word "airplane" seems to require of the Civil Aeronautics Administration other responsibilities and to impose additional duties upon that agency of Government. Therefore it would be legislation and subject to a point of order. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH:

On page 56, line 25, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

On page 57, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following:

"Provided, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane".

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I believe this takes care of the point of order made by the gentleman from Michigan and I hope the newly offered amendment will be agreed to by my colleagues. It is following a line of action in connection with economy. It strikes at the heart of what may be the beginning, as I have said, although the danger may not be too apparent, of a policy in this agency of Government by going into a field that it should not properly embrace.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman's amendment says nothing about the storage warehouse at Oklahoma City, to which his original amendment referred. Would his amendment eliminate the warehouse at Kansas City where we are planning to store approximately \$9,000,000 of surplus airplane parts to be turned over to the CAA?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It would not. It would go only to the proposition of establishing the CAA in the business of extensive aircraft repairing. It would not mean that these plane parts could not properly be kept and used.

Mr. STEFAN. The committee should know that the CAA is now acquiring a large number of surplus craft from the

Army which it badly needs, approximately 235 which they will have, all told. In addition to that, the Army has approximately \$9,000,000 worth of spare airplane parts which are vital to the repair of these particular aircraft which the CAA wants to use. It is necessary for them to have a place to store those parts, otherwise it will result in a loss to the taxpayers. The gentleman's amendment would not eliminate the warehouse for these spare parts?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; that would be preserved.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment end in 10 minutes, 4 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the Committee of the Whole will adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia. There might be a little more here than meets the eye.

The aviation business is a growth industry. If you have any doubt about that, look in on any airplane passenger office anywhere in the United States of America and see how crowded they are. In proportion as aviation is a growth industry today, the CAA will be a growth agency in Government and it will grow year after year. If you permit them to start repairing airplanes where the repairs cost in excess of \$100 or no limit, then as they acquire more airplanes obviously more people in the capacity of aerial mechanics will go on the Federal rolls and enjoy a Federal status. Do not forget that no airplane can fly today, whether it is private or public, unless it has certification from the CAA. From the repair of a CAA plane by its own staff to the repair of almost every plane in the United States of America before it can get certification could be just a single transitory step. If we permit them to get into this business now, we may be inviting aviation garages all over the country where certificates for flying are conditioned upon whether or not the repair work has been done by a CAA mechanic. Now it is one thing to have automobiles repaired in Government garages because you do not need any certificate in order to drive them, but in the case of a flying machine it requires a Government certificate, and while I would not be so bold as to say this will actually take place in the near future, the possibility is definitely there.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia will be resoundingly adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE].

Mr. GILLESPIE. I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]. At the present time the CAA has about

230 planes which they are operating, and when they get these new ones they will have about the same number because they will discard the old ones. The cost of operating the old planes last year was around \$900,000. Under this new system that they want they are asking for a little over \$2,000,000 for operating and maintaining about the same number of planes. There is no skill in the automotive industry that has had greater growth since the war than the mechanical maintenance of airplanes. With that in view we have so many returning soldiers and servicemen of all kinds who want to get into that line of business and are working in it and setting up shops all over the country now. They have shops everywhere, wherever a plane may need repairs. At the best the CAA could not set up but very few shops in the country even for the money they asked for originally. So I think this amendment is a good thing, and I think we should keep this work in private enterprise and let the men returning from the services handle it in an independent way.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, what is this all about? Mr. Wright, the able administrator, who is famous for his knowledge of aviation, drove a great bargain with the Army and took over the entire supply of certain type of planes that are now discontinued in manufacture. On top of having all these planes he has the parts that accompanied the planes; extra fuselages, extra wings, brand new motors. The planes are valued at \$6,000,000 and parts at \$1,300,000. This association of parts and planes will keep these planes going, it is estimated, for at least 5 years, and if we ground a few of them for a while, which the committee did, for an even longer period; if we disregard this and let these parts go into private channels, Uncle Sam will incur a loss from the transfer of surplus property at junk prices, and you are going to force the United States Government to buy parts at exorbitant prices because they will be specialty parts demanded by no other agency of Government and no private individuals. You are making a de luxe proposition to sock Uncle Sam, hit him hard, and play into private hands at the expense of the American taxpayer. Anybody in business would not call that a good business deal. I am particularly surprised at my friend from Illinois, who spoke on this subject.

The Army and the Navy have planes, and who repairs them? They repair them themselves. Why does not the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia offer that sort of an amendment? No, it would not be offered here because it would have no consideration, but take it out on the CAA, where the public is involved.

I say to you, in justice to the Government this amendment should be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANDOLPH) there were—ayes 39, noes 24.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$4,200,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; travel; newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500); periodicals, and books of reference; and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WINTER: On page 63, line 3, strike out "\$4,200,000" and insert "\$1,800,000"; and on page 63, line 10, strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$2,055,000."

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to reduce the amount of funds appropriated to the Department of Commerce for which Secretary Wallace is setting up three new agencies within the Department. I might say that those agencies are being set up without authority of Congress. At the present time, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives is holding hearings on this matter. The hearings started day before yesterday. I have in my hand the bill which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to appoint three new Assistant Secretaries and gives him authority to reorganize the Department as he sees fit. A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is now holding hearings on that matter and the Congress has not yet determined whether or not it wants to adopt the policy that Mr. Wallace is proposing to put into effect in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman is a member of the subcommittee holding these hearings and is a very able member. But I wonder if he will not agree that the Department of Commerce as now constituted contains a Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and that this appropriation is a rather meager appropriation for that Bureau and would in my opinion be justified regardless of what our committee might do in connection with the reorganization plan that the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. WINTER. No; I cannot agree with the gentleman's statement because this provides for additional personnel for the Department to set up the very thing that we are holding hearings on at the present time. Under the funds provided in this bill, the Secretary would be able to put additional personnel to work in the Department. One of the things that he

would do would be to put someone in as an assistant secretary in charge of small business.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. Yes; I would be very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JENNINGS. Would not that be in effect giving Henry Wallace power of attorney over small business?

Mr. WINTER. That is exactly what it would be doing.

Mr. JENNINGS. I would not give him power of attorney to get a bucket of water.

Mr. WINTER. If the gentleman from Tennessee would listen for a moment he will see what Mr. Wallace wants to do. He wants to set up a program within that department whereby he will be able to take care, as he says, of small businessmen. To find out what they want; what their market conditions are; what the conditions are in the small merchant's home town; and what is necessary for the small retail merchant to successfully operate a business.

On cross-examination I asked Mr. Wallace what he intended to do in this proposed program to assist the small businessman. He said, among other things, "We intend to come in and make a survey if these people want it, to determine what is necessary for the small businessman to successfully operate a business and what he can cut out to make it profitable." He went so far as to say, "We are going to determine whether or not he can have a telephone in his business and still run it on a profitable basis."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. RABAUT. I wonder how far the gentleman wants to go in really cutting a great department like the Department of Commerce. On this item, the request of the Bureau of the Budget was \$7,757,000. We have got it down now to \$4,600,000. Now the gentleman wants to cut it down to \$2,055,000. Why not wipe it out and tell the people to do all this themselves?

Mr. WINTER. As far as I am concerned, if Henry Wallace is going to try to develop a program in the Department of Commerce comparable to what he did in the Department of Agriculture, we better wipe it out or we are going to have business controlled worse than it has ever been by a Federal agency.

Mr. RABAUT. Of course, it is not a question of running the House of Representatives on a heat propaganda. We are talking about a great department and not about Henry Wallace.

Mr. WINTER. I am talking about the Department and Henry Wallace. All this amendment does is to cut the appropriation for the Department of Commerce to what it was last year for this particular use in the Department.

Mr. RABAUT. When we were at war.

Mr. WINTER. Yes. When we were at war.

Mr. RABAUT. And now at peace, we are going back to commerce.

Mr. WINTER. When we were at peace, before the war, the Department of Commerce, before Henry Wallace had

anything to do with it, was spending approximately fifty or fifty-five million dollars a year. This year Mr. Wallace asked for \$165,000,000 for his new, expanded program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER] has expired.

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. GILLESPIE. It is true that the Secretary asked for some \$7,000,000. We are not cutting him down. He had \$2,393,000 last year.

Mr. WINTER. That is right.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I was very much interested in what the gentleman had to say in regard to Mr. Wallace having the power to regiment everybody. But it is in line with the philosophy of another distinguished person. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in *My Day*, said:

It has been a long fight to put control of our economic system in the hands of the Government, where it can be administered in the interests of the people as a whole.

Mr. WINTER. That is right. I think that is a part of this program.

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. PITTINGER. You know we were going to get rid of these wartime expenditures in peacetime and get back to a peacetime basis. I wonder if the gentleman will agree with me that these increased expenditures are a part of the program to create more departments and new bureaus and waste more of the taxpayers' money, looking forward to 1948?

Mr. WINTER. There is no question in my mind about it.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINTER. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. May I read from the report of this committee:

With respect to the departmental activities, for which the amount of \$4,600,000 is recommended, the committee is of the opinion that many of the proposed aids to business are superfluous, and many of the proposed services reach too deeply into the problems of individual management. The average businessman may need and will undoubtedly gladly accept guidance, but he certainly does not want to be led by the hand. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful that much in the way of productive assistance can be rendered general business so long as our wartime controls are still in effect. With respect to the development of the foreign trade of this country, the committee could not help but feel that much of the program as presented duplicates present activities of the Department of State.

Mr. WINTER. That is right. After making that statement in their report, however, the committee gave Mr. Wallace these additional funds,

Now, I would like to proceed for a moment without interruption, if I may, to read this very short statement by Mr. Henry Wallace, which explains exactly what he wants to do:

The small businessman should be able to come to us and find out at least a good part of what he wants to know about the business outlook, potential, industrial, and consumer markets at home and abroad, and the special position his particular industry may have in his business or region.

Second, we have drawn a blueprint for a program of scientific and technological services that should enable the small businessman who cannot afford expensive scientific and engineering staffs, et cetera, to carry on his business, and he should be able to come to us and get answers in all types of business problems concerning his day-to-day affairs.

Further he states:

I know most of you must be thinking that this is a very big order, but without trying to minimize the difficulties of the task, I am prepared to state unequivocally that, given the necessary backing and cooperation, it can be done. I say this on the basis of my experience as Secretary of Agriculture. We should be able to do for the other types of small business what the Department of Agriculture did for agriculture in this country.

That is what Henry Wallace wants to do to the ordinary businessman in your home town. Your small businessman has not had an opportunity to appear before our committee to tell us whether or not they want this magnificent service, and yet we find the Administration here trying to get in the back door and get appropriations for the Wallace dream before Congress authorizes Mr. Wallace to set out upon such a gigantic program in aid of our small businessmen throughout the country. About all the aid the small businessman of my district needs is for big government to let him alone.

I know as far as the businessmen of my district are concerned they will be exceedingly well pleased to know that Henry Wallace is not going to have some organization sending its representatives throughout the country trying to tell them how to run their business; and I believe you in your districts will have the same reaction from your businessmen. This amendment, in my opinion, is one that certainly should be adopted if we want to economize and have less Government interference with business by bureaucratic dreamers and planners.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 5 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, if there is any item in this bill which should be considered on its merits this is that item. We are in a critical time in the business development of the country. We stand at the crossroads. I would not deprecate the importance of economy; it is one of the crying needs of the day. But we are confronted suddenly with conditions requiring expenditures in Federal and international activities to a degree hitherto unprecedented in our national economy.

Overnight the United States has had world leadership thrust upon it. We are today not only the most powerful military Nation in the world; not merely the most advanced people in science and industry; not only the richest Nation on earth, but we are incomparably the leading Nation of the world in business and commerce.

We developed during the war, in every industrial center, the best equipped plants and factories ever erected. Under the pressure of war production we trained armies of workers, mechanics and artisans to operate these plants at capacity and minimum mass production costs. To supply voracious war demands we streamlined raw materials on feeder assembly lines into these plants and under the hands of these workers. In brief, we have the plants to turn out every manufactured product required by mankind. We have the workers to operate the plants and the raw materials to supply them.

And what is important in the discussion of this appropriation bill and this appropriation and this amendment—we have the markets of the world into which to feed the output of these plants and this labor. Germany, once our formidable competitor in the production of manufactured goods does not have a plant left today. Japan, which once put manufactured goods into our own domestic markets at a price cheaper than we could manufacture them ourselves has been eliminated. England under the blows of a destructive enemy and the inevitable attrition of war is let with depreciated, antiquated, obsolescent plants, depleted manpower and all but insurmountable capital requirements. Every international market is ours if we will but take advantage of it.

But there is the rub. Will we take advantage of our opportunities in these international markets? At this zero hour, when world trade is beginning to crystallize, we need the service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is indispensable. American business needs it. American capital needs it. American labor needs it. American industry needs it. And here is an amendment which calmly proposes to wipe it out. It does not make sense.

Mr. Chairman, the close of the war has thrown upon us vastly expanded international responsibilities. War agencies which cannot be abruptly terminated entail continuing expense and in many instances increasing demands—even though temporary. All the problems of

reconversion must be solved or at least temporized. New world relations are being molded into permanent patterns which cannot be readily changed. For the time being we cannot count the cost too closely.

True, we must reduce the national debt. Certainly we cannot permit a further increase. But the most practical and expeditious road to debt reduction is through conditions which will insure higher production and wider distribution of American goods.

The money carried in this paragraph will give us that assurance. The adoption of this ill-advised amendment will hamper the realization of that objective.

In this connection we should not overlook the support this proposed expenditure by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will contribute to our national economy, our way of life, our system of free enterprise. In most of the nations of the world free enterprise as we know it—and under which we have become the leading commercial nation of the world—is being smothered by national control. In Russia, for example, individual business does not operate. The state controls, operates, and administers. In many nations of the world cartels, combinations, and coalitions control and our businessmen are handicapped in dealing with them. Our system of free enterprise must negotiate with economic totalitarianism. The services of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are needed and will be increasingly needed to meet these constantly recurring and changing situations.

In fact, this Bureau is the nerve center of the business program of the Department of Commerce. Even the most biased must concede that if we are to depend on the Bureau at all it is inadequately financed. As originally proposed, the amount recommended by the President for the Bureau in the 1947 budget represented only 7.4 percent of the total recommendation for the Department. Even this relatively small amount was reduced by the committee before reporting the bill to the House. As now submitted in the pending bill it is a little less than 4 percent of the appropriation proposed for the Department. It has been cut to the irreducible minimum.

And just a word in response to any animadversions to the Secretary of Commerce. I trust I misunderstood them. This is no place for personalities. Certainly any suggestion of detraction not directly related to the Department provided for in this bill could not affect either the bill or the great scholar, scientist, and statesman who has served in the cabinets of two Presidents, carried the portfolios of two departments, presided over the United States Senate, lived for years within the shadow of the Presidency, contributed so largely to American literature and science and administered so admirably vast governmental activities for more than a decade. The only purpose Henry Wallace seeks to serve or has ever sought to serve—as demonstrated by his years of service in positions so eminent as to be open to the gaze of all the world—is the common

good, the freedom, comfort, and prosperity of every American family, the welfare of all mankind.

Let us give him the tools with which to achieve these ends. Let us here supply the facilities with which to promote American business, secure capacity production, provide full employment, insure the highest standard of living and establish here in America a dominant world commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

(Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is this not one of the items that has been under consideration by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and being brought in here only because of the rule? It really ought to be considered in the form of legislation reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce before we go into this angle?

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, the gentleman is exactly correct. It would seem to me that no member of the Appropriations Committee would contend otherwise in view of the language contained on page 26 of the report in these words:

The justifications for this bureau were prepared in line with the provisions of Senate bill 1367 and House bill 4871 and in anticipation of the enactment of either of these companion measures into law. The Senate bill was recently passed and is now before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This bill proposes the creation of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce and a reorganization of the general functions of the bureau.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to no one in the matter of interest and solicitude for the problems of small business. I seriously doubt whether Mr. Wallace is the best man to solve them. If he undertook to solve their problems like he has undertaken to solve some other problems before the country I think small business would wind up on the little end of the horn.

I mentioned my interest in small business.

Why, I was chairman of the first House committee set up to try to do something for small business, and it was my privilege to serve as the ranking Republican member on the official Committee on Small Business, a committee created by resolution adopted in this House. I served on that committee for a number of years. No one has been any more interested in their problems than have I.

But we might debate at great length about what is the best thing to do for small business. If you take some of the restrictions and limitations and hamstringing operations off of small business, small business will do much better than it would under the gentle guidance of Mr. Wallace, having regard for some of his operations in the past.

That is not the only proposition that is here involved. The Committee on

Appropriations—maybe it is too harsh to say has the effrontery—but it certainly approximates it—to come in here and just brazenly say, “We are asking for this appropriation; this expansion of the agency, this reorganization, and money for the organization, in anticipation of what the legislative committee is going to do in the enactment of legislation.” Now what sort of business is that? I have not heard anyone point out any such immediate urgency for this action as to justify the short circuiting of the legislative committee and the orderly procedures of the House of Representatives and to grant to the Committee on Appropriations the right to come in here in this manner and undertake to bring about reorganizations and expansions and other things in connection with the Department of Commerce. Why, I see here the gentleman from Tennessee, who is chairman of the subcommittee on which I serve, the Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, having this bill in charge. I said to him privately today, and I say it here now in the course of the debate, that if this is to be adopted and we are to surrender to the Committee on Appropriations these prerogatives, we might as well adjourn the meetings of our subcommittee and just let the Committee on Appropriations run it all.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, for the information of the last speaker let me say that justifications were based on the proposed legislation, and the appropriation in his bill was based on existing law, and the interpretation as given by the gentleman is not at all in conformity with the action of the committee nor with the wording of the report. I say that so that he may be informed.

We are talking about business today and we are talking about the Department of Commerce. One of these three Assistant Secretaries who appeared before us has already left the Department and was taken over by none other than the Ford Motor Co. to be one of its principal buyers. So it is too bad that your judgment is so warped because you want to climb behind the screen of a hate psychology and shout “Henry Wallace!”

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. WINTER. I just want to ask the gentleman this: The Ford Motor Co. did not take Henry Wallace, did they?

Mr. RABAUT. They took a man that we were trying to place in here, a position that you sought to strike from the bill. Now he has gone. He is the type of person that they are putting in the Department of Commerce at the present time but which you, in your judgment, think is an erroneous thing to happen for the benefit of the Nation.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. In view of the question propounded about Henry Wallace, does the gentleman not think that that company or any other large company

would be only too pleased to pay him twice as much he is receiving now, if they would get him to serve them? But he is serving the public and not the private interests.

Mr. KNUTSON. Name the company.

Mr. SABATH. Any of them.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, that is too general. Name one.

Mr. SABATH. All of you combined have not got the wisdom or the ability that he has.

Mr. RABAUT. Business has many new operating problems growing out of the change-over from war to peace. With new products being introduced, decisions have to be made by businessmen on what markets to go after, selection of the best distribution channels, decisions on transportation techniques, and selection of location of plant or business.

The war has left many businesses with surplus capacity, and businessmen have to make decisions on what to do with the surplus capacity. Other businessmen face expanding postwar markets, and they have to decide how much capacity expansion could be absorbed by the economy.

To make the best decisions in all these instances, the businessman needs not only good judgment but he needs the facts and a sound review of these facts. For facts and essential know-how the forward-looking businessman turns to the Department of Commerce. And to supply such needs, the Department has to increase such services as periodic review of economic progress in each industry, construction cost studies, collection of market data, and analysis of freight, traffic patterns, and rate structure.

While everyone recognizes the importance of small business in our economic life, very little has been done in the past to reduce the large number of failures among small businessmen which occur even in prosperous times.

Oh, we have a great championship here for big business, and we have lip service for small business. Small business cannot compete with some of the techniques of big business, and naturally small business will get the run-around when it comes to spending some money for their benefit.

The Department of Commerce is now setting up an office devoted entirely to help small business out of some of the difficulties that have plagued it in the past.

Many businessmen who failed would not have gone into business had they known about the problems confronting them and realized the financial and technical resources needed to get along in that particular business. And do not forget, under the GI bill of rights we are making more loans to small businessmen.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, since I happen to be the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that is now holding hearings on a bill that would provide for three assistant secretaries in the Department of Commerce and would give authority for some reorganization of that Department, I feel that I should make a brief statement at this point, since my good

friend and the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], and my other good friend, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER], a very valuable member of the committee, have also referred to that legislation.

We have held only one session on the legislation pending before the subcommittee. Mr. Wallace came before the subcommittee last Wednesday and we had a rather lengthy session in which the whole program was discussed somewhat at length.

Mr. WINTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. WINTER. It was discussed somewhat at length, but the only witness that has been before our committee so far has been Mr. Wallace. Is not that true?

Mr. PRIEST. That is true. May I say, however, as the gentleman will recall, that another session has been set for next Monday.

Mr. WINTER. That is right.

Mr. PRIEST. At that time we hope to hear from the United States Chamber of Commerce, export shipping organizations, and representatives of small business as well.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Further concerning Mr. Wallace, who appeared before the gentleman's committee, is it known to his committee that Mr. Wallace in his own capacity as a businessman has made a huge and successful venture in the line of small business, which has developed into good business for the benefit of other small businessmen throughout the country?

Mr. PRIEST. I am sure the Committee is aware of those circumstances.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman realizes, of course, that there is not a dollar proposed for appropriation in this bill which is based upon any legislation under consideration in his committee. The only appropriations proposed in the pending bill are based upon legislation carried in existing law.

Mr. PRIEST. I was just coming to that.

I yield to my friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, there is an authorization for the Department of Commerce, and the Committee on Appropriations could appropriate whatever money it wanted to appropriate. But the fact of the matter is, as the report states, that this money in the larger amount is being provided because of this program which it is contemplated will be put into effect by the Department of Commerce.

Mr. PRIEST. In response to my friend, the gentleman from Indiana, may I say it is my opinion that under the present organization of the Department of Commerce in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, all of the pro-

grams that might be envisioned under the new legislation can be carried out as the department is now constituted. It is my opinion also that the department greatly needs this appropriation even if we do not pass the legislation raising the position of what is now the chief of a bureau to the level of an assistant secretary. I think whether he is a chief of a bureau with certain responsibilities in a certain field of endeavor or an assistant secretary, the department needs this appropriation in this postwar period.

I yield to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. RABAUT. I rise simply to say that the gentleman is absolutely right and has explained the situation perfectly.

Mr. PRIEST. However, may I say that I do have some feeling of jealousy for the prerogatives of the subcommittee of which I am chairman, and of the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. We had legislation before the Committee on Foreign Affairs which caused me to think that all of this same sort of thing was to be conducted by the Department of State. Has the gentleman's subcommittee heard the views of the Department of State with reference to the creation of another kind of activity with reference to our foreign affairs?

Mr. PRIEST. No; the subcommittee has not up to this time heard from the Department of State because the Department of State, of course, is primarily interested in the political aspects of foreign relations. They are not altogether concerned with that feature, but primarily the emphasis is on that phase of the question.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. If the gentleman will yield further, the Department of State has presented to us the imperative importance of having the Department of State interested not only in political but in economic affairs affecting our foreign relations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. May I say in conclusion I feel seriously that Secretary Wallace, whatever personal opinion you have of him, is making a very serious effort today in his position as Secretary of Commerce, to enable the Department of Commerce to serve the business and commercial world to the same degree, or to a comparable degree, as the Department of Agriculture now serves agriculture.

I find in my contacts with businessmen in my district that so very few of them have an understanding of what services are available to them through the Department of Commerce. I find that the farmers of my district know exactly where to go. If something develops in the burley tobacco market, they know

they have to call Jack Hutson. They know him by name. They believe he can do something for them. He can give them some advice and suggestions that will be helpful. But I doubt if there is a businessman in my district who would know as well whom to call in the Department of Commerce to get some assistance and to get some advice, to find out about market conditions in foreign or domestic commerce, or to get information about many other matters which would be equally helpful to him, as the information from the Department of Agriculture is to the farmer.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Does not that thought carried to its logical conclusion prove the inefficiency of the Department of Commerce under its present head?

Mr. PRIEST. I may say that this goes back over a long period of years—that is, the failure of the Department of Commerce to get close to the business and commercial interests of the country. The present Secretary has been there only a very short time, and most of that time has been under war conditions. I do not feel it should be attributed to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for the purpose of making a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, there is certain information I would like to receive because I think there is a great deal of honest misunderstanding. Certainly from the debate I have not drawn any inference that there is any desire on the part of any Member to do anything but the right thing. We all recognize that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the real heart of the Department of Commerce. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question: My understanding is that the appropriation for the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the present fiscal year is \$2,055,000. Is that correct?

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is what the gentleman from Kansas has provided in his amendment on line 10, page 63.

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does that take into consideration the increase in salaries that we have already voted or will vote for the employees of the Department of Domestic and Foreign Commerce?

Mr. RABAUT. It does not.

Mr. McCORMACK. It does not. It is apparent from that, that \$2,055,000 is too low.

Now, may I ask the gentleman again: Is there any legislation which this body has passed with reference to veterans, imposing additional duties upon the Department of Commerce, which means additional expense and money to be appropriated, of vital concern to the veterans of this country?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes. They are to advise the veterans before they go into business. The Government is vitally interested in the success of the veteran. The Government is not only interested in the success of the veteran as a man, but because it guarantees at least a part of the loan.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is very apparent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER] did not take into consideration that very important matter. It means that the increases in salary voted by the Congress cannot be paid, if his amendment were to be finally enacted into law.

Furthermore, there would have to be elimination of the activities in the Department of Commerce with reference to our veterans. Certainly, from the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee that is a very important activity.

I realize there is a great deal of intense feeling in some limited places against Secretary Wallace. I have a very high regard for him. I do not like to talk politics in connection with pending legislation, although I love politics. In the political arena I like to discuss it, and I have and I shall, whether in or out of this body, I hope, as long as I live. But from the angle of criticism, talking as a Democrat, the more my Republican brethren criticize Secretary Wallace, frankly speaking, and giving you an open confession and taking you into my confidence, the more I like it, because the more you make a martyr of Henry Wallace, and the more the people of the country and those who admire what he stands for are determined to follow his leadership and respond to his influences; the more that response is directed in favor of the Democratic Party.

I see the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee rising and I know he has a momentous observation to make and I await it with hesitation.

Mr. HALLECK. I just wanted to remark that I understand the majority leader is not on Mr. Wallace's purge list, and for that I am very happy.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman's observation is not as momentous as I feared it might be. My enemies overlook the fact that the last day for filing was last Tuesday and neither party entered a candidate against me. So it appears as though I am going to be here for 2 years longer; and I confidently predict for the benefit of my distinguished friend from Indiana that next January the Democrats will again be in control of the next Congress, that I hope my Democratic colleagues will extend me the kindness of reelecting me their majority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. I congratulate the gentleman on his success in getting by the primary and say to him that next Tuesday I go into the primary with an opponent, but I think I will be back.

Mr. McCORMACK. All I can say is that if a Republican must come back from the gentleman's district the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] is one of the most likable fellows I have ever met.

I did not have much time to talk on the amendment, but I think I have made two pertinent observations: The veterans and the Federal employees, both of whom will be affected if the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas is adopted in its present form.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE] is recognized.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, I cannot make as illuminating a talk on politics as the leader of the majority, but he mentioned advice to veterans. I wonder who in this House, if he were lending money to a veteran to start into business, would want that veteran to take very much advice from the young men who would be sent out by the Department of Commerce to tell him how to run a business. I wish I had brought with me some of the large number of books I have in my office, furnished by the Department of Commerce, telling people how to open a business. Everything is there, from how to paint the signs to how to install the telephone, and whether or not you should have a telephone. One of these books tells how to start a filling-station business. They tell you what to do the day you open the business, to see that everything is in its place, to have gasoline in the tanks in case somebody should want to buy any, to have lubricating oil for sale, to have an air pump to inflate people's tires, and to have a clean rag to wipe off windshields; and the rest rooms must be ready, and they say you must have a clean towel and toilet paper in place. In fact, they make it seem quite simple, indeed.

I am wondering if with what they are doing they will not induce a lot of veterans to go into business with no hope of success. I would hate to be responsible for inducing a veteran to take all his money and all the money he could borrow from his mother-in-law and all his relatives, when we know that over 90 out of every 100 businesses that start are doomed to fail.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLESPIE. I yield.

Mr. GOSSETT. Does that book tell them how to stay in business? They overlooked an awfully important feature there, I think.

Mr. GILLESPIE. That is right. Starting a business and staying in it are two different things, as I know from experience. I do not feel that there is a solitary thing they can advise anyone on in regard to business. Business is a vital thing, it is a thing that has life, it is not something static about which anyone can tell exactly what to do under all circumstances. I am sure you will agree that the advice furnished to veterans by the Department of Commerce will be of very little real value. I hope we will not

permit this extra expenditure to advise veterans how to start in business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is recognized.

DEMOCRATS LED IN AID TO SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of my colleague from Indiana when he talked about the aid and assistance he gave on his committee to small business. May I remind the gentleman that after I had made several pleas for small business, he organized a few of the reluctant minority, namely, Republicans, to follow my advocacy and urging. I hope he will continue his efforts because we on this side have tried in every way to help small business since 1932. In those days we passed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and authorized the RFC to make loans to small business. We gave the Federal Reserve authority to make loans to small businesses. Finally, we adopted laws to be of direct aid to small business.

Consequently, I hope that the gentleman will continue to aid small business, especially in view of what the gentleman from Colorado said, that 93 percent out of 100 percent of the small businessmen fail. Of course, he was referring to Hoover days. This is due to the fact that we here most of the time look after the interests of big business instead of trying to help small business. I fully appreciate that many fail because they cannot compete with large businesses which obtain all advantages and special favors.

Now, let me answer the attacks upon one of the greatest and most efficient of all Secretaries of Commerce, Mr. Wallace. He possesses much more intelligence and business ability than most of these gentlemen drawing \$50,000, \$100,000, or \$200,000 a year as officials of large corporations. I know many of them would be only too pleased if Mr. Wallace would consent to serve them; but his aim is to serve the country, serve the people, and no amount of money or inducement can sway him from his desire to be of service to his country and to the small business people and the masses of the Nation that he loves so dearly.

Let me refer for a moment, Mr. Speaker, to this matter of the services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. One of the Republican Members—I fear I do not recall which—pointed out the much greater services rendered by the Department of Agriculture than by the Department of Commerce. In this bill, Mr. Speaker, the Department of Commerce is given \$143,000,000. The Department of Agriculture receives from us over \$1,000,000,000, or a little more than seven times as much as the Department of Commerce. Naturally, then, the Department of Agriculture can furnish more information and be of greater service to the farmers and other people of the country than can the Department of Commerce, which even in this bill receives only one-seventh as much money.

Let me say to you in all candor that it is absolutely in the interest of our coun-

try that we aid commerce, that the Secretary of Commerce shall have sufficient help to increase his efficiency and his ability to serve American manufacturers and American businessmen. We must face a world that is ready to compete with us and we must do everything in our power to increase our exports so as to get rid of the great surpluses that will be ours in every line.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, during and after the war it seems to me we have meddled in business long enough. Now we are about to usurp the functions of a committee which should go into detail with reference to this reorganization of the Department of Commerce and its set-up. If we fail to agree to this pending amendment we will be sending word to the little businessmen of the country that we are imposing the views and the meddling of Henry Wallace upon them. If they could speak to the Members of Congress who represent their districts, I am sure most of them would say, "God forbid!"

Now, you know, Henry Wallace has held a Cabinet position before, and we remember the days when certain things were plowed under and other things were killed off. I am afraid we are giving him too much power. He might decide to kill off and plow under too much of the small business as he did other things after the New Deal took charge some 14 years ago.

Another thought comes to me. They talk about the advice that he is going to give the small businessman. To begin with, I think if we should take a poll of the wishes of the small businessmen of the country they would say, "We do not want this Bureau set up. We do not have sufficient confidence in Mr. Wallace or in any other bureaucrat in this country to superimpose him on us with power to advise us. We do not want an army of people prying into our business." No; I do not think they want that. If you will recall when Mr. Wallace was nominated for the Department of Commerce that all of the big corporations were divorced from the department, and that there was so much objection raised that a great deal of time was taken up before he could be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. The small businessmen in my district are crying for goods on the shelves, and no advice, or at least, a good deal less advice than they have been getting.

Mr. VURSELL. That is quite right. They would rather have a little surcease from meddling for a while. Now we have Mr. Wallace head of the Department of

Commerce, and we recall that recently, when the General Motors strike was on, he furnished some statistics. He said that the company could pay a very much larger increase in wages without any increase in the price of their products, and you will recall that quite recently he made the statement in effect that he was not right, and that his statistics were really not official.

This is a serious matter, and I think we better go slow on this, because the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] raised the question about the State Department taking care of some of this commerce business, especially foreign commerce, and if we short-cut across and run in front of the regular committee and cause this action to be taken today we will set up a great duplication in this Government costing many millions of dollars that will be wasted.

Let us approve this amendment. Small business does not want further meddling and annoyance from the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I hope that in the consideration of this amendment we will not allow our personal prejudices to overshadow the issue what is best for the business interests of the country. I personally think that Mr. Wallace is a good administrator and that he will handle this department in good fashion. He has proven his ability as a first-rate executive. He knows the problems of business and especially of the small businessman. I may not agree with everything he has to say, but after all we want to look at what a man can do as an administrator. This Department is set up to render a real and vital service if we give it the means to operate with. Let us remember, gentlemen of the Committee, that the healthiest thing this country can have and the most beneficial thing that this country can have toward perpetuating our system of government and of keeping the principle of free enterprise is healthy independent businesses and particularly small businesses. In the years to come small businesses are going to need a lot of assistance. Let us make no mistake about that. Big business has gotten larger and big business is in a position to continue its concentration of economic power. The best way we can combat the monopolies and keep a healthy economy in America is by assisting individual small businesses. The situation is that big businesses, large corporations, have their representatives in Washington to advise them of the latest developments that may be available for the benefit of business, about how they can manufacture for export, of the various technological developments that may be available. But the small businessmen in the communities, which are the backbone of our economic life, do not have those services easily available to them. He cannot send representatives here to Washington, he cannot maintain agents in Washington to keep up with all the developments that are necessary if he is going to be in a competitive position.

Further, I think we should consider that this agency has taken over the work

of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, and most of the services that were rendered small business by the Smaller War Plants Corporation are now going to be performed by this Department whose appropriation we are now considering. If anyone thinks that the small businesses of America were not for the Smaller War Plants Corporation, that they did not think that the Smaller War Plants Corporation rendered them an absolutely necessary service, then he should have attended some of the hearings the Small Business Committee had in connection with its abandonment. I think the least we can do for the small businesses of the Nation, in giving them information about what they can export, how they can manufacture for export, and giving them information about the latest scientific developments and about their marketing problems, is to see that this appropriation is kept in the appropriation bill.

Incidentally, when we reach the next item for field offices, I anticipate offering an amendment to increase the \$2,500,000 to \$6,500,000, which is recommended by the Budget Bureau, because I think those field offices are necessary. But there is little use of having field offices unless we are going to have a staff here in Washington to consolidate, assimilate, and direct the work that is to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 83, noes 59.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. WINTER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 90, noes 73.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Field office service: For salaries, travel, and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including newspapers (not exceeding \$1,000), periodicals, and books of reference, and not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,500,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 63, line 22, strike out the sum "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$585,000."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, my amendment reduces the amount for the field service of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau to exactly the same amount they had last year, plus the within-grade promotions and Public Law No. 106, which is the increase-in-pay bill. The Committee of the Whole House has just adopted an amendment which cuts down the departmental salaries, the Washington office, for the Foreign and Domestic Commerce to last year's figures. My amendment makes

funds for the field office service consistent with this action of the House.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEFAUVER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. JONES: Strike out the sum "\$585,000" in the Jones amendment and insert "\$6,500,000."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would place the appropriation in line with the budget request. The budget estimate for the operation of the field offices of the Department of Commerce was \$6,500,000. It was reduced by the subcommittee to \$2,500,000. I think it should be restored to the budget estimate for this reason: The Smaller War Plants Corporation, as we all know, had offices in the principal cities of this country. In those offices they rendered small businesses various kinds of service—engineering advice, marketing advice, various kinds of assistance that have been of great benefit to the small businesses of this Nation. If you do not believe that, just talk to some small business people in most any line of industry who come here to Washington who have had contacts with the small business offices in all of the cities where they have them.

There is great need to give assistance to small businesses in this Nation. The Smaller War Plants offices have been taken over by the Department of Commerce. If you adopt this amendment which I have offered it will allow the Department of Commerce to continue the services that were rendered by the Smaller War Plants Corporation. During this time of reconversion, in the matter of helping them secure surplus property, in making use of patents which we have secured from Germany and other enemy countries, in the matter of helping them know what they can manufacture for foreign export, and in securing customers so that they can do an export business, and in hundreds of ways these offices have been of great benefit to the small businessmen of this Nation.

We do a lot of talking about helping small business. We do a lot of talking about wanting to maintain free enterprise. But the best way we can maintain small business and help them is to give them this assistance through these offices which are in a position to serve every section of our country. At least 55 field offices will be closed unless the amendment which I have offered is agreed to. I was sorry the committee did not accept it. Now is the time for us to show whether we want to be of real assistance to small business. The Department of Commerce has a staff that is able to do this work. For the most part, they have taken over the personnel of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. Those men are there. They are available. They have the background to render aid to the business in these sections. I think it would be a crime now not to carry on this service for the little businessmen of America.

I hope this amendment is agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] has expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Commerce should have no further appropriations. They have only one objective and that is political. They are not interested in the big businessman or the little businessman, and neither are they interested in any foreign commerce. They are interested in electing a Democratic Congress.

Henry Wallace in York on last Saturday night said:

I am here at this Jefferson-Jackson dinner because the fight is now on—the fight to elect a progressive Democratic Congress in 1946.

And he went on to say:

And right here and now in this fight, I want to give my unqualified endorsement of your senior Senator from Pennsylvania—my very good friend, JOSEPH GUFFEY—

Who had just a few minutes before insulted an ex-service man by asking him where he bought his service button. He went on to say:

Senator GUFFEY never once faltered in his support of that greatest of all disciples of Jefferson and Jackson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Then he went on to pay his respects to me by saying that ever since I have been in Congress I have deserted the people, and he gave me the usual line that comes from a man who has only one objective, that of getting votes to keep the New Deal in power.

And he told the people:

In the voting record of your present Congressman—

Which is me—

you can add up the cost to your own interests and the national interest for this lack of political vigilance and political action.

There he was spanking the people of my county for not electing a New Dealer to Congress.

He closed his speech by saying:

In recent weeks I have been over quite a bit of the country, speaking in behalf of a progressive Democratic Congress. I intend to keep it up until election day, and I will be back again in Pennsylvania. I want to go to Philadelphia to speak in behalf of the solid Democratic bloc of Representatives from that city. * * * And I intend to speak elsewhere in Pennsylvania in behalf of a bigger Democratic representation from your State.

And he goes on to say:

I am doing this because of the heritage which Franklin Roosevelt left to the Democratic Party.

Get that! Not to America, not that Franklin Delano Roosevelt left a heritage to America or to the entire world, but to the Democratic Party, to the New Deal forces who now want these appropriations so they can have their agents sent out to run roughshod over the country to keep the New Deal in power.

And I want to say to your majority floor leader, who said he was going to continue to be the floor leader for a long time, and others who said they were coming back, and to JOE GUFFEY, who is going to run over the entire country to

help the Democrats come back, that I am going to be in Congress when some of them cannot be found in the dust.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I call the Chair's attention to the fact that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has violated the rules of the House on 12 occasions in this reference to a Member of the other body by name.

Mr. RANKIN. Just a minute, he is within his rights in calling attention to a thing like that, he certainly has the right to make answer to a scurrilous attack on Members of the House in the RECORD of just a few days ago. I will meet the gentleman on that issue.

Mr. MURPHY. I want to see the rules of the House observed.

Mr. RANKIN. If there is going to be comity between the two Houses, we must expect both Houses to observe it.

Mr. GROSS. I was simply quoting from the RECORD.

The regular order was demanded.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is in order. The gentleman's time has not expired.

Mr. GROSS. I do not yield, Mr. Chairman; I was simply quoting from the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 80, noes 71.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. JONES.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 89, noes 81.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 percent; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$350,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography: *Provided*, That hereafter 25 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of specifications and drawings of patents.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct attention to the second proviso in this paragraph which reads:

Provided, That hereafter 25 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of specifications and drawings of patents.

Of course, this is purely legislation on an appropriation bill, but the rule which has been adopted precludes the making of a point of order. The members of the Committee on Appropriations are properly solicitous with reference to the pre-

rogatives of that committee, and I wish they would manifest a similar solicitude with reference to the legislative committees of the House of Representatives. This matter should have been brought before the Committee on Patents, which deals exclusively with matters pertaining to the Patent Office and the Copyright Office. I do not know whether this is justified or not. I realize that the cost of printing has increased. I realize also that under the fee which has been charged the receipts have been sufficient or more than sufficient to meet the costs. I would offer an amendment to strike out this proviso if I had the information that would justify me in doing so, but that information should have been given to the Committee on Patents.

The legislative committees of the House of Representatives should rise up in their might and demand that the members of the Committee on Appropriations practice what they preach and discontinue this practice of placing legislative provisions upon appropriation bills.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to say for the information of the gentleman that we contacted the chairman of the Committee on Patents and had a talk with him about this and many other items, and we felt that he was very much in favor of this particular item, and he even intimated that he may bring in some other items today and put them in as amendments to this bill.

I want the gentleman to know that we did not override the committee. The evidence before the committee was such that they were losing money every day of the week. They have books one-half inch thick going out for 10 cents.

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman will certainly adhere to the opinion that this is legislation on an appropriation bill and that the Committee on Patents has jurisdiction of matters of this character, and it can certainly be stated that the Committee on Patents has not met with reference to this matter and has taken no action concerning it. This may be fully justified; I do not know. But it is the function of the Committee on Patents to find out about a provision of this kind and to make the proper recommendations and then let the Committee on Appropriations, in accordance with the rules of the House, proceed as they should proceed in the correction of any errors that may exist. I certainly think that the Patent Office should be self-supporting. But the Committee on Appropriations is decidedly inconsistent in coming in with bill after bill with legislative provisions on these appropriation measures and then becoming very, very insistent against anything that smacks of an appropriation when a legislative bill is considered in the House.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommenda-

tion that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, Mr. Speaker. A separate vote is demanded on the amendment relating to the census of business and the amendment relating to the census of manufactures, and I ask unanimous consent that these amendments be considered en bloc.

I also demand a separate vote on the amendment relating to the maintenance and operation of aircraft.

I further demand separate votes on the two amendments relating to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and I ask unanimous consent that these two amendments be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. DE LACY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is not lumping the last two amendments, relating to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the amendment with regard to aircraft?

Mr. RABAUT. No. The amendment relating to the maintenance of aircraft will be considered separately. There will be three separate votes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, do I correctly understand the gentleman to say that he is demanding a separate vote on the amendment involving some \$300,000, but is not demanding a separate vote on the amendment relating to air-control towers, involving some \$3,000,000?

Mr. RABAUT. I am demanding a separate vote on the amendment relating to the maintenance and operation of aircraft.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 51, line 22, strike out lines 22, 23, 24, and

25, and on page 52, line 1, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment or which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 52, strike out all of lines 4 to 10, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, these two amendments will be considered en bloc.

The question is on the amendments.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 125, nays 128, not voting 177, as follows:

(Roll No. 104)

YEAS—125

Allen, Ill.	Gerlach	McGregor
Andersen, H. Carl	Gillespie	Martin, Mass.
Angell	Gillette	Mason
Arnold	Goodwin	Mathews
Auchincloss	Graham	Michener
Barrett, Wyo.	Gross	Miller, Nebr.
Bates, Mass.	Gwynne, Iowa.	Norblad
Beall	Hagen	O'Neal
Bennett, Mo.	Hale	Pittenger
Bishop	Hall	Ploeser
Blackney	Edwin Arthur	Ramey
Brehm	Hall	Randolph
Brown, Ohio	Leonard W.	Reed, N. Y.
Buck	Halleck	Rizley
Butler	Hand	Robertson, N. Dak.
Campbell	Heseltun	Robison, Ky.
Canfield	Hess	Rockwell
Carlson	Hill	Rogers, Mass.
Case, N. J.	Hoffman	Schwabe, Mo.
Case, S. Dak.	Holmes, Mass.	Schwabe, Okla.
Chenoweth	Hope	Scrivner
Chiperfield	Horan	Sharp
Church	Howell	Short
Clevenger	Jenkins	Simpson, Pa.
Clippinger	Jennings	Smith, Maine
Cole, Kans.	Jensen	Smith, Ohio
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.	Springer
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Ill.	Stefan
Crawford	Jones	Sundstrom
Curtis	Jonkman	Taber
D'Ewart	Judd	Talbot
Dirksen	Kean	Talle
Dolliver	Kearney	Tibbott
Dondero	Kilburn	Towe
Dworshak	Kinzer	Vorys, Ohio
Ellis	Knutson	Vursell
Elsaesser	Kunkel	Wadsworth
Elston	Lanham	Wigglesworth
Engel, Mich.	Latham	Winter
Fellows	LeFevre	Wolcott
Fenton	Lewis	Wolverton, N. J.
Gamble	McConnell	Woodruff
	McCowan	

NAYS—128

Abernethy	Fogarty	Lesinski
Andrews, Ala.	Folger	Link
Bailey	Forand	Ludlow
Barrett, Pa.	Gallagher	Lyle
Beckworth	Gary	Lynch
Biemiller	Gordon	McCormack
Bloom	Gore	McGehee
Boykin	Gorski	McGlinchey
Brown, Ga.	Granahan	McKenzie
Bryson	Grant, Ala.	McMillan, S. C.
Bulwinkle	Green	Mahon
Bunker	Hare	Manasco
Burch	Harris	Mansfield, Mont.
Cannon, Mo.	Havener	Mills
Colmer	Hays	Morgan
Cooper	Healy	Murdock
Cox	Hébert	Murphy
Cravens	Hook	Murray, Tenn.
D'Alesandro	Huber	Neely
Dawson	Izac	Norrell
De Lacy	Jackson	O'Brien, Ill.
Dingell	Johnson, Luther A.	O'Brien, Mich.
Douglas, Calif.	Keefe	Outland
Douglas, Ill.	Kefauver	Pace
Earthman	Kelley, Pa.	Patman
Eberharter	Kirwan	Peterson, Ga.
Ervin	Klein	Philbin
Fallon	Kopplemann	Poage
Fernandez	Larcade	Price, Ill.
Flannagan		

Priest	Sadowski	Traynor
Rabaut	Sasser	Trimble
Rabin	Savage	Voorhis, Calif.
Rankin	Smith, Va.	Walter
Resa	Somers, N. Y.	Wasielowski
Richards	Sparkman	Weaver
Riley	Spence	Welch
Rivers	Starkey	West
Robertson, Va.	Sullivan	Whitten
Robinson, Utah	Summers, Tex.	Whittington
Roe, Md.	Thom	Worley
Rogers, N. Y.	Thomas, Tex.	Zimmerman
Rowan	Thomason	
Sabath	Torrens	

NOT VOTING—177

Adams	Feighan	Martin, Iowa
Allen, La.	Fisher	May
Almond	Flood	Morrow
Anderson, Calif.	Fuller	Miller, Calif.
Andersen, August H.	Fulton	Monroney
Andrews, N. Y.	Gardner	Morrison
Arends	Gathings	Mundt
Baldwin, Md.	Gavin	Murray, Wis.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gearhart	Norton
Barden	Geelan	O'Hara
Barry	Gibson	O'Konski
Bates, Ky.	Gifford	O'Toole
Bell	Gillie	Patrick
Bender	Gossett	Patterson
Bennet, N. Y.	Granger	Peterson, Fla.
Bland	Grant, Ind.	Pfeiffer
Bolton	Gregory	Phillips
Bonner	Griffiths	Pickett
Boren	Gwinn, N. Y.	Plumley
Bradley, Mich.	Hancock	Powell
Bradley, Pa.	Harless, Ariz.	Price, Fla.
Brooks	Harness, Ind.	Quinn, N. Y.
Brumbaugh	Hart	Rains
Buckley	Hartley	Rayfiel
Buffett	Hedrick	Reece, Tenn.
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hendricks	Rees, Kans.
Camp	Henry	Rich
Cannon, Fla.	Herter	Rodgers, Pa.
Carnahan	Hinshaw	Roe, N. Y.
Celler	Hobbs	Rogers, Fla.
Chapman	Hoch	Rooney
Chelf	Hoeven	Russell
Clark	Hollfield	Ryter
Clason	Holmes, Wash.	Shafer
Clements	Hull	Sheppard
Cochran	Jarman	Sheridan
Coffee	Johnson, Ind.	Sikes
Combs	Johnson, Ind.	Simpson, Ill.
Cooley	Lyndon B.	Slaughter
Corbett	Johnson, Okla.	Smith, Wis.
Courtney	Keefe	Stevenson
Crosser	Kelly, Ill.	Stewart
Cunningham	Keogh	Stigler
Curley	Kerr	Stockman
Daughton, Va.	Kilday	Sumner, Ill.
Davis	King	Tarver
Delaney, James J.	LaFollette	Taylor
Delaney, John J.	Landis	Thomas, N. J.
Domengeaux	Lane	Tolan
Doughton, N. C.	Lea	Vinson
Doyle	LeCompte	Weichel
Drewry	Lemke	White
Durham	Luce	Wickersham
Eaton	McDonough	Wilson
Elliott	McMillen, Ill.	Winstead
Ellsworth	Madden	Wolfenden, Pa.
Engle, Calif.	Maloney	Wood
	Mankin	Woodhouse
	Mansfield, Tex.	
	Marcantonio	

So the amendments were rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Weichel for, with Mr. Patterson against.
 Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Combs against.
 Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. Bender against.
 Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Doyle against.
 Mr. Grant of Indiana for, with Mr. Hollfield against.
 Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Keogh against.
 Mr. Johnson of Indiana for, with Mr. Morrison against.
 Mr. Wilson for, with Mr. Camp against.
 Mr. Landis for, with Mr. Rayfiel against.
 Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Coffee against.
 Mr. Bennet of New York for, with Mr. James J. Delaney against.
 Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Lane against.
 Mr. Rich for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Henry for, with Mr. John J. Delaney against.

Mr. Fuller for, with Mr. Cooley against.

Mr. Lemke for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Clark against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Cochran against.

Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Mansfield of Texas against.

Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Sheridan against.

Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Marcantonio against.

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Rooney against.

Mr. Buffett for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Keefe for, with Mr. Barry against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Maloney against.

Mr. McMillen of Illinois for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Rees of Kansas for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

Mr. Martin of Iowa for, with Mr. Monroney against.

Mr. Simpson of Illinois for, with Mr. Patrick against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Roe of New York against.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Shepard against.

Miss Sumner of Illinois for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Wickersham against.

Mr. Gwinn of New York for, with Mr. Hoch against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. H. Carl Andersen.

Mr. Davis with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Herter.

Mr. Flood with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Ryter with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Slaughter with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Brooks with Mr. Gearhart.

Mr. Stewart with Mr. Hoeven.

Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. McDonough.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Clason.

Mr. Chelf with Mr. Andrews of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote was demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANDOLPH:

Page 56, line 25, strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

Page 57, line 9, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane, and provided further, that all repair and overhaul on Civil Aeronautics Administration airplanes costing more than \$100 shall be done on contract after submission of bids."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 133, noes 88.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next two amendment on which separate votes have been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WINTER: On page 63, line 3, strike out "\$4,200,000" and insert "\$1,800,000"; and on page 63, line 10, strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$2,055,000."

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 63, line 22, strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$585,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendments.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 127, nays 127, answered "present" 2, not voting 175, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—127

Abernethy	Gibson	McKenzie
Allen, Ill.	Gillespie	Martin, Mass.
Andersen,	Gillette	Mason
H. Carl	Goodwin	Mathews
Angell	Graham	Michener
Arnold	Gross	Miller, Nebr.
Auchincloss	Gwynne, Iowa	Norblad
Barrett, Wyo.	Hagen	Pittenger
Bates, Mass.	Hale	Ploeser
Beall	Hall,	Ramey
Bennett, Mo.	Edwin Arthur	Rankin
Bishop	Hall,	Reed, N. Y.
Blackney	Leonard W.	Rees, Kans.
Brehm	Halleck	Rizley
Brown, Ohio	Hand	Robertson,
Buck	Heselton	N. Dak.
Butler	Hess	Robison, Ky.
Campbell	Hill	Rockwell
Canfield	Hinshaw	Rogers, Mass.
Carlson	Hoffman	Schwabe, Mo.
Case, N. J.	Holmes, Mass.	Schwabe, Okla.
Case, S. Dak.	Hope	Scrivner
Chenoweth	Horan	Sharp
Chiperfield	Howell	Short
Church	Jenkins	Simpson, Pa.
Clevenger	Jennings	Smith, Ohio
Clippinger	Jensen	Springer
Cole, Kans.	Johnson, Ill.	Stefan
Cole, Mo.	Jones	Summers, Tex.
Cole, N. Y.	Jonkman	Sundstrom
Crawford	Judd	Taber
Curtis	Kean	Talbot
Dirksen	Kearney	Talle
Dolliver	Kilburn	Tibbott
Dondero	Kinzer	Towe
Dworshak	Knutson	Vorys, Ohio
Ellis	Kunkel	Vursell
Elsaesser	Lanham	Whitten
Elston	Latham	Wigglesworth
Engel, Mich.	LeFevre	Winter
Fellows	Lewis	Wolcott
Fenton	McConnell	Wolverton, N. J.
Gamble	McCowan	Woodruff
Gerlach	McGregor	

NAYS—127

Andrews, Ala.	Fallon	Kee
Bailey	Fernandez	Kefauver
Barrett, Pa.	Flannagan	Kelley, Pa.
Beckworth	Fogarty	Kirwan
Biemiller	Folger	Klein
Bloom	Forand	Kopplemann
Boykin	Gallagher	Larcade
Brown, Ga.	Gary	Lesinski
Bryson	Gordon	Link
Bulwinkle	Gore	Ludlow
Bunker	Gorski	Lyle
Burch	Granahan	Lynch
Cannon, Mo.	Grant, Ala.	McCormack
Colmer	Green	McGehee
Cooper	Hare	McGlinchey
Cox	Harris	McMillan, S. C.
Cravens	Havener	Mahon
D'Alesandro	Hays	Manasco
Dawson	Healy	Mansfield,
De Lacy	Hébert	Mont.
Dingell	Hook	May
Douglas, Calif.	Huber	Mills
Douglas, Ill.	Izac	Morgan
Earthman	Jackson	Murdock
Eberharter	Johnson,	Murphy
Ervin	Luther A.	Murray, Tenn.

Neely	Richards	Sullivan
Norrell	Riley	Thom
O'Brien, Ill.	Rivers	Thomas, Tex.
O'Brien, Mich.	Robertson, Va.	Thomason
O'Neal	Robinson, Utah	Torrens
Outland	Roe, Md.	Traynor
Pace	Rogers, N. Y.	Trimble
Patman	Rowan	Voorhis, Calif.
Peterson, Ga.	Sabath	Walter
Philbin	Sadowski	Wasielewski
Poage	Sasser	Weaver
Price, Ill.	Savage	Welch
Priest	Smith, Va.	West
Rabaut	Somers, N. Y.	Whittington
Rabin	Sparkman	Worley
Randolph	Spence	Zimmerman
Resa	Starkey	The Speaker

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Johnson, Calif. Smith, Maine

NOT VOTING—175

Adams	Ellsworth	Marcantonio
Allen, La.	Engle, Calif.	Martin, Iowa
Almond	Feighan	Merrow
Anderson, Calif.	Fisher	Miller, Calif.
Andresen,	Flood	Monroney
August H.	Fuller	Morrison
Andrews, N. Y.	Fulton	Mundt
Arends	Gardner	Murray, Wis.
Baldwin, Md.	Gathings	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gavin	O'Hara
Barden	Gearhart	O'Konski
Barry	Geelan	O'Toole
Bates, Ky.	Gifford	Patrick
Bell	Gillie	Patterson
Bender	Gossett	Peterson, Fla.
Bennet, N. Y.	Granger	Pfeifer
Bland	Grant, Ind.	Phillips
Bolton	Gregory	Pickett
Bonner	Griffiths	Plumley
Boren	Gwinn, N. Y.	Powell
Bradley, Mich.	Hancock	Price, Fla.
Bradley, Pa.	Harless, Ariz.	Quinn, N. Y.
Brooks	Harness, Ind.	Rains
Brumbaugh	Hart	Rayfiel
Buckley	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.
Buffett	Hedrick	Reed, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	Rich
Byrnes, Wis.	Hendricks	Rodgers, Pa.
Camp	Henry	Roe, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Herter	Rogers, Fla.
Carnahan	Hobbs	Rooney
Celler	Hoch	Russell
Chapman	Hoeven	Ryter
Chelf	Holifield	Shafer
Clark	Holmes, Wash.	Sheppard
Clason	Hull	Sheridan
Clements	Jarman	Sikes
Cochran	Johnson, Ind.	Simpson, Ill.
Coffee	Johnson,	Slaughter
Combs	Lyndon B.	Smith, Wis.
Cooley	Johnson, Okla.	Stevenson
Corbett	Keefe	Stewart
Courtney	Kelly, Ill.	Stigler
Crosser	Keogh	Stockman
Cunningham	Kerr	Sumner, Ill.
Curley	Kilday	Tarver
Daughton, Va.	King	Taylor
Davis	LaFollette	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney,	Landis	Tolan
James J.	Lane	Vinson
Delaney,	Lea	Wadsworth
John J.	LeCompte	Weichel
D'Ewart	LeMke	White
Domengeaux	Luce	Wickersham
Doughton, N. C.	McDonough	Wilson
Doyle	McMillen, Ill.	Winstead
Drewry	Madden	Wolfenden, Pa.
Durham	Maloney	Wood
Eaton	Mankin	Woodhouse
Elliott	Mansfield, Tex.	

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ARENDS. If he were present, he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GIFFORD. If he were present, he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The SPEAKER. On this roll call the yeas are 127, the nays 126, and 2 answered present. The Chair votes "nay."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recapitulation of the vote just cast.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the vote is close enough so that, if there is no objection, there will be a recapitulation. The Clerk will call the names of those voting in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to be made? The Chair hears none.

The Clerk will call the names of those recorded as voting "nay."

The Clerk called the names of those voting "nay."

The SPEAKER. Are there any corrections to be made? The Chair hears none.

So the amendments were rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wadsworth for, with Mr. Cochran against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mrs. Smith of Maine against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Combs against.

Mr. Weichel for, with Mr. Patterson against.

Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. Bender against.

Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Mr. Grant of Indiana for, with Mr. Hollifield against.

Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Wilson for, with Mr. Camp against.

Mr. Landis for, with Mr. Rayfiel against.

Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Coffee against.

Mr. Bennet of New York for, with Mr. James J. Delaney against.

Mr. Mundt for, with Mr. Lane against.

Mr. Rich for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Henry for, with Mr. John J. Delaney against.

Mr. Fuller for, with Mr. Cooley against.

Mr. Lemke for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Clark against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.

Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Johnson of California against.

Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Mansfield of Texas against.

Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Sheridan against.

Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Marcantonio against.

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Rooney against.

Mr. Buffett for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Keefe for, with Mr. Barry against.

Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Maloney against.

Mr. McMillen of Illinois for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Rees of Kansas for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

Mr. Martin of Iowa for, with Mr. Monroney against.

Mr. Simpson of Illinois for, with Mr. Patrick against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Roe of New York against.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Sheppard against.

Miss Sumner of Illinois for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Wickersham against.

Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Mr. August H. Andresen for, with Mrs. Woodhouse against.

Mr. Shafer for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Davis with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Herter.

Mr. Flood with Mr. Holmes of Washington.

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Ryter with Mr. O'Hara.

Mr. Bell with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Slaughter with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Brooks with Mr. Gearhart.

Mr. Stewart with Mr. Hoeven.

Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. McDonough.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Clason.

Mr. Chelf with Mr. Andrews of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JONES. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Mr. JONES moves to recommit the bill H. R. 6056 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to eliminate \$10,000,000 for the Department of State information program, \$15,000,000 for the Bureau of Census items for census of business and manufactures; eliminate \$1,992,200 from the item "Field Office Service" of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and eliminate \$2,270,000 from Department Salaries and Expenses item of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the demand for the reading of the engrossed copy of the bill comes too late.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] is correct. The point of order is sustained.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS HELD BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 1978) a privileged concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 60) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives Concurring), That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the

Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of the hearings held before the said committee during the Seventy-ninth Congress on S. 1253, a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes, relative to modification of railroad financial structures.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JESSIE E. JONES

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 611) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Jessie E. Jones, wife of B. F. Jones, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to 6 months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 toward defraying the funeral expenses of the said B. F. Jones.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Times.

Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I take this time to inquire of the majority leader the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday the Consent Calendar.

On Tuesday the Private Calendar.

House Resolution 385, a resolution to provide for a study and investigation of the operation of the program for the disposition of surplus property.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1947.

Conference reports may be brought up at any time they are ready for consideration.

There are primaries on Tuesday in four States. The leadership on both sides, recognizing the situation, where Members have primary contests in their districts in those States they may be governed accordingly. I think it is only fair to state that, so that those Members can

proceed with an understanding of the situation. The leadership on both sides have agreed that no roll call will take place before next Thursday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That also includes any roll call that may come on a conference report?

Mr. McCORMACK. That includes any roll call, any action requiring a roll call. I understand the conference reports will not be brought up until next Thursday.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The ranking minority Member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] informs me that so far as he is aware there is no matter in the conference report on the second deficiency appropriation bill which may be expected to precipitate a roll call. I wonder if it would be agreeable to call up that report on Monday or Tuesday, and take up the rescission bill on the following Thursday?

Mr. McCORMACK. That will be agreeable to me and I am sure it will be agreeable to the gentleman from Massachusetts, with the understanding that if a roll call arises it will go over until Thursday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is perfectly agreeable to me.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Are there any plans for calling up H. R. 2788, which was reported by the Rules Committee some time ago?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am frank to state that my plan does not contemplate programing that bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. A rule for the bill having been reported more than 7 days, it is the intention of the gentleman from Ohio now addressing you to call that bill up at the earliest opportunity unless the majority leader and the leadership wishes to make some arrangement for its consideration.

Mr. SABATH. Is that the bill on which the rule was called up and considered and then withdrawn?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. That is the Gwynne bill, reducing the statute of limitations in certain cases to 1 year. That is pending.

Now, the gentleman from Ohio is a member of the Rules Committee. Under the rules, when a rule is out over seven legislative days, any member of the Rules Committee may call it up. Of course, no member has ever had to do that.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It is not my desire to do so if the leadership will schedule the measure for hearing within a reasonable time.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman desires it to be brought up?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do.

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall program it for the week after next week. Of course, the gentleman recognizes that important legislation will take priority. The gentleman from Ohio having been courteous enough to inform me about his intentions. I will take it up just as

soon as possible, but it cannot be taken up next week.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman very much. It is my understanding that the measure will be brought up at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have listened to the colloquy with reference to the Gwynne bill. I am not a member of the Rules Committee and I cannot make the suggestion that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] has made, but would the gentleman from Massachusetts be able to give us any assurance when he will call up the rule for the consideration of the so-called Indian claims bill which has been reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs and for which a rule has been granted.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts is similarly situated in that bill as in the case of the Gwynne bill. I am sitting back complacently and do not intend to program it unless there is interest manifested from a direction that can prompt me to respond.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. You mean by a member of the Rules Committee?

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend has not that interest.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Unfortunately that is true, but perhaps some member of the Rules Committee may have an interest in this matter of justice which proposes to carry out a plank that was in the Democratic national platform as well as in the Republican national platform in the last Presidential election.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to be frank with the gentleman.

The regular order was demanded.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], as the membership knows, is very much interested in the bill, but he is in the hospital. I am in the situation where so far as I am concerned I would not want to program it until he is back. If some member of the Rules Committee forces my hand then, of course, I will program the bill.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. The majority leader just spoke of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] being very much interested in a certain measure. Has the gentleman programed the so-called Slaughter duplicating investigative bill for surplus property next Wednesday? Or is that another bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. The one I have put down for next Wednesday is the resolution coming out of the Rules Committee introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SLAUGHTER].

Mr. CHURCH. That is a bill in which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] certainly is very much interested, as well as the entire Committee on Expenditures.

Mr. McCORMACK. But the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SLAUGHTER] himself is a member of the Rules Committee; the rule has been out for seven legislative days, and he has clearly manifested an interest in its being brought up.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON THE STATE, COMMERCE, JUSTICE BILL

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H. R. 6056, the State, Commerce, Justice appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLOESER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Raymond Moley.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter on the subject of compulsory conscription.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and insert a statement by Hon. CARROLL REECE, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on Polish Constitution Day.

Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include certain quotations.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a very splendid address delivered by Lieutenant Commander Bremner in West Virginia last night.

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mr. PATMAN (at the request of Mr. RABAUT) was given permission to extend his remarks in three different instances and to include certain statements and extracts.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Graphic concerning the Westinghouse strike.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his

May
7



79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6056

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 4 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

9 Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of
10 State, \$12,000; Assistant Secretaries of State, \$10,000 each;

1 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
2 elsewhere, including the employment of aliens; and not to
3 exceed \$35,000 for the temporary employment of persons
4 in the United States, without regard to civil service and
5 classification laws; \$17,400,000.

6 Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous
7 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; acquisi-
8 tion, production, and free distribution of informational ma-
9 terials for use in connection with the operation, independ-
10 ently or through public or private agencies, foreign or
11 domestic, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
12 Statutes, of an information program outside continental
13 United States, including the purchase of radio time and the
14 purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance,
15 and operation of facilities for radio transmission and recep-
16 tion; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including
17 rental and repair thereof; translating services and services
18 for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and
19 the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic
20 aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
21 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; communications services,
22 including the rental of tie lines; purchase or rental, mainte-
23 nance, and operation of printing machines, and the transpor-
24 tation thereof without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
25 Statutes; purchase and presentation of various objects of a

1 cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic
2 and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other
3 cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, dis-
4 tribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equip-
5 ment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-
6 picture projector operators, and all other necessary services
7 by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of
8 the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps,
9 and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized
10 by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership
11 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
12 bers only, or at a price to members lower than to sub-
13 scribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rent-
14 als, and tolls (not to exceed \$300,000); maintenance,
15 and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-
16 carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, in-
17 cluding not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of attendance
18 at meetings concerned with the work of the Department
19 of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; trans-
20 portation and other necessary expenses in accordance with
21 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, refund of
22 fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of pass-
23 ports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); and the
24 examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
25 \$6,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this

1 appropriation may be expended for the purpose of car-
2 rying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act
3 entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", ap-
4 proved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107; Act
5 of July 5, 1945, Public Law 130), this sum to be avail-
6 able in addition to the other authorized purposes of this
7 appropriation for stenographic reporting services by con-
8 tract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709
9 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the
10 President may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That not-
11 withstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
12 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
13 authorized in making contracts for the use of international
14 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
15 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
16 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
17 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or
18 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
19 from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

20 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State:
21 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
22 penalty mail of the Department of State as required by sec-
23 tion 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
24 \$85,000.

25 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in

1 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,
2 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District
3 of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
4 printing and binding outside the continental limits of the
5 United States shall be without regard to section 11 of the
6 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

7 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of mainte-
8 nance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed
9 five passport agencies, \$82,500.

10 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
11 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
12 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
13 Territories of the United States, including personal services
14 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-
15 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by
16 the Act of July 31, 1945 (Public Law 168), \$25,000.

17 FOREIGN SERVICE

18 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of
19 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with
20 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and
21 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum
22 each for ministers and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum
23 each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, not-
24 withstanding the provisions of any other law, \$830,500,
25 including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Re-

1 vised Statutes, as amended (22 U. S. C. 3, 121): *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving
3 any other salary from the United States Government: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That any ambassador or minister who, prior
5 to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally ap-
6 pointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or
7 as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent
8 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United
9 States at his regular post of duty, or, when in the public
10 interest it becomes necessary to terminate his appointment
11 as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed
12 or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign
13 Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwith-
14 standing the provisions of any other law, funds available
15 for the payment of salaries of ambassadors and ministers
16 shall be available also for the payment of the salary of such
17 officer: *Provided further*, That no ambassador or minister,
18 while serving under such emergency appointment or assign-
19 ment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,800 per
20 annum while serving in the continental United States or in
21 excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That the funds for the payment of salaries to
23 ambassadors and ministers shall be available also for the
24 payment, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary
25 of any person who, incident to the establishment or re-

1 establishment of diplomatic representation, may be desig-
2 nated or assigned to serve as commissioner, adviser, or in
3 any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such
4 designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having
5 previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic.
6 consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

7 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign
8 Service officers, including compensation while receiving in-
9 structions and training in the United States and while making
10 direct transits between places of residence, when appointed,
11 and posts of assignment, at the commencement and termina-
12 tion of periods of official service; and salaries of Foreign
13 Service officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés*
14 *d'affaires ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate gen-
15 eral or consulate during the absence of the principal officer
16 (22 U. S. C. 20) ; \$6,450,000.

17 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling
18 expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers,
19 and other employees of the Foreign Service, including For-
20 eign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the
21 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-
22 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning
23 from their posts, including automobiles as authorized by the
24 Act of April 30, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of
25 effects while such officers or employees are absent from their

1 permanent posts of duty or are assigned to posts to which,
2 because of emergency conditions as determined by the Secre-
3 tary of State, they cannot take their effects, including ex-
4 penses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at
5 trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of
6 the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved
7 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and
8 transportation of the remains of those officers and employees
9 of the Foreign Service (including their families) , who have
10 died or may die abroad or in transit during the period of the
11 employment of such officers and employees, to their former
12 homes in this country or to a place not more distant for
13 interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment,
14 and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749
15 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances
16 to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and
17 Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign
18 countries in the discharge of their duties; \$1,875,000: *Pro-*
19 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the
20 authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign
21 Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

22 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, light, gas,
23 and electricity for the Foreign Service for offices, buildings,
24 and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June
25 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) , and the Act of May 3, 1945

1 (Public Law 48), for living quarters and allowances for
2 living quarters, \$4,750,000: *Provided*, That payment for
3 rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the
4 Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices,
5 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for periods not ex-
6 ceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the
7 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That
8 no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances
9 for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an
10 amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or
11 chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other
12 Foreign Service officer, except that such limitations shall
13 not apply to Foreign Service posts at Cairo, London, Ankara,
14 Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana.

15 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To provide
16 for post allowances authorized by the Act of May 3, 1945
17 (Public Law 48), \$2,900,000.

18 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
19 sentation allowances as authorized by section 8 of the Act
20 of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), \$800,000.

21 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
22 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
23 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act
24 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$1,051,000,

1 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign
2 Service retirement and disability fund".

3 Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel,
4 Foreign Service: For salaries of vice consuls commissioned
5 by the Secretary of State and of clerical, administrative,
6 and fiscal personnel in the Foreign Service, including salaries
7 while under instruction in the United States and during
8 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the
9 beginning and after termination of services, \$8,600,000.

10 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
11 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,
12 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-
13 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-
14 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, cus-
15 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation
16 of Government owned and leased diplomatic and consular
17 properties in foreign countries, and assignment of qualified
18 persons as provided in section 5 of the Act of May 3, 1945
19 (Public Law 48), including salaries while under instruc-
20 tion in the United States and during transit to and from
21 their homes in the United States upon the beginning and
22 after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-
23 sation of agents and employees of despatch agencies estab-
24 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled
25 and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;

1 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or
2 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American
3 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884
4 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscel-
5 aneous personal services as may be necessary; \$4,600,000:
6 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-
7 pended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens
8 performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators,
9 and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or
10 not, in any diplomatic mission or in the diplomatic section of
11 any combined mission: *Provided further*, That the Secre-
12 taries of War and Navy are authorized, upon request by
13 the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Army,
14 Navy, and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the
15 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief
16 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at
17 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States
18 located in foreign countries.

19 Foreign Service, auxiliary: For all necessary expenses
20 to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1947
21 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection
22 with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of
23 which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Depart-
24 ment of State received allocations of funds from the appropri-
25 ation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the

1 Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for
2 which and subject to the conditions under which such alloca-
3 tions were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941
4 and 1942, \$2,400,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and rep-
5 resentation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved
6 February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this
7 appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

8 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;
9 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs;
10 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-
11 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased
12 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-
13 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,
14 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and
15 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
16 microfilm and motion-picture equipment; purchase, rental,
17 operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
18 equipment, and devices outside the continental limits of the
19 United States; purchase (from surplus Government stock)
20 of two airplanes and maintenance and operation thereof;
21 advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section
22 3828 of the Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324) ; news-
23 papers (foreign and domestic) ; freight; postage; telegrams;
24 advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes;
25 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty-two pas-

1 senger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-
2 propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles,
3 including purchase of sixteen automobiles for chiefs of
4 missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of
5 official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
6 by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable
7 instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of
8 commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furni-
9 ture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of
10 May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for
11 Government-owned or rented buildings without regard to
12 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and
13 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding
14 \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other
15 expenses for dispatch agencies established by the Secretary
16 of State; traveling expenses, including the transportation
17 of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic
18 officers, Foreign Service officers, and other officers and em-
19 ployees of the Foreign Service, in traveling to seats of
20 government at which they are assigned other than the city
21 of usual assignment and returning to the city of usual as-
22 signment; travel of diplomatic couriers carrying confidential
23 official mail, without regard to section 10 of the Act of
24 March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516); loss by exchange; radio
25 broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to com-

1 mercial information, telephone and other similar services,
2 including telephone service in residences as authorized by
3 the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679) ; burial ex-
4 penses and expenses in connection with last illness and
5 death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in
6 accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.
7 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies
8 for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special
9 instruction, education, and individual training of officers
10 and employees of the Foreign Service at home and abroad;
11 for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and
12 alien seamen as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943
13 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and
14 insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses
15 which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the serv-
16 ices of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in
17 rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-
18 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintain-
19 ing in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for
20 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane
21 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and
22 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of
23 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons
24 declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia,
25 Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for

1 or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of
2 persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275
3 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other
4 miscellaneous expenses as may be necessary; \$8,000,000:
5 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for
6 reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department
7 for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished
8 by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allow-
9 ances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and
10 Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of
11 the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to em-
12 bassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States
13 located in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reim-
14 bursements incident to the maintenance of commissary serv-
15 ice authorized under this head shall be credited to the appro-
16 priation for this purpose current at the time obligations are
17 incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*,
18 That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually
19 of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service:
20 *Provided further*, That all passenger automobiles provided
21 for under this head shall be purchased from surplus Govern-
22 ment stock only.

23 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing
24 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" may be
25 transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,

1 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under
2 such caption in the same fiscal year, but no appropriation
3 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That all such transfers shall be set forth in the Budget
5 for the subsequent fiscal year.

6 Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of
7 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,
8 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for
9 buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular estab-
10 lishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), in-
11 cluding the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of
12 buildings acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.

13 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
14 Service: To enable the Secretary of State to meet unfore-
15 seen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
16 Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement
17 of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107),
18 \$8,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the
19 discretion of the Secretary of State, be available for personal
20 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all
21 refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds
22 disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appro-
23 priation for this purpose current at the time obligations
24 are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*,
25 That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate

1 officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the
2 Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

3 American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Serv-
4 ice of the United States and who on account of emergency
5 conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United
6 States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the
7 Department of State to perform temporary services in that
8 Department or to be detailed for temporary services of com-
9 parable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any
10 other department or agency of the United States, in cases
11 where there is found to be a need of services for the perform-
12 ance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications.
13 The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the pro-
14 visions of any other law, continue to be paid during the
15 periods of such assignments from the appropriations under
16 the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department of State
17 Appropriation Act.

18 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
19 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-
20 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
21 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

22 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

23 United States contributions to international commissions,
24 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-

1 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
2 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
3 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
4 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
5 as follows: Pan American Union, \$377,662, including not
6 to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; participation
7 by the United States in the work of the Bureau of Inter-
8 parliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbi-
9 tration, as authorized by Public Law 170, approved June
10 28, 1935, \$20,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$63,-
11 584.35; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union,
12 Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,-
13 377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International
14 Hydrographic Bureau, \$9,147.60; International Bureau for
15 Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas
16 Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; American International
17 Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; Interna-
18 tional Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;
19 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$4,922;
20 International Labor Organization, \$497,000; Implementing
21 the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International
22 Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as fol-
23 lows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67;
24 International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International
25 Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International

1 Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan
2 American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000;
3 Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American
4 Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agri-
5 cultural Sciences, \$158,960.89; Inter-American Statistical
6 Institute, \$31,792.17; Inter-American Financial and Eco-
7 nomic Advisory Committee, or its successor, \$23,000; and
8 participation by the United States in the Emergency Ad-
9 visory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by
10 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$105,519; Inter-
11 national Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$7,350.75;
12 International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts,
13 \$326.70; International Office of Public Health, \$5,104.68;
14 International Statistical Bureau at The Hague, \$2,500;
15 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs,
16 \$2,232.53; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the
17 United Nations, \$1,250,000; in all, \$3,102,108, together
18 with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of ex-
19 change as the Secretary of State may determine and certify
20 to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay,
21 in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required
22 by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the
23 amount of the obligation.

24 United States participation in United Nations: For all
25 necessary expenses of participation by the United States in

1 the United Nations for the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to
2 the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of
3 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
4 cerned with the work of the United Nations; hire, mainte-
5 nance, operation, and repair of automobiles; purchase of
6 uniforms; and printing and binding without regard to sec-
7 tion 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
8 \$6,300,000, of which amount \$5,300,000 shall be available
9 for contribution to the United Nations: *Provided*, That the
10 Department of State, when requested by the United Nations,
11 is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with
12 the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58
13 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appro-
14 priated for the United States contribution to the United
15 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value
16 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including
17 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

18 International activities: For all necessary expenses,
19 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
20 of participation by the United States upon approval by
21 the Secretary of State, in international activities which
22 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs
23 and for which specific appropriations have not been
24 provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special
25 Acts of Congress, including personal services in the

1 District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-
2 service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel
3 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
4 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
5 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects
6 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
7 scribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by
8 contract or otherwise; hire, maintenance, and operation of
9 passenger automobiles; purchase or rental of equipment,
10 purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and news-
11 papers; transportation of things; contributions for the share
12 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-
13 tions; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
14 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertain-
15 ment; and representation allowances as authorized by the
16 Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12,
17 23c) ; \$3,000,000.

18 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
19 States and Mexico: For all expenses necessary to enable
20 the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
21 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
22 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act
23 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660,
24 1370), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
25 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-

1 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-
2 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan
3 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-
4 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) ;
5 and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction
6 and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-
7 duction machines and other equipment and machinery; per-
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
9 fees for professional or expert services at rates and in
10 amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; travel
11 expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner,
12 expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings
13 of organizations concerned with the activities of the Inter-
14 national Boundary and Water Commission which may be
15 necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities
16 of the Commission; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
17 of reference, and periodicals; newspapers; purchase (not
18 exceeding nineteen), maintenance, repair, and operation of
19 passenger automobiles; hire, with or without personal serv-
20 ices, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-
21 pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation,
22 purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,
23 including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-
24 chase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves, and
25 welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of

1 ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies,
2 and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and
3 technical publications without regard to section 3828 of
4 the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations
5 and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase
6 of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private
7 property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other
8 materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
9 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

10 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
11 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
12 surveys, and investigations, \$880,000.

13 Construction: For detail plan preparation and con-
14 struction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
15 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
16 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat.
17 660, 1370; 22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (49
18 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), and the projects
19 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico
20 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$9,250,000, to
21 be immediately available, and to remain available until ex-
22 pended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for
23 the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construc-
24 tion on any land, site, or easement in connection with this
25 project except such as has been acquired by donation and the

1 title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of
2 the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for
3 the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to
4 the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation
5 for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25,
6 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That expendi-
7 tures for the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project shall be
8 subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the
9 appropriation for this project as provided by the Act ap-
10 proved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 477): *Provided further*, That
11 expenditures for the Nogales sanitation project and an exten-
12 sion to the Nogales flood-control project shall be subject to
13 the same provisions and conditions as to assurances by the
14 city of Nogales, Arizona, as are required of the city of
15 Douglas, Arizona, by this Act in connection with the Douglas-
16 Agua Prieta sanitation project: *Provided further*, That no
17 expenditures shall be made for the acquisition of lands or
18 easements for sites for boundary fences except for procure-
19 ment of abstracts or certificates of title, payment of recording
20 fees, and examination of titles: *Provided further*, That un-
21 expended balances of appropriations for construction under
22 the International Boundary Commission available for the
23 fiscal year 1946 shall be merged with this appropriation and
24 shall continue available until expended.

25 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency

1 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and
2 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-
3 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States
4 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the
5 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and
6 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United
7 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-
8 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100,000, to be
9 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated
10 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-
11 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and to remain avail-
12 able until expended.

13 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-
14 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the
15 Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942 (22 U. S. C.
16 661), as amended by the Act of April 3, 1945 (Public
17 Law 29), including personal services in the District of
18 Columbia; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of
19 reference; \$90,000, to be expended under the direction of
20 the Secretary of State.

21 International Boundary Commission, United States and
22 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President
23 to perform the obligations of the United States under the
24 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in re-

1 spect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and
2 expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and sal-
3 aries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees
4 for duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary
5 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees
6 while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
7 to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field party
8 and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily
9 cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500;
10 for purchase of books of reference; and for all other necessary
11 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in
12 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international
13 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and
14 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,
15 including the completion of such remaining work as may be
16 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal
17 and existing treaties between the United States and Great
18 Britain and including the hire of freight- and passenger-
19 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be
20 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,
21 \$49,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,
23 United States and Canada: For salaries and expenses,
24 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-
25 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve

1 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners
2 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),
3 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by
4 the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with
5 the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary
6 traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding
7 hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the
8 United States as shall be determined by the Commission
9 or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, in-
10 cluding traveling expense and compensation of necessary
11 witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and
12 proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and
13 periodicals; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary
14 joint expenses of the International Joint Commission in-
15 curred under the terms of the treaty between the United
16 States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary
17 waters between the United States and Canada, and for
18 other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$32,800, to be
19 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

20 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
21 Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional
22 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
23 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the
24 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-
25 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or else-

1 where, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and
2 scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed three
3 passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-
4 ation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying
5 vehicles, \$87,500, to be disbursed under the direction of
6 the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any
7 department or independent establishment of the Government,
8 with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this
9 amount for direct expenditure by such department or estab-
10 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

11 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of
12 the United States of the expenses of the International
13 Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the
14 United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937,
15 including personal services, traveling expenses, charter of
16 vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scien-
17 tific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other
18 expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Sec-
19 retary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under
20 the direction of the Secretary of State, \$30,000, to be
21 available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750
22 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meet-
23 ings of the Commission.

24 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission:
25 For the share of the United States of the expenses of the

1 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under
2 the convention between the United States and Canada,
3 concluded May 26, 1930; including personal services;
4 traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and op-
5 eration of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-
6 carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books,
7 periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent
8 expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United
9 States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem
10 proper, including the reimbursement of other appropria-
11 tions from which payments may have been made for any
12 of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the
13 direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available
14 immediately.

15 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all ex-
16 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
17 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
18 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations be-
19 tween the United States and the other American Republics,
20 signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry
21 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
22 President to render closer and more effective the relationship
23 between the American Republics", approved August 9,
24 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carry-
25 ing out other provisions of law authorizing related activities,

1 including the establishment and operation of agricultural
2 and other experiment and demonstration stations in other
3 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the
4 duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and con-
5 struction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to
6 include personal services in the District of Columbia;
7 not to exceed \$150,000 for printing and binding; steno-
8 graphic reporting, translating and other services by con-
9 tract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
10 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; not to exceed \$15,000 for entertainment;
11 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
12 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with
13 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such
14 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,
15 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-
16 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling
17 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with
18 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
19 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, pro-
20 fessional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, in-
21 ternes, and persons possessing special scientific or other
22 technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States
23 or the other American Republics: *Provided*, That the Secre-
24 tary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may
25 adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to

1 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses,
2 of citizens of the other American Republics while traveling in
3 the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized
4 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of
5 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes;
6 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in
7 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9,
8 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to exceed six
9 passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and
10 repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carry-
11 ing vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of
12 halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of micro-
13 filming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic
14 enlargements, \$5,375,000; and the Secretary of State, or such
15 official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his dis-
16 cretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to
17 transfer from this appropriation to other departments,
18 agencies, and independent establishments of the Government
19 for expenditure in the United States and in the other Amer-
20 ican Republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure
21 by such department or independent establishment for the
22 purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may
23 be made under the specific authority herein contained or
24 under the authority governing the activities of the depart-
25 ment, agency, or independent establishment to which

1 amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
2 ceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until
3 June 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That this appropria-
4 tion shall be available to make contracts with, and grants
5 of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the
6 United States and the other American Republics, in-
7 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
8 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
9 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

10 Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the
11 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, per-
12 sonnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Fed-
13 eral Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors
14 of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in
15 foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of build-
16 ings under construction or repair by or for the United
17 States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the
18 Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Depart-
19 ment of State, and when so assigned they may receive the
20 same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of
21 the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropria-
22 tions of the Department of State.

23 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
24 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations

1 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the
2 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
4 Appropriation Act, 1947".

5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

7 For personal services in the District of Columbia
8 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-
9 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as
10 follows:

11 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General,
12 Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor Gen-
13 eral, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and
14 Board of Parole, \$633,250.

15 For the Administrative Division, \$1,150,000.

16 For the Tax Division, \$730,000.

17 For the Criminal Division, \$840,000.

18 For the Claims Division, \$1,275,000.

19 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
20 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
21 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,
22 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
23 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

24 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and

1 repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous
2 expenditures, including newspapers not exceeding \$350,
3 stenographic reporting services by contract, purchase of one
4 at not to exceed \$2,500 for the Attorney General and repair,
5 maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger
6 cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
7 odicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of esti-
8 mates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and
9 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
10 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$200,000.

11 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses,
12 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
14 the Department of Justice, \$475,000.

15 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice:
16 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
17 penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required by
18 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
19 \$200,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
21 expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange
22 of lawbooks and books of reference, and employment of
23 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
24 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
25 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$165,000.

1 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
2 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
3 including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of
4 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
5 Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any
6 person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of
7 \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this
9 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
10 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
11 Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
12 tion shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter
13 appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or more unless such
14 person is appointed by the President, by and with the
15 advice and consent of the Senate.

16 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
17 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
18 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
19 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
20 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
21 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the
22 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the
23 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
24 of such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$80,000, to be
25 expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

1 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
2 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
3 expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts,
4 stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial
5 fees or like services, \$2,500,000.

6 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
7 not otherwise specifically provided for, and for such other
8 expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, includ-
9 ing travel expenses, experts, and notarial fees or like serv-
10 ices and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates
11 of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
12 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; firearms
13 and ammunition therefor; and purchase of lawbooks, includ-
14 ing exchange thereof; \$410,000.

15 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
16 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-
17 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other
18 employees, including the office expenses of United States
19 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly
20 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for serv-
21 ices rendered during vacancy in the office of the United
22 States district attorney, \$4,530,000.

23 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
24 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the At-
25 torney General and to United States district attorneys not

1 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to
2 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign
3 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,
4 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of
5 foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of
6 any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to
7 practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the
8 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as
9 compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any
10 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per
11 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the
12 Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the
13 names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate
14 of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together
15 with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no
16 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of
17 any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or
18 more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is
19 appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
20 consent of the Senate.

21 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
22 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
23 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
24 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
25 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when

1 so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling
2 expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses inci-
3 dent to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United
4 States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of eight, at
5 not to exceed \$2,000 each, and maintenance, repair, and oper-
6 ation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying station wagons,
7 busses, and vans; \$4,570,000: *Provided*, That United
8 States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu
9 of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents
10 per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when
11 traveling on official business within the limits of their official
12 station.

13 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
14 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
15 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
16 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
17 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
19 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
20 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attor-
21 ney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*
22 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be
23 used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for
24 any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50
25 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That

1 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
2 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States
3 in any case involving the activity in connection with which
4 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
5 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise
6 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

7 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
8 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
9 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
10 when ordered by the court, \$250,000: *Provided*, That none
11 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs
12 when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
13 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be
14 determined by the certificate of the marshal.

15 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

16 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
17 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against
18 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
19 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
20 classification, and preservation of identification and other
21 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
22 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other
23 institutions; for such other investigations regarding official
24 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
25 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney

1 General; personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
2 chase of not to exceed fifty (for replacement only),
3 and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled
4 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed
5 \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more
6 than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition;
7 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-
8 graph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
9 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-
10 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,
11 including the cost of a compartment or such other accom-
12 modations as may be authorized by the Director for security
13 when authorized personnel are required to transport secret
14 documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and
15 valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount
16 not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned
17 with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing
18 by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for mem-
19 bership in the International Criminal Police Commission;
20 payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the
21 Attorney General for information leading to the appre-
22 hension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,-
23 000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
24 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attor-
25 ney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of

1 such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify,
2 and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher
3 for the sum therein expressed to have been expended;
4 \$8,600,000: *Provided*, That, effective on the first day of
5 the first pay period next following the approval of this Act,
6 the compensation of the Director of the Federal Bureau of
7 Investigation shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the
8 position is filled by the present incumbent.

9 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
10 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
11 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
12 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
13 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
14 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
15 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

16 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
17 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the
18 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
19 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the
20 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,
21 collection, classification, and preservation of identification
22 and other records and their exchange with the duly author-
23 ized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and
24 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding

1 official matters under the control of the Department of
2 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed
3 by the Attorney General; personal services in the District
4 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty
5 (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation
6 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and
7 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
8 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
9 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-
10 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, includ-
11 ing the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations
12 as may be authorized by the Director for security when
13 authorized personnel are required to transport secret docu-
14 ments or hand baggage containing highly technical and
15 valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically
16 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
17 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including
18 not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of
19 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction
20 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of
21 the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable
22 not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a
23 sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
24 expended, \$23,000,000.

25 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau

1 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
2 any civil-service employee.

3 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

4 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
5 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for,
6 necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws
7 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
8 tion; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
9 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
10 penses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion
11 of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
12 countries; payment of rewards for information leading to
13 the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigra-
14 tion laws; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
15 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling
16 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
17 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
18 purchase for replacement only (not to exceed three hundred),
19 hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
20 senger-carrying vehicles; maintenance and operation of air-
21 craft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship text-
22 books for free distribution, books of reference, and peri-
23 odicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax,
24 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly
25 returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public

1 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
2 money: mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf
3 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by
4 contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and re-
5 pair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident
6 thereto; \$24,500,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General
7 may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency,
8 or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in
9 such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses
10 incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the
11 Department of Justice in connection with the administra-
12 tion and enforcement of said laws; for detention of alien
13 enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings,
14 and for all necessary expenses, including household equip-
15 ment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveil-
16 lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their
17 wives and dependent children, including transportation and
18 other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona
19 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by
20 the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals
21 and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages
22 to alien enemy detainees for work performed under condi-
23 tions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided fur-*
24 *ther*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturaliza-
25 tion may contract with officers and employees for the use,

1 on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided*
2 *further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
3 the employment of aliens in the Government service shall
4 not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immi-
5 gration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten per-
6 manent and such temporary employees as are required
7 from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters
8 are not available.

9 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

10 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
11 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
12 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
13 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*,
14 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available
15 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
16 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written
17 authorization of the Attorney General.

18 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions:
19 For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and
20 the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correc-
21 tional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison
22 camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains of
23 deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United
24 States; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
25 tody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest

1 or place of bona fide residence within the United States or
2 to such place within the United States as may be authorized
3 by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable
4 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
5 an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
6 of sentence; purchase of not to exceed thirty passenger-
7 carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed
8 \$3,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying
9 automobiles; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of at-
10 tendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
11 Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the
12 Attorney General; traveling expenses, including travel-
13 ing expenses of members of the advisory boards authorized
14 by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties;
15 furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
16 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
17 duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; not to exceed
18 \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal
19 penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the
20 Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the
21 protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms
22 and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products
23 and livestock; \$17,200,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of
24 the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any

1 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when
2 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

3 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
4 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
5 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
6 trict of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
7 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-
8 ployees in the performance of their official duties, \$1,300,000:
9 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the appropria-
10 tion "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health
11 Service", \$106,883 without limitation accounts, and to other
12 appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as
13 may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
14 for direct expenditure by that Service.

15 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construc-
16 tion, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and
17 facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and
18 all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under
19 the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase
20 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of
21 labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General
22 may direct, \$600,000.

23 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
24 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
25 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and

1 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
2 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
3 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
4 place within the United States as may be authorized by
5 the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
6 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
7 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
8 of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
9 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,
10 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of
11 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of pris-
12 oners becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-
13 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no
14 relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping
15 remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends
16 in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners
17 whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identify-
18 ing, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for re-
19 wards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and
20 improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks;
21 \$1,800,000.

22 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
23 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
24 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more
25 than one of such capacities on the same day.

1 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
2 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
3 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
4 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
5 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

6 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
7 the United States District Attorney and the United States
8 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
9 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
10 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
11 of the District of Columbia.

12 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
13 Appropriation Act, 1947".

14 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
17 the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this
18 title referred to as the Secretary) including personal serv-
19 ices in the District of Columbia; teletype news service (not
20 exceeding \$1,000) ; newspapers (not exceeding \$500) ; con-
21 tract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of
22 reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger auto-
23 mobile; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles;
24 not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
25 of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of

1 the Secretary and not to exceed \$5,000 for the entertainment
2 of representatives of other countries by officials of the
3 Department when specifically authorized and approved by
4 the Secretary; \$925,000.

5 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
6 the Department of Commerce, except for technical and
7 scientific services in the Office of the Secretary and for the
8 Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done
9 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized
10 by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
11 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
12 \$1,110,000.

13 Technical and scientific services: For all necessary
14 expenses of the Office of the Secretary in the performance
15 of activities and services relating to technological develop-
16 ment as an aid to business in the development of foreign and
17 domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the
18 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Sec-
19 retary", is available, and including (not to exceed \$75,000)
20 for the temporary employment of persons by contract or
21 otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923,
22 as amended, the employment of persons, including State,
23 county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without
24 compensation, and not to exceed \$105,000 for printing and
25 binding, \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That of the sum herein ap-

1 appropriated the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$500,-
2 000 to the National Bureau of Standards for testing and
3 other scientific studies and expend not to exceed \$1,000,000
4 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by
5 contract or otherwise, for scientific research on new products,
6 materials, material substitutes, and such other subjects and
7 special services determined necessary, including the encour-
8 agement of inventive genius, without regard to sections 3709
9 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and
10 classification laws.

11 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
12 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
13 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
14 nautics Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June
15 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$600,000.

16 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

17 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certifi-
18 cation: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching
19 census records and supplying information incident to carry-
20 ing out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other
21 statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship
22 certification, including personal services at the seat of gov-
23 ernment, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of
24 reference, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$150,000:
25 *Provided, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing*

1 from census records of evidence for the establishment of
2 age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved
3 jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

4 Census of Business: For the work of collecting, com-
5 piling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the
6 census of business or distribution, as authorized by the Act
7 of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the em-
8 ployment by the director of personnel at the seat of govern-
9 ment and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act
10 of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000.

11 Census of Manufactures: For the work of collecting,
12 compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding)
13 the census of manufactures, as authorized by the Act of
14 March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employ-
15 ment by the director of personnel at the seat of government
16 and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of
17 1923, as amended, \$5,000,000.

18 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and
19 expenses necessary for securing information for and com-
20 piling and publishing the census reports provided for by
21 law, the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of
22 statistics showing United States exports and imports; tempo-
23 rary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
24 Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost
25 of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; prep-

1 aration of monographs on census subjects and other work of
2 specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel ex-
3 penses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at
4 meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of
5 statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the
6 Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and
7 bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents
8 per mile for travel performed in privately owned auto-
9 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of
10 employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys;
11 maintenance, repair, and operation of five motor-
12 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and
13 repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appli-
14 ances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary
15 machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating
16 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of ref-
17 erence, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200),
18 \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That all functions necessary to the
19 compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed
20 in New York, N. Y.

21 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

22 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For
23 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil
24 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil
25 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),

1 including personal services in the District of Columbia
2 and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;
3 not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
4 ings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when
5 specifically authorized by the Administrator; newspapers
6 (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$5,000 for enter-
7 tainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries
8 when specifically authorized and approved by the Adminis-
9 trator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses;
10 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in
11 the field; purchase (not to exceed eight), hire, maintenance,
12 repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$4,000,000,
13 of which \$54,000 may be transferred to the appropriation
14 "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

15 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
16 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
17 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
18 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
19 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
20 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
21 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
22 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal serv-
23 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire,
24 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automo-
25 biles, \$18,100,000, and the War and Navy Departments

1 are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to transfer
2 without charge, subject to the approval of the Director of the
3 Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication
4 facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Administra-
5 tor of Civil Aeronautics: *Provided*, That the consolidated
6 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946 is
7 hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

8 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
9 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
10 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-
11 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
12 purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,
13 repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and not to
14 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-
15 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of
16 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of
17 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$35,541,000:
18 *Provided*, That there may be credited to the appropriation
19 "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities"
20 sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and
21 other public authorities for expenses incurred in the main-
22 tenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

23 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
24 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
25 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such devel-

1 opmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of
2 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
3 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
4 and operation methods, including personal services in the
5 District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary
6 sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for
7 guards; purchase (not to exceed one), operation, maintenance,
8 and repair of passenger automobiles; and purchase
9 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$750,000.

10 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary
11 in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics
12 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to
13 safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
15 purchase (not to exceed forty-four), hire, maintenance, repair,
16 and operation of passenger automobiles, \$6,200,000.

17 Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in
18 furnishing advisory services to State and other public and
19 private agencies in connection with the construction and
20 operation of airports and landing areas, including personal
21 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
22 operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
23 \$250,000.

24 Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses
25 necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of

1 two hundred and thirty-one aircraft for the use of all the
2 activities under the Office of the Administrator, and the
3 repair of aircraft engines and other aircraft parts, including
4 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,200,000;
5 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to trans-
6 fer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft (for
7 replacement purposes only), aircraft engines, parts, and ac-
8 cessories, and hangar, line and shop equipment surplus to the
9 needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without charge
10 therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation
11 of Aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs of trans-
12 portation and storage incident to the procurement and care of
13 such items: *Provided*, That no funds in this paragraph shall
14 be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil
15 Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more
16 than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul
17 of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane.

18 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
19 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-
20 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National
21 Airport, including the purchase (not to exceed two) oper-
22 ation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
23 and not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and
24 repair of uniforms, \$750,000; and the War and Navy De-
25 partments are authorized to transfer to the Administrator

1 without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-crash truck,
2 crane, and such other equipment as is commonly used in
3 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington
4 National Airport.

5 Development of landing areas: For completion of the
6 program for the construction, improvement, and repair of
7 public airports for national defense the consolidated appro-
8 priation under this head in the Department of Commerce
9 Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June
10 30, 1947, and the portion thereof available for adminis-
11 trative expenses shall be available also for the operation,
12 maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles: *Provided*,
13 That the total number of sites shall not exceed five hundred
14 and thirty-five.

15 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-
16 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the
17 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
18 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries
19 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend
20 courses of training conducted by the Government or other
21 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and
22 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-
23 shoes).

24

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

25

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For

1 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
2 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
3 penses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and
4 mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employ-
5 ment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, and experts, and
6 in the case of airplane accidents the employment of tempo-
7 rary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to
8 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling
9 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training
10 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;
11 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the
12 field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
13 periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,500 for de-
14 posit in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
15 mail, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
16 (Public Law 364) ; purchase of motor-propelled passenger-
17 carrying vehicles (not to exceed ten) and hire, operation,
18 maintenance, and repair of same and aircraft; purchase and
19 hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation
20 purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis) ;
21 \$2,300,000; and the War and Navy Departments and the
22 Civil Aeronautics Administration are authorized to transfer
23 to the Civil Aeronautics Board, without payment therefor,
24 not to exceed five aircraft: *Provided*, That this appropriation
25 shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chair-

1 man of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
2 organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed
3 \$4,000) .

4 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
5 \$32,000.

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses
8 necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of
9 Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and
10 other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps
11 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and
12 equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or ex-
13 change of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
14 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
15 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;
16 newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except survey-
17 ing instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties;
18 travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
19 periodicals; \$3,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,700,000
20 shall be available for personal services.

21 Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary
22 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
23 units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
24 required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
25 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of

1 all coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United
2 States; research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying
3 operations to provide control for national mapping and for
4 other purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and
5 the establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and
6 in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
7 gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas;
8 operation of two latitude observatories, including replace-
9 ment of dwelling at one observatory; field surveys required
10 for the production of aeronautical charts; purchase of plans
11 and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary
12 and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological
13 buildings; construction of magnetic and seismological ob-
14 servatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks, Alaska;
15 purchase of two motor-propelled station wagons and hire,
16 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; opera-
17 tion, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic
18 surveys; special aviation clothing; packing, crating, and
19 transporting personal household effects of commissioned
20 officers when transferred from one official station to another,
21 and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and
22 funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by
23 law; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month
24 to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties
25 as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per

1 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies
2 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;
3 and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary,
4 of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, cloth-
5 ing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the tem-
6 porary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to
7 shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not
8 to exceed a total of \$500) ; \$3,800,000.

9 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
10 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
11 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
12 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of
13 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$1,000,000.

14 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made
15 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
17 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on
18 the written authority of the Secretary.

19 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
20 Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or cap-
21 tured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and
22 Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as
23 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months'
24 death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which
25 such obligations accrued; the purchase of special clothing

1 for protection of employees while engaged in their official
2 duties; not to exceed \$2,500 for the payment of part-time
3 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or
4 elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and
5 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, at
6 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
7 so employed; and not to exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic
8 surveys in regions subject to earthquakes.

9 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

10 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal
11 services (not to exceed \$4,200,000) and other necessary
12 expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
13 at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed
14 by law or in pursuance of law; maintenance, operation, and
15 repair of passenger automobiles; travel; newspapers (not
16 exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;
17 and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia;
18 \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and
19 binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by depart-
20 mental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the
21 amount herein appropriated.

22 Field office service: For salaries, travel, and all other
23 expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district,
24 and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dis-
25 semination of information useful in the development and im-

1 provement of commerce throughout the United States and
2 its possessions, including newspapers (not exceeding
3 \$1,000), periodicals, and books of reference, and not to
4 exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Co-
5 lumbia, \$2,500,000.

6 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and
7 Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not
8 to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
9 ings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domes-
10 tic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating
11 the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
12 by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings,
13 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

14 PATENT OFFICE

15 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia and elsewhere, \$4,800,000.

17 Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly
18 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of
19 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,
20 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers
21 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost
22 plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;
23 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-
24 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$350,000:
25 *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented

1 cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the
2 purpose of photolithography: *Provided*, That hereafter 25
3 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of
4 specifications and drawings of patents.

5 Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of
6 law, professional, and other reference books and publications
7 and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of
8 patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments;
9 directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation,
10 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigat-
11 ing the question of public use or sale of inventions for one
12 year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such
13 other questions arising in connection with applications for
14 patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the
15 Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of
16 suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for
17 travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meet-
18 ings concerned with the work of the Patent Office, when
19 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; and for
20 other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent
21 Office; \$77,000.

22 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
23 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and
24 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official
25 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for

1 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,
2 \$800,000.

3 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

4 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
5 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-
6 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March
7 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278),
8 and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of
9 the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set
10 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
11 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
12 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories
13 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,
14 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-
15 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at
16 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization
17 or research in science, when incurred on the written au-
18 thority of the Secretary; streetcar fare not exceeding \$100,
19 expenses of the visiting committee, compensation and ex-
20 penses of medical officers of the Public Health Service de-
21 tailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose
22 of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical obser-
23 vations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical
24 data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by ex-
25 hibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; pur-

1 chases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel
2 for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed
3 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, lab-
4 oratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,
5 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,
6 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,
7 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-
8 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-
9 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; pur-
10 chase of newspapers (not to exceed \$25) ; and translation of
11 technical articles:

12 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
13 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
14 care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs
15 and alterations to buildings; \$630,000.

16 Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-
17 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus,
18 and standards in terms of the national standards; the prep-
19 aration and distribution of standard materials; the broad-
20 casting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of
21 equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Gov-
22 ernment purchases; the improvement of methods of testing;
23 advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and
24 technical matters; and supplying available information to

1 the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry,
2 and engineering; \$1,900,000.

3 Research and development: For the maintenance and
4 development of national standards of measurement; the de-
5 velopment of improved methods of measurement; the deter-
6 mination of physical constants and the properties of mate-
7 rials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures,
8 including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study
9 of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the in-
10 vestigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;
11 the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the
12 development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis,
13 and the investigation of the properties of rare substances;
14 investigations relating to the utilization of materials, includ-
15 ing lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes
16 and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems
17 arising in connection with standards, \$2,225,000.

18 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-
19 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-
20 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;
21 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in
22 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for
23 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-
24 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
25 quality and performance, \$232,000.

1 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
2 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
3 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory
4 of the National Bureau of Standards with underground
5 chambers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of con-
6 ducting studies of X and beta radiation above 1.4 million
7 volts, \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

8 Improvement of facilities: For the purchase of ma-
9 terials, equipment, and apparatus as may be necessary to
10 improve and modernize the laboratories, shops, and other
11 facilities of the National Bureau of Standards, \$600,000, to
12 be immediately available and to remain available until
13 expended, of which amount not to exceed \$7,000 shall be
14 available for personal services and travel expenses: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available only for
16 purchase, including packing, crating, transportation, and
17 warehousing charges, of such materials, equipment, and ap-
18 paratus as have been declared surplus under the provisions
19 of the Surplus Property Act.

20 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any de-
21 partment or independent establishment of the Government
22 having funds available for scientific investigations and re-
23 quiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Stand-
24 ards on scientific investigations within the scope of the
25 functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau

1 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its
2 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary,
3 transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as
4 may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The
5 Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the
6 Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized
7 hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit
8 of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of
9 work for the department or establishment from which the
10 transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses
11 and compensation for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia and in the field.

13 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
14 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment
15 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of
16 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as
17 may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at
18 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so
19 employed.

20 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of
21 Standards not to exceed \$4,170,000 may be expended for
22 personal services in the District of Columbia.

23 WEATHER BUREAU

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-
25 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships

1 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the
2 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October
3 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October
4 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil
5 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including
6 investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with
7 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-
8 ing; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers
9 (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to
10 exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the
11 work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; pur-
12 chase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and
13 repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance, operation, and
14 repair of one airplane, which the War or Navy Depart-
15 ment is authorized to transfer to the Weather Bureau without
16 payment therefor; repair, alterations, and improvements to
17 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds.
18 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and side-
19 walks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds;
20 the erection of temporary buildings for living and working
21 quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing,
22 telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be
23 fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies per-
24 forming the service; and establishment, equipment, and
25 maintenance of meteorological offices and stations;

1 \$16,303,000, of which not to exceed \$1,485,000 may be
2 expended for departmental personal services in the District
3 of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution
4 of the United States to the cost of the office of the secre-
5 tariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and
6 not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing
7 office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather
8 maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications:
9 *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather
10 Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office
11 without impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That the War Department is authorized, during the
13 fiscal year 1947, to transfer without charge to the Weather
14 Bureau, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau
15 of the Budget, equipment and supplies for upper air soundings.

16 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
17 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
18 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and
19 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
20 Bureau.

21 During the fiscal year 1947 the Secretary of Com-
22 merce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials
23 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau,
24 and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize pay-
25 ment of expenses of travel and transportation of household

1 goods of officers and employees on change of official station:
2 *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated
3 to any official below the level of the heads of regional or
4 field offices.

5 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-
6 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
7 nautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board;
8 and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be avail-
9 able, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for
10 furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administra-
11 tion, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau
12 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or
13 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-
14 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies
15 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales
16 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-
17 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to
18 Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such
19 supplies and the proceeds from such resales; and appropria-
20 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the
21 Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for
22 the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the
23 point of engagement in the United States to their posts of
24 duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United
25 States or in Alaska.

1 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
2 Appropriation Act, 1947".

3 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

4 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

5 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
6 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
7 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
8 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be
9 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
10 or work of the Court, \$591,200.

11 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
12 tion of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court",
13 fiscal 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal
15 year 1947.

16 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
17 tion of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court", fiscal
18 year 1945, continued in the First Supplemental Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1945, is hereby made available for the fiscal
20 year 1947.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be
23 expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to
24 be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

25 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of

1 the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as
2 the Chief Justice may approve, \$28,600, of which amount
3 not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the
4 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
5 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
6 Law 364).

7 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
8 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
9 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
10 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
11 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
12 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
13 special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wear-
14 ing apparel; and personal and other services (including tem-
15 porary labor without reference to the Classification and
16 Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by
17 hire of men and equipment or under contract without com-
18 pliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes
19 (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$102,600.

20 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
22 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
23 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
24 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
25 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under

1 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
2 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

3 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
4 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
5 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
6 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
7 material and every item incident thereto, \$12,500, to be
8 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

9 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of
10 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
11 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,
12 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
13 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
14 thereto, \$11,000, to be expended under the direction of
15 the Architect of the Capitol.

16 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
18 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and
19 employees of the court, and all necessary expenses of the
20 court, including the purchase and exchange of books and
21 periodicals, stationery, supplies, traveling expenses, drugs,
22 chemicals, cleansers, furniture, printing and binding, and
23 for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved
24 by the presiding judge, \$136,000: *Provided*, That not to
25 exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for

1 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
2 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
3 1944 (Public Law 364).

4 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
6 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
7 the court, and all necessary expenses of the court including
8 the purchase and exchange of books and periodicals, sta-
9 tionery, supplies, traveling expenses, printing and binding
10 and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be ap-
11 proved by the presiding judge, \$295,700: *Provided*, That
12 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
13 paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided*
14 *further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall
15 be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
16 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
17 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

18 COURT OF CLAIMS

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,
20 four judges, seven regular and ten additional commissioners,
21 and all other officers and employees of the court, including
22 the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court,
23 and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary
24 in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the
25 duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending

1 section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved Feb-
2 ruary 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act
3 to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court
4 of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation',
5 and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as
6 also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and all
7 necessary expenses of the court including the cost of station-
8 ery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling ex-
9 penses, printing and binding, and other miscellaneous ex-
10 penses, \$450,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of
11 this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
12 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
13 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

14 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
15 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
16 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
17 \$9,000.

18 TERRITORIAL COURTS

19 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
20 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
21 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
22 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

23 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

24 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
25 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one

1 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
2 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
3 Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the
4 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
5 Act of 1930; in all, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
6 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
7 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
8 titled thereto whether active or retired.

9 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
10 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
11 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,368,-
12 000.

13 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
14 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
15 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
16 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
17 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
18 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
19 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
20 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
21 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
22 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
23 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
24 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not
25 be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of

1 court of such employees as may be necessary from other
2 offices to the offices named herein.

3 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of
4 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
5 by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4,
6 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June
7 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,472,000: *Provided*, That
8 nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the
9 right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or
10 to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation
11 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
12 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or
13 expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of
14 the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney
15 General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney
16 General with respect to supervising or furnishing informa-
17 tion concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on
18 parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

19 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
20 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
21 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
22 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

23 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
24 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
25 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-

ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362), and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,750,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except

1 that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the
2 main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6)
3 clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8)
4 administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall deter-
5 mine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that
6 of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full
7 (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing
8 judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial
9 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such deter-
10 mination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
11 *further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation
12 under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any
13 other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the
14 aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
15 pointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum,
16 except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit
17 and senior district judge of each district having five or more
18 district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not
19 exceed \$7,500.

20 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
21 miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
22 officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
23 periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; pur-
24 chase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26,
25 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for

1 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
2 penalty mail for the United States courts and the Admin-
3 istrative Office of the United States Courts as required by
4 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ;
5 \$500,000.

6 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-
7 penses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judi-
8 ciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and
9 their clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as
10 provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$590,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not
12 to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings
13 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
14 curred on the written authorization of the Director of
15 the Administrative Office of the United States Courts:
16 *Provided further*, That United States probation officers may
17 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not
18 to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own auto-
19 mobiles for transportation when traveling on official business
20 within the city limits of their official station.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
23 \$80,000.

24 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
25 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by

1 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$800,000.

2 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

3 Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office
4 of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for
5 other personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
6 where, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry
7 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
8 provide for the administration of the United States courts,
9 and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat.
10 1223), \$295,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropria-
11 tions or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for
12 the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,
13 the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classifi-
14 cation Act of 1923, as amended.

15 Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, ma-
16 terials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges,
17 washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books
18 of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication
19 service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
20 ation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in
21 the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling
22 expenses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
23 tions in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not
24 otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out

1 the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of
2 the United States courts, and for other purposes; \$30,000.

3 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
4 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
5 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
6 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
7 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
8 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
9 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

10 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the
11 District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding
12 that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per
13 volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for
14 United States judges and other judicial officers shall be
15 marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and
16 such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors
17 in office.

18 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
19 Act, 1947".

20 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
22 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
23 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
24 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the

1 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
2 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
3 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
4 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
7 advocates or who is a member of an organization that advo-
8 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
9 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
10 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
11 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
12 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or impris-
13 oned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*,
14 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
15 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

16 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
17 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
18 tion Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 3, 1946.

Attest: .

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 4 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

June
18

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 19, 1946
For actions of June 18, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 118

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill; ready for President. Senate passed bill to decrease public-debt limit to \$275 billion; ready for President. Senate committee reported bill to authorize FHC to purchase GI loans. Senate committee reported Bulwinkle transportation bill authorizing agreements among carriers. Sen. Capper inserted telegrams criticizing Government wheat requisition. Sen. Butler discussed Secretary's report on disposition of Government plants and commended S. 1908, for utilization of the plants. Rep. Vursell commended USDA for its work on corn and wheat program. Rep. Anderson outlined six-point program to ease food shortage.

SENATE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report, and to House amendments to the Senate amendments in disagreement, on this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 7170-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. **INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL.** Debated this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7170, 7190, 7195-202). In supporting reclamation, Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted BAE tables showing production of various farm commodities by States (pp. 7195-7).
3. **PUBLIC DEBT.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6699, to reduce the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (pp. 7194-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. **FARM CREDIT.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2280, authorizing Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to provide a secondary market for GI loans (S. Rept. 1513)(p. 7165).
5. **R. F. C.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 156, to extend RFC (S. Rept. 1517)(p. 7165).
6. **STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6056 (S. Rept. 1510)(p. 7165).
7. **PERSONNEL.** The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 2335, to excuse Government employees July 5, 1946 (S. Rept. 1512)(p. 7165).
House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers (pp. 7202, 7207).

8. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2536, the Bulwinkle bill which authorizes agreements among carriers (S. Rept. 1511)(p. 7165).
9. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2341, to remove certain restrictions on mortgage insurance by FHA on property already constructed (S. Rept. 1514)(p. 7165).
10. WHEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted telegrams criticizing Government requisitioning of wheat (p. 7165).
11. COMMITTEE CONTINUATION. Sen. Lucas, Ill., presented a resolution to continue special committees until Jan. 31, 1947, but withdrew it temporarily on request (pp. 7190-1).
12. INTERIOR SOLICITOR. Agreed to a House amendment to S. 1460, to provide for a \$10,000 salary and Senate confirmation of the Solicitor of the Interior Department (p. 7167). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

13. FLOOD CONTROL. Began debate on H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood control bill of 1946 (pp. 7209-36). Agreed to several amendments to the bill but postponed a final vote until Thurs., June 20. During the debate, Rep. Whittington, Miss., explained the policy of giving the Corps of Engineers the responsibility of planning and constructing the flood-control projects and this Department the responsibility of investigating water-flow retardation and soil erosion (p. 7210).
14. 3RD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 6601 (pp. 7207-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. TRADE-MARKS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks (p. 7205). Senate conferees were appointed June 14.
16. BANKRUPTCY. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time salaried referees under the Bankruptcy Act (pp. 7236-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. FOREIGN RELIEF; FOOD SHORTAGE. Rep. Vursell, Ill., commended the Department for its handling of the corn and wheat programs, but urged an investigation of food commitments for foreign relief in the face of the food shortages at home (pp. 7237-9).
Rep. Morrow, N. H., urged an investigation of the Government's food commitments to foreign countries and a careful study to determine how the shipment of grains can be curtailed in order to relieve the food and feed shortages in New England (pp. 7239-43).
Rep. Andresen, Minn., criticized the administration for "failure of...officials to make plans immediately after last year's abundant harvest to cover food and feed requirements and commitments for domestic and foreign consumption and outlined a six-point plan to relieve the food shortage (pp. 7244-6).
18. WHEAT. Rep. Andresen, Minn., announced that Great Britain is negotiating a long-term contract for Canadian wheat (p. 7208).

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 3

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to exempt all veterans of World War II from the payment of any Federal income taxes during their tenure of service and for 1 year subsequent to honorable discharge on net income not exceeding \$2,500 per annum

"Whereas the democracy of this country is owed largely to the millions of its youth who served in the armed forces during the global conflict known as World War II; and

"Whereas the sacrifices made by these gallant men and women of the United States cannot be compensated in dollars and cents, and such is not expected by them; and

"Whereas their whole lives were transformed during their training and fighting without any concern being given to personal business activities, and many of them do not have the funds to defray income-tax payments due or becoming due for the period of their military service; and

"Whereas in most instances periods of readjustments are required for these veterans to settle down to civilian routine, employment, and business transactions: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate of Louisiana (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Legislature of Louisiana do respectfully request and recommend to the Congress of the United States that its membership sponsor and enact amendments to the Internal Revenue Act whereby each and every veteran of World War II shall be exempted from the payment of any Federal income taxes during their tenure of service and for 1 year subsequent to honorable discharge on net income of each not exceeding \$2,500; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Louisiana be, and he is hereby, directed to send certified copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, President pro tempore of the United States Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Louisiana delegation in the Congress of the United States.

"J. EVERRET,

"Lieutenant Governor and
President of the Senate.

"R. NORMAN BAUER,

"Speaker of the House of
Representatives."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"House Concurrent Resolution 15

"Whereas the legislature had the privilege of enjoying a most interesting and informative address by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service; and

"Whereas we realize the perilous position that the United States now faces due to the unsettled conditions in numerous countries now suffering from starvation, famine, diseases, and internal strife: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the legislature, That we express our thanks to General Hershey for his most timely message; and be it further

"Resolved, That the members of the Louisiana delegation in Congress be requested to give their undivided support in helping to maintain a strong armed force to defend the peace just won and to urge Congress to enact a draft law for this purpose."

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"House Resolution 9

"Whereas the Federal Government built and operated during World War II ammonia plants at Sterlington and Lake Charles, which plants are still the property of the Federal Government; and

"Whereas the Sterlington and Lake Charles plants will be subject under the Federal law to sale or lease and negotiations looking toward such disposition are now under way; and

"Whereas it is to the manifest interest of Louisiana and adjacent States that when said plants are leased or sold that they be operated at least in part for the production of fertilizers to which they can be easily converted, which utilization will not only mean conversion to a permanent industry but will be of great benefit to the farming population of Louisiana and adjacent States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana, That it urge and memorialize the Federal Government and its appropriate agencies to require any lessee or purchaser of the Sterlington and Lake Charles ammonia plants to use at least a portion of the capacity thereof for the production of fertilizers; and that preference be given to bidders proposing such utilization over those which do not."

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred telegrams from O. E. Case, secretary, Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Association, and Roy F. Bailey, State senator and editor, Salina Journal.

Reports from other sources in eastern and western Kansas tell of this same kind of sentiment among the farmers of that section. I have brought this matter to the attention of the Department of Agriculture and in doing so pointed out that the Senate on Thursday adopted an amendment which would authorize the issuance of certificates to these wheat growers. I trust this provision will be retained in H. R. 6042 in its final form.

There being no objection, the telegrams were received, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HUTCHINSON, KANS., June 12, 1946.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Grain dealers, who are members of this association, advising producers are angry because of forced selling of wheat under amendment 8 to WFO 144; and many reported refusing to deliver wheat, preferring to pile on ground. Suggest CCC guarantee that if any advance in ceiling price of wheat occurs prior to June 1, 1947, it will be made retroactive to all forced sales of wheat (one-half of all wheat covered by said amendment 8 to WFO 144 delivered to elevators and warehouses); and retribution to producer will be made by CCC in the amount of such increase per bushel in the ceiling price on wheat multiplied by the number of bushels producer was forced to sell under the provisions of amendment 8 to WFO 144.

O. E. CASE,

Secretary, Kansas Grain Feed & Seed
Dealers Association.

SALINA, KANS., June 14, 1946.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

Senator Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Farmers in central and western Kansas up in arms on threatened seizure of half their crops, and price uncertainties. They plan to store more grain than ever before at a time when it is most needed. Worse than that, wheat has ripened unevenly in same fields, which makes storage dangerous because of spoilage. As a means of getting wheat sold at harvest, so it will be available for feeding ourselves and as many others

as possible, and avoiding losses which will result from organized program of holding back on the farm, hope you will do everything possible to prevent proposed seizure of half each farmer's crop as it goes to elevator. Also believe Congress should guarantee that any increased ceiling prices granted before next June, be made available to the producer. Having been fooled before the farmer is justified in being suspicious, and he is entitled to assurances on which he feels he can rely before he sticks his neck out again. Harvest now getting under way and quick action is essential if wheat is to pour into elevators where it can be cared for properly, and become available for food and feed immediately. I believe this situation to be acute and dangerous.

ROY F. BAILEY.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 2306. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to grant to the Georgia Power Co. a 100-foot perpetual easement across Fort Benning in the State of Georgia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1509).

By Mr. REED, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

H. R. 2536. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to certain agreements between carriers; with amendments (Rept. No. 1511).

By Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 2335. A bill to excuse employees of the Government from work on July 5, 1946; without amendment (Rept. No. 1512).

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 2280. A bill to amend the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act to provide a secondary market for farm loans made under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1513); and

S. 2341. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1514).

By Mr. WAGNER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. J. Res. 156. Joint resolution to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; with amendments (Rept. No. 1517).

By Mr. McCARRAN:

From the Committee on Appropriations:
H. R. 6056. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1510).

From the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 2265. A bill to make criminally liable persons who negligently allow prisoners in their custody to escape; without amendment (Rept. No. 1515).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 32. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934; without amendment (Rept. No. 1516).

PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the bill H. R. 6407, being an act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, and I submit a re-

port (No. 1508) thereon. I ask that the bill be placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 2344. A bill authorizing the appointment of three additional judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAYDEN (for Mr. TYDINGS):

S. 2345. A bill to provide for the retention by the United States Government of its agencies or instrumentalities of real and personal property within the Philippines now owned or later acquired and for the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, in the Philippines, subsequent to independence; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McFARLAND (for himself and Mr. HAYDEN):

S. 2346. A bill authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2347. A bill to amend the act of August 19, 1937, relating to the incorporation of the Southeastern University of the Young Men's Christian Association of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. EASTLAND (for himself and Mr. BRIDGES) introduced S. J. Res. 167, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the composition of the Supreme Court, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

UTILIZATION OF WARTIME PLANTS AND FACILITIES FOR PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, ETC.—EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE REPORT

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, on October 9, 1945, the Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 176, which requested all administrative agencies holding war plants to place a temporary freeze on the sale of such plants which were designed and equipped to process surplus agricultural crops into raw materials for industrial use. This resolution was designed to give the Congress time to study the question of the proper disposal of these plants. We want to adopt a definite national policy toward them before they are sold into the hands of private interests, which might dismantle them or might not use them in the best interests of American agriculture or the national welfare.

Since that resolution was agreed to we have made considerable progress toward developing such a national policy on these plants. We now have a bill—Senate bill 1902—in the Agriculture Committee which we expect to bring before the Senate very soon. I am very hopeful that the Senate will adopt it and that it will be finally enacted into law within a few weeks—before the end of the session, at least.

We did expect to have all action completed on the subject before this time.

Unfortunately for one reason and another, the report called for by Senate Resolution 176 has been held up, and is not yet in print for general distribution. We expect to have it available within a few days. Meanwhile Senate Resolution 176 set a termination date at the end of this month. The resolution I am now presenting will move that date up to March 1 of next year at the latest, or until the time when Congress passes some legislation establishing a definite policy, such as Senate bill 1908 that the Agriculture Committee will report within a day or two. We have set the final termination date for next March just to cover the possibility that we may not get around to taking final action on Senate bill 1908 at this session because of the rush of last-minute business and the desire of so many Members to adjourn and get home. That might make it necessary to take up Senate bill 1908 again at the opening of the next session. But we really expect to have the whole matter disposed of before we adjourn next month.

I ask unanimous consent to submit a resolution for reference to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 286) was received and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 176 (relative to the continued operation of federally owned plants for processing agricultural commodities and forest products or for manufacturing nitrates for fertilizer), agreed to October 9, 1945, is hereby amended by striking out "July 1, 1946" wherever it appears in such resolution and inserting in lieu thereof "March 1, 1947."

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR JOHN H. BANKHEAD

Mr. HILL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 288), which was referred to the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the Committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. John H. Bankhead, late a Senator from the State of Alabama, on vouchers to be approved by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION OF GENERAL SURVEY OF CONDITION OF INDIANS

Mr. O'MAHOONEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 289) which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 79, agreed to February 2, 1928, and continued by subsequent resolutions, authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, to make a general survey of the condition of the Indians in the United States, hereby is continued in full force and effect during the Eightieth Congress.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 1212. An act authorizing the State of Texas, acting through the State Highway Commission of Texas, or the successors thereof, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Laredo, Tex.;

H. R. 5606. An act authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or a free bridge across the Wabash River near Mount Vernon, Ind.;

H. R. 5736. An act authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or a free bridge across the Ohio River at or near Mauckport, Ind.;

H. R. 5748. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the South Carolina State Highway Department to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Santee River, at or near Leneudes Ferry, South Carolina";

H. R. 6004. An act to provide authorization for the village of Cahokia, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Cahokia, Ill., and for other purposes;

H. R. 6041. An act authorizing the State of Indiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Wabash River at or near Montezuma, Ind.;

H. R. 6065. An act authorizing the Indiana State Toll Bridge Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge or a free bridge across the Ohio River at or near Canelton, Ind.;

H. R. 6081. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Iowa State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Des Moines River at or near the town of Eddyville, Iowa;

H. R. 6222. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Calcasieu River at or near Lake Charles, La.;

H. R. 6263. An act to amend the act of June 23, 1943, so as to authorize inclusion of periods of education and training in an Army Transportation Corps civilian marine school as "service in the merchant marine";

H. R. 6285. An act authorizing the State of Delaware, by and through its State highway department, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del.;

H. R. 6488. An act to amend the act to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors;

H. R. 6741. An act relating to the operation of section 8 of the Federal Airport Act with respect to the fiscal year 1947; and

H. R. 6751. An act authorizing Gus A. Guerra, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Tex.; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 2423. An act to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, Oregon, for the purpose of consolidating holdings therein, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4435. An act to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, N. Dak.; and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5840. An act to authorize an exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 3492. An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended; and

H. R. 4651. An act to amend section 6 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Civil Service.

H. R. 5800. An act to authorize school districts in Alaska to issue bonds for school con-

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND
THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6056]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$365, 178, 758
Amount of increase by the Senate (net).....	82, 107, 225
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	447, 285, 983
Amount of appropriations, 1946.....	318, 314, 999
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1947.....	488, 297, 601
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1946.....	128, 970, 984
Under the estimates for 1947.....	41, 011, 618
Amount in this bill for—	
State Department.....	131, 139, 523
Department of Justice.....	99, 752, 250
Department of Commerce.....	200, 336, 720
The Judiciary.....	16, 057, 490
Total.....	447, 285, 983

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

REGULAR ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

The House allowed a total of \$94,083,408 for the regular activities of the Department both in this country and abroad. The committee is recommending an increase of \$5,467,781, or a total of \$99,551,189. In the postwar period, a number of new and complex problems have arisen with which the Department must contend. This is particularly true in the settlement of international claims; the fields of international trade and commercial affairs which involve the negotiation of numerous commercial treaties; financial and economic development activities, including the rehabilitation of war-torn areas; occupation problems regarding Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea; and numerous other foreign-policy matters. To cope with this increased work load the committee is recommending increases in the various appropriations for the departmental service as well as the foreign service, as follows:

Departmental:

Salaries, Department of State-----	\$807, 481
Printing and binding, Department of State-----	85, 900
Total, departmental-----	<u>893, 381</u>

Foreign service:

Foreign-service quarters-----	309, 000
Cost-of-living allowances, foreign service-----	234, 000
Representation allowances, foreign service-----	102, 400
Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, foreign service-----	1, 002, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, foreign service-----	836, 000
Foreign service, auxiliary-----	655, 000
Contingent expenses, foreign service-----	436, 000
Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service-----	1, 000, 000
Total, foreign service-----	<u>4, 574, 400</u>
Total-----	<u>5, 467, 781</u>

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAM

The Budget estimate for this program amounted to \$19,284,778. The House, however, allowed \$10,000,000 for the entire program, or a reduction of \$9,284,778, restoration of which is recommended by the committee. The committee was advised by the Department that in order to stay within the funds allowed by the House it would be necessary to eliminate the short-wave-broadcasting operation in its entirety. The short-wave radio is one way, and possibly the only way, by which accurate information concerning the United States may be gotten to the peoples of the world. The success of the program of course is problematical but it holds out a hope which should be availed of. The committee is concerned about the type of information to be disseminated and expresses the hope that the Department will use every possible means to screen the programs. It is also the feeling of the committee that a very searching check should be made of all personnel having anything to do with the program. The increases recommended are as follows:

Departmental:

Salaries, Department of State.....	\$2, 090, 082
Contingent expenses, Department of State.....	3, 891, 054
Printing and binding, Department of State.....	345, 500
Total, departmental.....	<u>6, 326, 636</u>

Foreign service:

Transportation, foreign service.....	21, 800
Foreign-service quarters.....	143, 150
Cost-of-living allowances, foreign service.....	230, 960
Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, foreign service.....	941, 060
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, foreign service.....	516, 206
Foreign service, auxiliary.....	486, 066
Contingent expenses, foreign service.....	618, 900

Total, foreign service.....	<u>2, 958, 142</u>
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Total.....	<u>9, 284, 778</u>
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INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

The funds for this program amounting to \$4,150,326 were denied by the House in their entirety. The need for a well-organized research and intelligence service working in close collaboration with the intelligence services of the Army and the Navy is essential to our national security system. The committee, therefore, recommend the amount of \$4,150,326, distributed through the various appropriations of the Department, as follows:

Departmental:

Salaries, Department of State.....	\$3, 344, 806
Contingent expenses, Department of State.....	215, 000
Total, departmental.....	<u>3, 559, 806</u>

Foreign service:

Transportation, foreign service.....	106, 320
Foreign-service quarters.....	72, 000
Cost-of-living allowances, foreign service.....	48, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, foreign service.....	310, 800
Contingent expenses, foreign service.....	53, 400

Total, foreign service.....	<u>590, 520</u>
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Total.....	<u>4, 150, 326</u>
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OFFICE OF FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSION

(Foreign Economic)

The functions included under this heading are those formerly carried on by the Foreign Economic Administration and transferred to the Department of State. At the time of the transfer, there were 996 departmental employees transferred. The estimates presented to the House provided for a total of 162 departmental employees. The House action in reducing the appropriations by \$544,636, would necessitate a reduction from 162 to 99. In addition to the functions dealing with the liquidation of lend-lease and the UNRRA functions the Office provides for aides for Italy, the Blaisdell mission, and the Liberian mission. The House report stated that it did not view with favor the Department's program in Liberia. The committee is recommending a restoration of \$448,707 of the cuts made by the

House, distributed as follows, and give approval to the Liberian program:

Departmental:

Salaries, Department of State.....	\$218, 631
Contingent expenses, Department of State.....	15, 167
Printing and binding, Department of State.....	2, 500
Total, departmental.....	<u>236, 298</u>

Foreign service:

Transportation, foreign service.....	688
Foreign-service quarters.....	4, 850
Cost-of-living allowances, foreign service.....	1, 640
Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, foreign service.....	33, 320
Foreign service, auxiliary.....	115, 847
Contingent expenses, foreign service.....	63, 590
Total, foreign service.....	<u>219, 935</u>
Total.....	<u>456, 233</u>
Miscellaneous salaries, and allowances.....	<u>-7, 526</u>
Total.....	<u>448, 707</u>

The changes recommended in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

State Department—Title I

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries.....		\$6, 461, 000
Regular activities.....	\$807, 481	
Information and cultural program.....	2, 090, 082	
Intelligence program.....	3, 344, 806	
Foreign economics.....	218, 631	
	<u>6, 461, 000</u>	
Contingent expenses.....		4, 121, 221
Information and cultural program.....	\$3, 891, 054	
Intelligence program.....	215, 000	
Foreign economics.....	15, 167	
	<u>4, 121, 221</u>	

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be included in the language of the paragraph for contingent expenses:

Individuals, including aliens, or

The language will permit the use of individuals, including aliens for temporary duty abroad, for training library workers, radio and motion picture technicians and others in connection with the information and cultural program.

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

, except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee,

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

State Department—Title I—Continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

Contingent Expenses—Continued

so that that portion of the contingent expense item relating to purchase of radio time be amended as follows:

* * * including the purchase of radio time, *except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee,*

The effect of the language proposed by the committee will be to permit the use of the facilities of private short-wave stations by the licensees themselves up to 25 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time of such stations, and limits the time purchaseable by the State Department to 75 percent.

It is recommended also that the limitation on the purchase of books, maps, newspapers, teletype rentals, etc., be increased from \$300,000 to \$525,000. This is necessary to meet the demands of the information and cultural program and the intelligence program.

Printing and binding-----		\$433, 900
Regular activities-----	\$85, 900	
Information and cultural program-----	345, 500	
Foreign economic-----	2, 500	
	<u>433, 900</u>	
Surplus property disposal:		
Salaries and expenses-----		7, 000, 000
Executive Orders 9630 and 9689 transferred to the Secretary of State certain functions and responsibilities, formerly vested in the Surplus Property Administrator with respect to the disposition of surplus property abroad. To carry out this program the committee recommended an appropriation of \$7,000,000.		
Foreign service:		
Transportation, foreign service-----		128, 808
Information and cultural program-----	\$21, 800	
Intelligence program-----	106, 320	
Foreign economic-----	688	
	<u>128, 808</u>	
Foreign service quarters-----		529, 000
Regular activities-----	\$309, 000	
Information and cultural program-----	143, 150	
Intelligence program-----	72, 000	
Foreign economic-----	4, 850	
	<u>529, 000</u>	

It is recommended by the committee that the following language exempting certain posts from the limitation on allowances for living quarters be stricken from the bill:

at Cairo, London, Ankara, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

State Department—Title I—Continued

Foreign Service—Continued

Foreign service quarters—Continued

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

in Egypt, Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and The Netherlands Possessions

so that the proviso will read:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or charge d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign Service officer, except that such limitations shall not apply to Foreign Service posts at Cairo, London, Ankara, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana in Egypt, Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and The Netherlands Possessions.

The above provision limits the amount of the allowances to \$4,000 for ambassadors, ministers, and charge d'affaires and to \$2,000 for other officers of the Foreign Service. The House language made an exception for the following posts: Cairo, London, Ankara, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana. Since the same conditions prevail throughout the countries in which these posts are located due to the fact that rental costs have risen drastically, the committee recommend that the names of the countries be substituted for the names of posts. In addition, it is essential that Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and The Netherlands Possessions be excepted from the limitation.

Cost of living allowances-----		\$514, 600
Regular activities-----	\$234, 000	
Information and cultural program-----	230, 960	
Intelligence program-----	48, 000	
Foreign economic-----	1, 640	
	<u>514, 600</u>	
Representation allowances-----		102, 400
Salaries of clerks-----		1, 976, 380
Regular activities-----	\$1, 002, 000	
Information and cultural program-----	941, 060	
Foreign economic-----	33, 320	
	<u>1, 976, 380</u>	
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses-----		1, 655, 480
Regular activities-----	\$836, 000	
Information and cultural program-----	516, 206	
Intelligence program-----	310, 800	
Foreign economic-----	— 7, 526	
	<u>1, 655, 480</u>	
Foreign service auxiliary-----		1, 256, 913
Regular activities-----	\$655, 000	
Information and cultural program-----	486, 066	
Foreign economic-----	115, 847	
	<u>1, 256, 913</u>	

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

State Department—Title I—Continued

Foreign Service—Continued

Contingent expenses-----		\$1, 171, 890
Regular activities-----	\$436, 000	
Information and cultural program-----	618, 900	
Intelligence program-----	53, 400	
Foreign economics-----	63, 590	
	<u>1, 171, 890</u>	

It is recommended by the Committee that the language relating to purchase of automobiles be amended to read as follows:

Provided further, That all passenger automobiles provided for under this head shall be purchased from surplus Government stock only if suitable vehicles are available from this source: Provided further, That pursuant to Section 204 of Public Law 334, Seventy-ninth Congress automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacements, and such replacements shall not be chargeable against the numerical limitations hereinbefore set forth.

Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service-----

\$1, 000, 000

It is recommended by the Committee that the amount allowed by the House, \$8,500,000, be increased to \$9,500,000, an increase of \$1,000,000. Approximately 34,645 American citizens in foreign countries remain to be repatriated, of which some 30,000 persons will be repatriated during the 1947 fiscal year. It is estimated that it will cost \$275 per person for transportation, making a total of \$8,250,000, with an additional \$250,000 for subsistence for those persons who are documented and ready to return but are awaiting transportation arrangements. The balance of \$1,000,000 is for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature.

International obligations:

Cape Spartel and Tangier Light Coast of Morocco, and International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration-----

2, 523

United States participation in United Nations:

It is recommended by the committee that the following be stricken from the bill:

For all necessary expenses of participation by the United States in the United Nations for the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United Nations

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

For all necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the participation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant to the provisions of said Act, including attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the United Nations

Total, increase, State Department----- 26, 354, 115

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Justice—Title II:

Office of the Attorney General-----	\$34, 000
This amount is required to finance during the fiscal year 1947 the Federal-State relations activity carried on heretofore in the War Division of the Department. That Division was abolished on December 28, 1945, and no funds were included in the Budget to finance this activity beyond June 30, 1946.	
Administrative Division-----	40, 000
Criminal Division-----	58, 000
This amount is required to finance during the fiscal year 1947 the duties and responsibilities imposed on the Attorney General by the Foreign Agents' Registration Act of 1938, as amended, approved April 29, 1942. This activity was transferred to the Criminal Division upon abolition of the War Division on December 28, 1945, and no funds were included in the 1947 Budget for this purpose.	
Lands Division:	
Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000
District attorneys, salaries and expenses-----	30, 000
Marshals, salaries and expenses-----	72, 000
Immigration and Naturalization-----	1, 200, 000
This amount is required during the fiscal year 1947 for the maintenance and transportation of alien enemy detainees. No funds were included in the Budget for this program because it was anticipated that all alien enemies in detention would be deported or released prior to the close of the current year. It is now expected that litigation undertaken by the detainees will postpone the closing of the detention centers until near the end of the fiscal year 1947.	
Prison System:	
Construction of buildings and facilities:	
It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:	
<i>: Provided, That \$635,000 of the amount transferred to this appropriation by the Navy Department under the authority contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, shall be available for the construction of dwellings at existing institutions</i>	
The Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, authorized transfer of funds to this appropriation from the Navy Department so that the Federal Prison System could acquire a site and begin construction of a replacement for a penal institution theretofore taken over by the Navy Department as a war emergency measure. Under that authority the sum of \$1,500,000 was transferred to the above appropriation account and remains available for the purposes stated. The provision recommended by the committee will permit the use of part of that sum for the construction of 108 dwellings for discharged war veterans employed at 13 of the Federal penal and correctional institutions, in accordance with a general plan adopted for housing of personnel at these institutions.	

Total increase, Department of Justice---- 1, 584, 000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III

Technical and scientific services-----	\$600, 000
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The committee recommend \$4,000,000 for technical and scientific services in lieu of \$3,400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,550,000 as submitted by the Budget. The House bill provided that \$500,000 of the amount allowed be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards and \$1,000,000 allocated to universities, colleges, and other institutions of learning for research in more specialized fields, leaving \$1,900,000 available for Services to Inventors, Declassification and Technical Services, and Technical Industrial Intelligence Service (the overseas Branch). Subsequent to the hearings, before the House committee, the Military Government in Germany through Field Information Agency, Technical, has submitted a complete statistical report of their recent geographical survey of documents in Germany and the volume of work is even more staggering than was anticipated.

According to this report, the estimated total of technical documents (including large-scale drawings in documents targets in United States, British, and French Zones of Germany and Austria, and in known document centers) is 3,303,560,000 pages or sheets. Computing on a basis of required man-days, with a view to completing the overseas program by December 31, 1947, only a fraction of 1 percent of the total documents will be screened and microfilmed. This will represent the most important data.

To handle even a fraction of 1 percent of this tremendous amount of material will require a minimum of \$1,800,000. Since the bill as written by the House would permit the Department to allocate but \$1,200,000 for this purpose, the committee is recommending an additional \$600,000.

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

General administration-----	353, 102
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Of this increase, \$203,102 is for expenses of administration services for the operating programs and \$150,000 for technical personnel incidental to the Civil Aeronautics Administration participation in the work of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, whose job is establishing standards that can be used internationally for flag carriers of our own and other countries.

Establishment of air navigation facilities-----	2, 712, 200
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The committee recommend \$20,812,200 for this purpose in lieu of \$18,100,000 as proposed by the House, an increase of \$2,712,200, as follows:

Automatic posting system-----	\$790, 000
Establishment of approach control service-----	1, 157, 500
Equipment of sixteen control towers added by House-----	364, 700
Housing facilities in the Canal Zone-----	400, 000
	<hr/> 2, 712, 200 <hr/>

Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities--	1, 003, 418
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\$943,418 of the increase proposed is necessary to operate approximately 1,500 miles of airways, implemented with radio ranges, communications stations, instrument landing systems, light aids, and intermediate landing fields.

Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities (Executive Order 9709)-----	2, 874, 000
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Civil Aeronautics Administration—Continued

Maintenance and operation of air navigation—Con.

It is recommended by the Committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,874,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the program.

During the war the military services established outside the United States about 600 air navigation and communication facilities (radio ranges, beacons, ground and communications services, etc.) necessary for the conduct of military air operations, both transport and tactical. The vast majority of these are located on foreign soil. Of this number, the Air Coordinating Committee has designated as necessary for postwar air routes on which United States will operate, 258. Of the 258, the Army will continue to operate 118 stations, and 23 will be turned over to the CAA to operate. The remainder will be turned over to the countries in which the stations are located. These radio range stations and communication stations are absolutely necessary for the operation of foreign routes on which United States air lines will be flying.

Technical development.....		\$250, 000
A. Radio and radar.....	\$160, 000	
B. Aeronautical charts.....	15, 000	
C. Aircraft and appliances.....	75, 000	
	<hr/>	
	250, 000	

A. *Radio and radar project*—\$160,000.—This project covers principally the adaptation of military advances in radio and radar to civilian flying requirements. The amount requested will permit: (1) Continuation of radio activities, (2) initiation of extensive experiments in radar adaptation, (3) and continued development of associated lighting. This program is of great importance in making military advances in aids to navigation and safety devices available to civilian flying at the earliest possible moment.

B. *Aeronautical charts*—\$15,000.—This covers the cost of a chart and map program already well under way. Improved charts and maps are essential in providing fliers with the best information needed for safe navigation. The constant development of new aids to navigation necessitates a chart development program that will provide comprehensive and current information. Included are such items as polar aeronautical charts, celestial navigation charts, relief maps, and navigational instru-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Civil Aeronautics Administration—Continued

Technical development—Continued

ments for rapid plotting of positions. The program is coordinated with other interested parties such as Coast and Geodetic Survey, subcommittees of PICAQ, and the Air Transport Association.

C. *Aircraft and appliances*—\$75,000:—This request will permit continuation on a reduced scale of three projects to develop higher safety standards in airplanes. These projects cover aircraft fire protection, aircraft windshield protection, and crash resistant fuel tanks. The special equipment required for these projects has already been acquired and set up at the experimental station. The development of more adequate standards for these items is considered essential.

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

, together with the unexpended balance of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1946

This language is added to permit the Department to continue the cross wind landing gear project for which \$150,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. Work on the project has not progressed as rapidly as was expected and unless the use of the funds already appropriated is extended until June 30, 1947, the appropriation will lapse.

Enforcement of safety regulations----- \$875, 000

The committee recommend a sum of \$875,000 for the purpose of providing for the certification of non-scheduled air carriers in accordance with regulation 42 issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board on May 8, 1946, to be effective Aug. 1, 1946.

It is further recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

, of which not to exceed \$39,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," and not to exceed \$3,000 may be transferred to the appropriation, "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce"

Maintenance and operation of aircraft----- 393, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

Provided, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Provided, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of parts and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$100: Provided further, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Civil Aeronautics Administration—Continued

Maintenance and operation of aircraft—Continued

The committee has received numerous letters protesting against the Civil Aeronautics Administration establishing and operating facilities for the repair of aircraft in competition with private concerns. The committee went into the matter very thoroughly. Mr. Wright in his testimony stated the position of the Civil Aeronautics Administration as follows:

"Mr. WRIGHT. That letter is very relevant to what I was about to say.

"The point of view taken by this gentleman, and by many others, has been at variance with what we feel.

"We agree entirely that Government should not compete with private industry, and it is not our intention to do that, or to get a wedge in the door, as expressed in the press, that would permit the Government to get into that business.

"We call your attention to the fact that our maintenance and operation of aircraft is based on the use of spare parts made available at no cost, from surplus.

"Therefore, it is an entirely different situation from that which would maintain in a normal time when we would be using aircraft currently available from manufacturers.

"We are using principally surplus military aircraft that are out of production now.

"Therefore, we ask the Congress for language that would permit us to service them by means of spares over a period of 5 years.

"What we want is a storage depot for those spare parts, plus the authority to take a liberal attitude in throwing away a wing or other damaged part, and putting on a brand new spare part we are getting for nothing, whereas, in normal times we would have that wing repaired through a contract with a commercial company.

"Therefore, we maintain we are saving the taxpayers a substantial amount of money in this manner, and we are not putting a toe in the door to compete with industry."

Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act—

\$3, 000, 000

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act: For all expenses necessary for preliminary planning and surveys required for the initiation of the Federal-aid airport program as authorized in section 5 (a) of the Federal Airport Act, approved May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377), including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed fifteen), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and the purchase of seven aircraft; \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft purchased under this appropriation, and \$5,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Civil Aeronautics Administration—Continued

Preliminary planning and surveys—Continued

Sec. 5 (a) of the act authorizes the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for expenses of preliminary planning and surveys incident to the initiation of the program for making grants in aid to States and municipalities for the construction, improvement, and repair of public airports. Preliminary planning for the program will consume a period of several months and will require a complete revision of the national airport plan before the Civil Aeronautics Administration will be in a position to proceed with any substantial part of the grant program. The entire amount authorized by the act will be required for this purpose.

Federal Aid airport program..... \$52, 000, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a), \$52,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$50,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$2,000,000 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): Provided, That not to exceed \$2,600,000 of the foregoing amounts shall be available for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed thirty-five), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and the purchase of nine aircraft; of which \$2,600,000 not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft purchased under this appropriation, and \$30,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

Sec. 5 (b) of the act authorizes total appropriations of \$500,000,000 over a 7-year period for grants to States and municipalities and provides that annual appropriations shall not exceed \$100,000,000. In addition, during the same period, \$20,000,000 is authorized for projects in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. It is expected that the revision of the airport plan will be sufficiently advanced so that the Administrator will be in a position to consider applications for grants by Oct. 1, 1946. It is, therefore, important that sufficient funds be made available to the Administrator to permit him to enter into grant agreements for the most essential projects.

Until the national airport plan is revised and actual experience is available as to the financial ability of the States, municipalities, and Territories to provide funds for their share of the project costs, it is felt that an appropriation of \$52,000,000 will meet the needs.

Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration..... 63, 460, 720

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Coast and Geodetic Survey:

Departmental salaries.....	\$14, 000
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This amount is required for technical personnel incidental to the Coast and Geodetic Survey's participation in the work of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

Salaries and expenses, field.....	1,000, 000
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The committee recommend \$4,800,000 in lieu of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the House, an increase as follows:

Operation of survey ships in the coastal waters, Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Alaska.....	\$680, 600
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Geodetic surveys.....	180, 000
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Construction and operation of a magnetic and seismological observatory near Fairbanks, Alaska.....	114, 400
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Survey of boundary between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia, as authorized by Public Law 208. Affirmative action to implement this legislation was taken recently by the Virginia Legislature....	25, 000
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	1, 000, 000
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It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed a total of \$500);

General language covering contingencies such as those referred to above has been added to the bill making this language unnecessary.

Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	1, 014, 000
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Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Departmental salaries and expenses:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the bill:

, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws (not exceeding \$50,000)

The language "The purchase of commercial and trade reports" is required in connection with various studies and analysis of trade and commerce and to enable the BFDC to keep current on commercial and trade developments, opinions, and information.

Employment of aliens.—This authority will be necessary to carry on properly the program of expanded foreign trade. Detailed knowledge concerning business customs, trade opportunities, and commercial peculiarities of a country are usually best known by a national of that country. The committee was advised however, that before an alien is employed every effort is made to locate an American citizen with the appropriate knowledge and background.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Continued

Departmental salaries and expenses—Continued

Temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws (not exceeding \$50,000).—In accordance with Bureau of the Budget instructions this provision has been submitted to the Civil Service Commission and has received their approval.

The promotion of foreign trade and the securing and exchanging of technical information on industrial processes will necessitate employment of narrowly specialized experts or businessmen with knowledge and information pertaining to some particular phase of trade or commerce. These people will be used on a consultant basis for short periods of time. In most instances it is necessary to obtain these specialties on short notice and it would be impracticable if the Department were required to follow the normal appointive procedures. It is the understanding of the committee that this authorization will be used only when it is absolutely required in the interest of the public service.

Export control-----

\$500, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Export control: For all expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, to carry out the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended (56 Stat. 463), and as further amended (by Public Law 389 approved May 23, 1946), including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, newspapers, periodicals, and books of reference, \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$57,000 shall be available for printing and binding and not to exceed \$21,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail, Department of Commerce".

The foregoing proposed appropriation is for continuing during the fiscal year 1947 the license control of exports of certain commodities pursuant to Senate bill 1980, approved by the Senate and referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs on April 15, 1946. This pending legislation would extend to June 30, 1947, the provisions of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended, relating to the exportation of certain commodities. It is essential, in the national interests, to continue these controls, primarily to conserve critical materials, limit the exportation of commodities in short supply, and assure an equitable distribution of the limited supplies available for export.

Patent Office:

Salaries-----820, 000

Photolithographing-----310, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be amended as indicated:

Provided, That hereafter on July 1, 1946, and thereafter 25 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of specifications and drawings of patents, and 10 cents per copy for design patents and certificates of trade-mark registration.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Patent Office—Continued

Miscellaneous expenses-----	\$70, 000
Printing and binding:	
Weekly issue of patents, designs, etc-----	135, 000
Miscellaneous printing and binding-----	17, 000

At present the backlog of patent applications is the largest in the history of the Patent Office. In order to expedite the utilization of this information for the benefit of industry and the public during the reconversion period, it is essential that the professional staff be increased in number and that the related services and facilities of the Patent Office be expanded.

Total, Patent Office-----	1, 352, 000
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Weather Bureau:

Salaries and expenses-----	2, 035, 000
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The committee recommend an appropriation of \$18,338,000 in lieu of \$16,303,000 as proposed by the House, an increase of \$2,035,000. The increased funds are made available for the following purposes:

1. *International Aviation*

The steady postwar increase in the volume and cargo value of world-wide civil air traffic renders of utmost importance the establishment of trans-oceanic weather forecast centers at Honolulu and San Francisco. Since aircraft plying the international air routes must fly great distances over the open ocean, adequate foreknowledge of conditions of weather and wind to be encountered is essential to the safety of life, cargo, and equipment, as well as in the efficiency of operational plans. This has been universally recognized and as a consequence the United States in convention with other nations at the Chicago Civil Aviation Conference, Nov. 1 to Dec. 7, 1944, arrived at an international agreement to provide for the regulation and safety of this rapidly expanding traffic. By the reciprocal program established for meteorology as article 28 of the agreement, adopted at that Conference, the United States is obligated to provide, through its National Weather Service, the necessary observational, forecasting, and pilot briefing facilities for the proper safeguard and assistance of the air traffic of all Nations operating to and from its international air bases, both on the continent and its possessions.

2. *Observational and Flight Advisory Stations required for Protection of Air Routes*

The Civil Aeronautics Board has approved and certificated new air routes and flight schedules covering thousands of additional route miles throughout the continental United States and its possessions. However, the necessary meteorological facilities, including observational stations, flight advisory weather services, and the dispatching and dissemination of meteorological information adequate for the protection of civilian and commercial aircraft, remains to be established. The Weather Bureau is charged with the responsibility for the provision of

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Weather Bureau—Continued

Salaries and expenses—Continued

these services under the Civil Aeronautics Act. This program has been coordinated with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and represents the minimum of facilities considered necessary to the safety and efficiency of civil aviation at this time.

3. *Conversion of Upper-air Observation Stations to Rawinsonde Stations*

For the past several years it had become increasingly evident that the Weather Bureau must obtain the means of obtaining more adequate and reliable information concerning wind direction and velocities at high altitudes. The development of aircraft capable of flight at great altitudes above the clouds and permitting long-sought efficiency and safety of operation has now rendered this urgent. The equipment required to obtain this information so vital not only to present-day aviation needs but also to permit better forecasting of weather conditions for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, business, flood-control operations, and many other major economic interests, has been developed by the armed forces during the war. Radio-direction finding equipment now makes possible the ascertainment of wind speed and direction at great heights and under all conditions of sky and weather. This equipment, referred to as the rawinsonde, will provide these wind data during periods of hazardous flying weather—at the very time when most urgent and at which time the present-day equipment available to the Weather Bureau is unable to do so.

While the expansion of program contemplated under these items of increase is made necessary at this time through the impetus of the rapid development of civilian and commercial aviation, there will also result to agriculture, commerce, business, and the general public, a proportionate benefit through the improvement of meteorological forecasts, advices, and warnings. For the most part the new stations to be established under this estimate will also provide to their local communities the benefits to be derived through a more adequate general weather service. The upper-air data is likewise very important in the improvement of weather forecasts and warnings. The information gained from upper-air soundings will, in the long run, result in far greater economic benefit to the business of the Nation and the welfare and safety of the public than to the immediate purpose of aviation.

For the three projects mentioned above the committee is recommending additional funds in the amount of \$1,250,000.

Of the increase proposed, \$450,000 is for the operation and maintenance of weather service in the Arctic as authorized by Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946.

Of the increase recommended, \$310,000 is for the meteorological facilities needed to maintain three weather patrol ship stations to be located east of the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific Ocean. The purpose of these stations is to obtain information for improved forecasts of weather conditions affecting

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Weather Bureau—Continued

Salaries and expenses—Continued

the west coast of the United States. The ships are to be operated and maintained by the United States Coast Guard. During the war this activity was conducted by the Navy Department but, as a result of the proposed discontinuance of the service by the Navy on June 30, 1946, it will be necessary for the Weather Bureau, with the cooperation of the Coast Guard, to continue the program.

The remaining \$25,000 is for technical personnel incidental to Weather Bureau participation in the work of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

It is recommended by the committee that the following provisos be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pursuant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946, the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard to the Civil Service laws and Classification Act, but the maximum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more than three employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the fiscal year 1947, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather stations: Provided further, That the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated for Arctic weather stations under authority of said Act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby merged with this appropriation and continued available for the purposes thereof until June 30, 1947

Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities
(Executive Order 9709)-----

\$2, 000, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in Territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

The Weather Bureau, in cooperation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, has been delegated by Executive Order 9709 the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of certain air navigation facilities (including surface and upper-air observations) along international air routes in foreign territories and points elsewhere outside the continental United States. These international air routes are deemed of the utmost im-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.

Weather Bureau—Continued

Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities
(Executive Order 9709)—Continued

portance in respect to world-wide air commerce and the stations contained in these estimates are vital to the safety and efficiency of operation of long-range aircraft. The observational network contemplated is of the minimum scope compatible with safety and represents the selection of key stations from the network currently operated by the meteorological services of the Army. The Army will make available to the Weather Bureau the station facilities from which their meteorological services are now withdrawing. Under the plan, operation is contemplated until such time as the local governmental authorities are in a position to resume responsibility for maintenance. Accordingly, the Weather Bureau proposes to work closely with the authorities concerned in the training of native personnel to this end.

Total, Weather Bureau-----	\$4, 035, 000
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General provision:

It is recommended by the committee that the provision permitting the Secretary of Commerce to delegate authority to authorize payment of certain expenses be amended as indicated.

During the fiscal year 1947 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station *and the payment of expenses of transportation of the immediate families of such officers and employees: Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

The existing general provision in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946, which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to delegate his authority to subordinate officials of certain Bureaus to pay expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station, would be extended by the amendment recommended by the committee to apply to the payment of expenses of transportation of the immediate families of such officers and employees. The amendment as proposed would obviate the personal approval by the Secretary of a large number of claims for reimbursement.

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such re-

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General provision—Continued

sales; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

Appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, (a) for furnishing to employees of the Department and their dependents in Alaska and other points outside continental United States where in the judgment of the Secretary the furnishing of such supplies and services is necessary, medical supplies and emergency medical services, by contract or otherwise, such supplies and services to be furnished without charge, and food and subsistence supplies for sale to employees at the reasonable value thereof as determined by the Secretary; (b) for furnishing meals to civilian and military personnel of the Government and their dependents in Alaska and other points outside continental United States in accordance with section 3 of the Act of March 5, 1928 (5 U. S. C. 75a), where such service is not otherwise available, the furnishing of such meals to personnel of other departments to be considered as "services" rendered to "any executive department or independent establishment of the Government", within the meaning of section 601 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): Provided, That meals may be furnished to such personnel when in a travel status on a cash basis at a reasonable value, the proceeds derived from the sale of food and subsistence supplies hereunder to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such food and supplies was made, a report of which shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such food, supplies, and services and the proceeds therefrom; and (c) not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

Appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States.

The effect of the changes proposed is to expand the authority contained in the annual appropriation acts for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board, and Weather Bureau to operate commissaries and provide free emergency medical services for employees in Alaska, to permit (1) providing these services for employees located at any point outside the United States, (2) the operation of mess halls for employees in isolated areas, and (3) the use of appropriations made to the Department for providing temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities. The amendment would also place the authority on a department-wide basis rather than limiting it to specific bureaus within the Department.

The provision for the operation of mess halls merely extends to the Department the same authority for furnishing meals to employees as several other agencies have used since the passage of the Act of March 5, 1928. The Comptroller General has held, however, that the provisions of this Act are

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General provision—Continued

not applicable to agencies which were not in existence on the the date of its passage. This ruling excludes the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

In view of the present and proposed operations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Weather Bureau, and National Bureau of Standards outside the continental limits of the United States, it is believed that the amendment recommended by the committee offers the only practical solution to the problem of meeting the needs of employees located in isolated areas.

Total increase, Department of Commerce ----- \$70,961,720

The Judiciary—Title IV:

Supreme Court:

Salaries-----	7,390
Salaries of judges-----	200,000

Total increase, The Judiciary----- 207,390

Total increase:

State Department-----	26,354,115
Justice Department-----	1,584,000
Commerce Department-----	70,961,720
The Judiciary-----	207,390
	<u>99,107,225</u>

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Department of Commerce—Title III

Bureau of the Census:

Census of Business-----	10,000,000
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It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

Census of Business: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of business or distribution, as authorized by the Act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000.

Census of Manufactures-----	5,000,000
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It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

Census of Manufactures: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of manufactures, as authorized by the Act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$5,000,000.

The committee can find no specific authority in 5 U. S. C. 604 for collection of statistics dealing with business or manufactures and have, therefore, deleted the paragraphs mentioned above.

The committee does not condone and will not abet the practice of extending the scope of statutory authority by administrative determination to cover functions not within the reasonable intent of the Congress in framing the statutes.

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Bureau of the Census—Continued

Census of Manufactures—Continued

The history of the two appropriation items, for censuses of manufactures and of business or distribution, stricken from this bill, once more forcibly demonstrates the desirability of full and timely submission of statutory authority for each budget item.

Administrative agencies are prone to extend their organic acts to include many projects which they favor, without too close a scrutiny of the question of whether authority for such projects, however desirable they may be, actually has been granted. The case of these two Census appropriation items is an excellent example of the difficulties into which this practice may lead, since if the cited passage from the organic act of the Department of Commerce is construed to authorize the taking of censuses, then similar language in the organic acts of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor would have to be similarly construed.

Although the committee is highly in favor of the submission of full and complete Budget estimates showing the detailed costs of all proposed legislation, it is not in sympathy with the submission of such Budget estimates, in connection with appropriation bills, prior to the actual passage of basic authorizing legislation.

It is the opinion of the committee that a primary duty of the Budget Bureau is to screen all appropriation requests and Budget estimates; and that in this screening process, first consideration should be given to proper statutory authority for each request. Failing to find such authority, it should be the function of the Budget Bureau to eliminate the item in question.

Compiling census reports.....

\$2, 000, 000

The committee recommend a sum of \$11,000,000 for this purpose in lieu of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,940,000 as submitted in the Budget.

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, New York

It was pointed out to the committee that the Foreign Trade Statistics program, as presently constituted, has been a subject of a careful study by the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Commerce, and the Executive Office of the President. These studies have all led to the conclusion that the work can be most effectively and economically performed by the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C. Although there are many technical and administrative reasons why such investigations have all led to the same conclusion, the most important of these are (1) the economies which result from centralizing mass statistical and tabulation operations in the Census Bureau, thereby eliminating the need for duplication of personnel and equipment in other parts of the Department or in other agencies, and (2) the desirability of a single focal point for all basic compilations of foreign trade data, thus

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued

Bureau of the Census—Continued

Compiling census reports—Continued

enabling a single agency to serve the needs of the entire Federal establishment from one set of original reports, and avoiding the burden which duplicate collection of information would impose on exporters and shipping companies. Since all the Federal agencies which make important use of Foreign Trade Statistics are located in Washington, D. C., it is obvious that the close liaison which must be maintained can be most easily achieved by having the basic data as close as possible to the agencies which make use of them.

For these reasons the committee recommend the deletion of the proviso above.

Total decrease, Bureau of the Census-----	\$17, 000, 000
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Section 501:

It is recommended by the committee that the following section be stricken from the bill:

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided further, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Section 501—Continued

of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The effect of the changes suggested in section 501 is to include within its language a prohibition against the use of any appropriation in the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1947, to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in strikes against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States.

Total increase.....	\$99, 107, 225
Total decrease.....	17, 000, 000
Net increase.....	82, 107, 225
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	447, 285, 983
Recapitulation:	
State Department, title I:	
Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$104, 785, 408
Amount added by Senate.....	26, 354, 115
Amount of State Department bill as reported to Senate.....	131, 139, 523
Justice Department, title II:	
Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$98, 168, 250
Amount added by Senate.....	1, 584, 000
Amount of Justice Department bill as reported to Senate.....	99, 752, 250
Commerce Department, title III:	
Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$146, 375, 000
Amount added by Senate (net).....	53, 961, 720
Amount of Commerce Department bill as reported to Senate.....	200, 336, 720
The Judiciary, title IV:	
Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$15, 850, 100
Amount added by Senate.....	207, 390
Amount of the judiciary bill as reported to the Senate.....	16, 057, 490
Grand total.....	447, 285, 983

Calendar No. 1537

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6056

[Report No. 1510]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 4 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. McCARRAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

9 Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of
10 State, \$12,000; Assistant Secretaries of State, \$10,000 each;

1 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
2 elsewhere, including the employment of aliens; and not to
3 exceed \$35,000 for the temporary employment of persons
4 in the United States, without regard to civil service and
5 classification laws; ~~\$17,400,000~~ \$23,861,000.

6 Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous
7 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; acqui-
8 sition, production, and free distribution of informational ma-
9 terials for use in connection with the operation, independ-
10 ently or through *individuals, including aliens, or public*
11 *or private agencies, ~~foreign or domestic~~ foreign or domestic,*
12 and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
13 of an information program outside continental United
14 States, including the purchase of radio time, *except that*
15 *funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase*
16 *more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting*
17 *time from any person or corporation holding an international*
18 *shortwave broadcasting license from the Federal Communica-*
19 *tions Commission without the consent of such licensee, and the*
20 purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance,
21 and operation of facilities for radio transmission and recep-
22 tion; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including
23 rental and repair thereof; translating services and services
24 for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and
25 the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic

1 aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
2 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; communications services,
3 including the rental of tie lines; purchase or rental, mainte-
4 nance, and operation of printing machines, and the transpor-
5 tation thereof without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes; purchase and presentation of various objects of a
7 cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic
8 and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other
9 cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, dis-
10 tribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equip-
11 ment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-
12 picture projector operators, and all other necessary services
13 by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of
14 the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps,
15 and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized
16 by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership
17 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
18 bers only, or at a price to members lower than to sub-
19 scribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals,
20 and tolls (not to exceed ~~\$300,000~~ \$525,000) ; maintenance,
21 and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-
22 carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, in-
23 cluding not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of attendance
24 at meetings concerned with the work of the Department
25 of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; trans-

1 portation and other necessary expenses in accordance with
2 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, refund of
3 fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of pass-
4 ports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a) ; and the
5 examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
6 ~~\$6,100,000~~ \$10,221,221: *Provided*, That not to exceed
7 \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose
8 of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act
9 entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", ap-
10 proved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107; Act
11 of July 5, 1945, Public Law 130), this sum to be avail-
12 able in addition to the other authorized purposes of this
13 appropriation for stenographic reporting services by con-
14 tract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709
15 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the
16 President may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That not-
17 withstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
18 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
19 authorized in making contracts for the use of international
20 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
21 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
22 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
23 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or
24 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
25 from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

1 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State:
2 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
3 penalty mail of the Department of State as required by sec-
4 tion 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
5 \$85,000.

6 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in
7 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,
8 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District
9 of Columbia, and elsewhere, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,433,900: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That printing and binding outside the continental
11 limits of the United States shall be without regard to section
12 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

13 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of mainte-
14 nance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed
15 five passport agencies, \$82,500.

16 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
17 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
18 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
19 Territories of the United States, including personal services
20 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-
21 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by
22 the Act of July 31, 1945 (Public Law 168), \$25,000.

23 *Surplus property disposal: For all expenses necessary*
24 *to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions*
25 *and activities relative to disposition of surplus property pur-*

1 suant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944
2 (Public Law 457), as amended, including personal services
3 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and employment
4 of persons outside the continental limits of the United States
5 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel
6 expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations
7 concerned with the activity for which this appropriation is
8 made; transportation of prospective customers (not to exceed
9 \$9,000); cost of living and living quarters allowances and
10 transportation of families and effects including cost of living
11 allowances for military personnel assigned or detailed to the
12 Department, all under such regulations as the Secretary of
13 State may prescribe; stenographic reporting, translating, ap-
14 praising, and other services in foreign countries by contract,
15 all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
16 payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; purchase
17 and exchange of books, maps, periodicals, and newspapers;
18 printing and binding, including printing and binding outside
19 the continental limits of the United States without regard to
20 section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
21 entertainment (not to exceed \$50,000); hire, maintenance,
22 operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; advertising
23 without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes;
24 maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$7,000,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, \$830,500, including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended (22 U. S. C. 3, 121): *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further*, That any ambassador or minister who, prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, when in the public interest it becomes necessary to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, funds available for the payment of salaries of ambassadors and ministers shall be available also for the payment of the salary of such

1 officer: *Provided further*, That no ambassador or minister,
2 while serving under such emergency appointment or assign-
3 ment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,800 per
4 annum while serving in the continental United States or in
5 excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the funds for the payment of salaries to
7 ambassadors and ministers shall be available also for the
8 payment, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary
9 of any person who, incident to the establishment or re-
10 establishment of diplomatic representation, may be desig-
11 nated or assigned to serve as commissioner, adviser, or in
12 any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such
13 designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having
14 previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic,
15 consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

16 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign
17 Service officers, including compensation while receiving in-
18 structions and training in the United States and while making
19 direct transits between places of residence, when appointed,
20 and posts of assignment, at the commencement and termina-
21 tion of periods of official service; and salaries of Foreign
22 Service officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés*
23 *d'affaires ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate gen-
24 eral or consulate during the absence of the principal officer
25 (22 U. S. C. 20) ; \$6,450,000.

1 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling
2 expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers,
3 and other employees of the Foreign Service, including For-
4 eign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the
5 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-
6 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning
7 from their posts, including automobiles as authorized by the
8 Act of April 30, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of
9 effects while such officers or employees are absent from their
10 permanent posts of duty or are assigned to posts to which,
11 because of emergency conditions as determined by the Secre-
12 tary of State, they cannot take their effects, including ex-
13 penses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at
14 trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of
15 the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved
16 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and
17 transportation of the remains of those officers and employees
18 of the Foreign Service (including their families) , who have
19 died or may die abroad or in transit during the period of the
20 employment of such officers and employees, to their former
21 homes in this country or to a place not more distant for
22 interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment,
23 and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749
24 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances
25 to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and

1 Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign
2 countries in the discharge of their duties; ~~\$1,875,000~~
3 ~~\$2,003,808~~: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
4 able also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular
5 and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under
6 commission.

7 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, light, gas,
8 and electricity for the Foreign Service for offices, buildings,
9 and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June
10 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and the Act of May 3, 1945
11 (Public Law 48), for living quarters and allowances for
12 living quarters, ~~\$4,750,000~~ \$5,279,000: *Provided*, That
13 payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*,
14 That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such
15 offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for periods not
16 exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the
17 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That
18 no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances
19 for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an
20 amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or
21 chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other
22 Foreign Service officer, except that such limitations shall
23 not apply to Foreign Service posts at ~~Cairo, London, Ankara,~~
24 ~~Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana in Egypt,~~
25 *Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Turkey,*

1 *Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela,*
2 *and The Netherlands Possessions.*

3 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To provide
4 for post allowances authorized by the Act of May 3, 1945
5 (Public Law 48), ~~\$2,900,000~~ \$3,414,600.

6 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
7 sentation allowances as authorized by section 8 of the Act
8 of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), ~~\$800,000~~ \$902,400.

9 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
10 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
11 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act
12 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$1,051,000,
13 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign
14 Service retirement and disability fund".

15 Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel,
16 Foreign Service: For salaries of vice consuls commissioned
17 by the Secretary of State and of clerical, administrative,
18 and fiscal personnel in the Foreign Service, including salaries
19 while under instruction in the United States and during
20 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the
21 beginning and after termination of services, ~~\$8,600,000~~
22 \$10,576,380.

23 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
24 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,
25 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-

1 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-
2 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, cus-
3 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation
4 of Government owned and leased diplomatic and consular
5 properties in foreign countries, and assignment of qualified
6 persons as provided in section 5 of the Act of May 3, 1945
7 (Public Law 48), including salaries while under instruc-
8 tion in the United States and during transit to and from
9 their homes in the United States upon the beginning and
10 after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-
11 sation of agents and employees of despatch agencies estab-
12 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled
13 and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;
14 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or
15 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American
16 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884
17 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscel-
18 aneous personal services as may be necessary; \$4,600,000
19 \$6,255,480: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
20 shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not Ameri-
21 can citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters,
22 translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as
23 clerks or not, in any diplomatic mission or in the diplomatic
24 section of any combined mission: *Provided further*, That the
25 Secretaries of War and Navy are authorized, upon request by

1 the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Army,
2 Navy, and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the
3 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief
4 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at
5 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States
6 located in foreign countries.

7 Foreign Service, auxiliary: For all necessary expenses
8 to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1947
9 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection
10 with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of
11 which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Depart-
12 ment of State received allocations of funds from the appropri-
13 ation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the
14 Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for
15 which and subject to the conditions under which such alloca-
16 tions were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941
17 and 1942, ~~\$2,400,000~~ \$3,656,913: *Provided*, that cost of
18 living and representation allowances, as authorized by the
19 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be
20 paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed
21 hereunder.

22 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;
23 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs;
24 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-
25 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased

1 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-
2 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,
3 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and
4 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
5 microfilm and motion-picture equipment; purchase, rental,
6 operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
7 equipment, and devices outside the continental limits of the
8 United States; purchase (from surplus Government stock)
9 of two airplanes and maintenance and operation thereof;
10 advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section
11 3828 of the Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); news-
12 papers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams;
13 advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes;
14 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty-two pas-
15 senger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-
16 propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles,
17 including purchase of sixteen automobiles for chiefs of
18 missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of
19 official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
20 by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable
21 instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of
22 commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furni-
23 ture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of
24 May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for
25 Government-owned or rented buildings without regard to

1 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and
2 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding
3 \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other
4 expenses for ~~dispatch~~ *despatch* agencies established by the
5 Secretary of State; traveling expenses, including the trans-
6 portation of members of families and personal effects of diplo-
7 matic officers, Foreign Service officers, and other officers and
8 employees of the Foreign Service, in traveling to seats of
9 government at which they are assigned other than the city
10 of usual assignment and returning to the city of usual as-
11 signment; travel of diplomatic couriers carrying confidential
12 official mail, without regard to section 10 of the Act of
13 March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516) ; loss by exchange; radio
14 broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to com-
15 mercial information, telephone and other similar services,
16 including telephone service in residences as authorized by
17 the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679) ; burial ex-
18 penses and expenses in connection with last illness and
19 death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in
20 accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.
21 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies
22 for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special
23 instruction, education, and individual training of officers
24 and employees of the Foreign Service at home and abroad;
25 for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and

1 alien seamen as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943
2 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and
3 insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses
4 which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the serv-
5 ices of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in
6 rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-
7 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintain-
8 ing in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for
9 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane
10 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and
11 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of
12 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons
13 declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia,
14 Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for
15 or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of
16 persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275
17 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other
18 miscellaneous expenses as may be necessary; \$8,000,000
19 \$9,171,890: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
20 able for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy De-
21 partment for materials, supplies, equipment, and services fur-
22 nished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence,
23 allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy
24 and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of
25 the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to em-

1 bassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States
2 located in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reim-
3 bursements incident to the maintenance of commissary serv-
4 ice authorized under this head shall be credited to the appro-
5 priation for this purpose current at the time obligations are
6 incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*,
7 That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually
8 of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service:
9 *Provided further*, That ~~all~~ passenger automobiles provided
10 for under this head shall be purchased from surplus Govern-
11 ment stock ~~only~~ *if suitable vehicles are available from this*
12 *source: Provided further*, That pursuant to section 204 of
13 *Public Law 334, Seventy-ninth Congress*, automobiles in
14 *possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged*
15 *or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales*
16 *applied to replacements, and such replacements shall not be*
17 *chargeable against the numerical limitations hereinbefore*
18 *set forth.*

19 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing
20 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" may be
21 transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
22 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under
23 such caption in the same fiscal year, but no appropriation
24 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That all such transfers shall be set forth in the Budget
2 for the subsequent fiscal year.

3 Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of
4 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,
5 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for
6 buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular estab-
7 lishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), in-
8 cluding the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of
9 buildings acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.

10 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
11 Service: To enable the Secretary of State to meet unfore-
12 seen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
13 Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement
14 of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107),
15 ~~\$8,500,000~~ \$9,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000
16 shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be available
17 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
18 That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of
19 funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appro-
20 priation for this purpose current at the time obligations
21 are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*,
22 That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate
23 officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the
24 Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

25 American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Serv-

1 ice of the United States and who on account of emergency
2 conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United
3 States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the
4 Department of State to perform temporary services in that
5 Department or to be detailed for temporary services of com-
6 parable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any
7 other department or agency of the United States, in cases
8 where there is found to be a need of services for the perform-
9 ance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications.
10 The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the pro-
11 visions of any other law, continue to be paid during the
12 periods of such assignments from the appropriations under
13 the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department of State
14 Appropriation Act.

15 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
16 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-
17 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
18 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

19 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

20 United States contributions to international commissions,
21 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
22 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
23 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
24 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
25 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts

1 as follows: Pan American Union, \$377,662, including not
2 to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; participation
3 by the United States in the work of the Bureau of Inter-
4 parliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbi-
5 tration, as authorized by Public Law 170, approved June
6 28, 1935, \$20,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$63,-
7 584.35; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union,
8 Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,-
9 377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International
10 Hydrographic Bureau, \$9,147.60; International Bureau for
11 Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas
12 Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; American International
13 Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; Interna-
14 tional Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;
15 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$4,922;
16 International Labor Organization, \$497,000; Implementing
17 the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International
18 Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as fol-
19 lows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67;
20 International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International
21 Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International
22 Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan
23 American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000;
24 Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American
25 Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agri-

1 cultural Sciences, \$158,960.89; Inter-American Statistical
 2 Institute, \$31,792.17; Inter-American Financial and Eco-
 3 nomic Advisory Committee, or its successor, \$23,000; *Cape*
 4 *Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco*, \$800; *Inter-*
 5 *national Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration*,
 6 \$1,722.57; and participation by the United States in the
 7 Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as
 8 authorized by Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943,
 9 \$105,519; International Bureau of Weights and Measures,
 10 \$7,350.75; International Technical Committee of Aerial
 11 Legal Experts, \$326.70; International Office of Public
 12 Health, \$5,104.68; International Statistical Bureau at The
 13 Hague, \$2,500; International Bureau for Publication of Cus-
 14 toms Tariffs, \$2,232.53; and Food and Agriculture Organiza-
 15 tion of the United Nations, \$1,250,000; in all, ~~\$3,102,108~~
 16 ~~\$3,104,631~~, together with such additional sums, due to in-
 17 crease in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may
 18 determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be
 19 necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and con-
 20 tributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or
 21 laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

22 United States participation in United Nations: ~~For all~~
 23 ~~necessary expenses of participation by the United States in~~
 24 ~~the United Nations for the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to~~
 25 ~~the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of~~

1 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
2 cerned with the work of the United Nations *For all neces-*
3 *sary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United Nations*
4 *Participation Act of 1945 incident to the participation by*
5 *the United States in the United Nations pursuant to the*
6 *provisions of said Act, including attendance at meetings of*
7 *societies or associations concerned with the work of the United*
8 *Nations; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of automo-*
9 *biles; purchase of uniforms; and printing and binding without*
10 *regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S.*
11 *C. 111) ; \$6,300,000, of which amount \$5,300,000 shall be*
12 *available for contribution to the United Nations: Provided,*
13 *That the Department of State, when requested by the United*
14 *Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property in accord-*
15 *ance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944*
16 *(58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appro-*
17 *priated for the United States contribution to the United*
18 *Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value*
19 *of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including*
20 *transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.*

21 International activities: For all necessary expenses,
22 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
23 of participation by the United States upon approval by
24 the Secretary of State, in international activities which
25 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs

1 and for which specific appropriations have not been
2 provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special
3 Acts of Congress, including personal services in the
4 District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-
5 service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel
6 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
7 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
8 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects
9 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
10 scribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by
11 contract or otherwise; hire, maintenance, and operation of
12 passenger automobiles; purchase or rental of equipment,
13 purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and news-
14 papers; transportation of things; contributions for the share
15 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-
16 tions; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
17 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertain-
18 ment; and representation allowances as authorized by the
19 Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12,
20 23c) ; \$3,000,000.

21 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
22 States and Mexico: For all expenses necessary to enable
23 the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
24 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
25 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act

1 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660,
2 1370), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
3 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-
4 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-
5 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan
6 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-
7 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) ;
8 and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction
9 and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-
10 duction machines and other equipment and machinery; per-
11 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
12 fees for professional or expert services at rates and in
13 amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; travel
14 expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner,
15 expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings
16 of organizations concerned with the activities of the Inter-
17 national Boundary and Water Commission which may be
18 necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities
19 of the Commission; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
20 of reference, and periodicals; newspapers; purchase (not
21 exceeding nineteen), maintenance, repair, and operation of
22 passenger automobiles; hire, with or without personal serv-
23 ices, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-
24 pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation,
25 purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,

1 including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-
2 chase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves, and
3 welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of
4 ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies,
5 and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and
6 technical publications without regard to section 3828 of
7 the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations
8 and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase
9 of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private
10 property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other
11 materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
12 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

13 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
14 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
15 surveys, and investigations, \$880,000.

16 Construction: For detail plan preparation and con-
17 struction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
18 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
19 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat.
20 660, 1370; 22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (49
21 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), and the projects
22 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico
23 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$9,250,000, to
24 be immediately available, and to remain available until ex-
25 pended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for

1 the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construc-
2 tion on any land, site, or easement in connection with this
3 project except such as has been acquired by donation and the
4 title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of
5 the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for
6 the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to
7 the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation
8 for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25,
9 1945 (Public Law 40) : *Provided further*, That expendi-
10 tures for the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project shall be
11 subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the
12 appropriation for this project as provided by the Act ap-
13 proved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 477) : *Provided further*, That
14 expenditures for the Nogales sanitation project and an exten-
15 sion to the Nogales flood-control project shall be subject to
16 the same provisions and conditions as to assurances by the
17 city of Nogales, Arizona, as are required of the city of
18 Douglas, Arizona, by this Act in connection with the Douglas-
19 Agua Prieta sanitation project: *Provided further*, That no
20 expenditures shall be made for the acquisition of lands or
21 easements for sites for boundary fences except for procure-
22 ment of abstracts or certificates of title, payment of recording
23 fees, and examination of titles: *Provided further*, That un-
24 expended balances of appropriations for construction under
25 the International Boundary Commission available for the

1 fiscal year 1946 shall be merged with this appropriation and
2 shall continue available until expended.

3 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency
4 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and
5 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-
6 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States
7 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the
8 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and
9 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United
10 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-
11 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100,000, to be
12 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated
13 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-
14 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and to remain avail-
15 able until expended.

16 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-
17 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the
18 Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942 (22 U. S. C.
19 661), as amended by the Act of April 3, 1945 (Public
20 Law 29), including personal services in the District of
21 Columbia; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of
22 reference; \$90,000, to be expended under the direction of
23 the Secretary of State.

24 International Boundary Commission, United States and
25 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President

1 to perform the obligations of the United States under the
2 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in re-
3 spect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and
4 expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and sal-
5 aries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees
6 for duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary
7 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees
8 while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
9 to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field party
10 and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily
11 cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500;
12 for purchase of books of reference; and for all other necessary
13 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in
14 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international
15 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and
16 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,
17 including the completion of such remaining work as may be
18 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal
19 and existing treaties between the United States and Great
20 Britain and including the hire of freight- and passenger-
21 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be
22 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,
23 \$49,000.

24 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,
25 United States and Canada: For salaries and expenses,

1 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-
2 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve
3 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners
4 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),
5 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by
6 the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with
7 the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary
8 traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding
9 hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the
10 United States as shall be determined by the Commission
11 or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, in-
12 cluding traveling expense and compensation of necessary
13 witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and
14 proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and
15 periodicals; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary
16 joint expenses of the International Joint Commission in-
17 curred under the terms of the treaty between the United
18 States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary
19 waters between the United States and Canada, and for
20 other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$32,800, to be
21 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

22 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
23 Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional
24 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
25 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the

1 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-
2 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or else-
3 where, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and
4 scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed three
5 passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-
6 ation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying
7 vehicles, \$87,500, to be disbursed under the direction of
8 the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any
9 department or independent establishment of the Government,
10 with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this
11 amount for direct expenditure by such department or estab-
12 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

13 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of
14 the United States of the expenses of the International
15 Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the
16 United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937,
17 including personal services, traveling expenses, charter of
18 vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scien-
19 tific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other
20 expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Sec-
21 retary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under
22 the direction of the Secretary of State, \$30,000, to be
23 available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750
24 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meet-
25 ings of the Commission.

1 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission:
2 For the share of the United States of the expenses of the
3 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under
4 the convention between the United States and Canada,
5 concluded May 26, 1930; including personal services;
6 traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and op-
7 eration of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-
8 carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books,
9 periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent
10 expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United
11 States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem
12 proper, including the reimbursement of other appropria-
13 tions from which payments may have been made for any
14 of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the
15 direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available
16 immediately.

17 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all ex-
18 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
19 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
20 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations be-
21 tween the United States and the other American Republics,
22 signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry
23 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
24 President to render closer and more effective the relationship
25 between the American Republics", approved August 9,

1 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carry-
2 ing out other provisions of law authorizing related activities,
3 including the establishment and operation of agricultural
4 and other experiment and demonstration stations in other
5 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the
6 duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and con-
7 struction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to
8 include personal services in the District of Columbia;
9 not to exceed \$150,000 for printing and binding; steno-
10 graphic reporting, translating and other services by con-
11 tract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
12 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; not to exceed \$15,000 for entertainment;
13 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
14 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with
15 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such
16 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,
17 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-
18 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling
19 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with
20 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the
21 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, pro-
22 fessional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, in-
23 ternes, and persons possessing special scientific or other
24 technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States
25 or the other American Republics: *Provided*, That the Secre-

1 tary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may
2 adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to
3 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses,
4 of citizens of the other American Republics while traveling in
5 the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized
6 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of
7 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes;
8 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in
9 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9,
10 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to exceed six
11 passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and
12 repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carry-
13 ing vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of
14 halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of micro-
15 filming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic
16 enlargements, \$5,375,000; and the Secretary of State, or such
17 official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his dis-
18 cretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to
19 transfer from this appropriation to other departments,
20 agencies, and independent establishments of the Government
21 for expenditure in the United States and in the other Amer-
22 ican Republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure
23 by such department or independent establishment for the
24 purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may

1 be made under the specific authority herein contained or
2 under the authority governing the activities of the depart-
3 ment, agency, or independent establishment to which
4 amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
5 ceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until
6 June 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That this appropria-
7 tion shall be available to make contracts with, and grants
8 of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the
9 United States and the other American Republics, in-
10 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
11 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
12 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

13 Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the
14 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, per-
15 sonnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Fed-
16 eral Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors
17 of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in
18 foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of build-
19 ings under construction or repair by or for the United
20 States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the
21 Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Depart-
22 ment of State, and when so assigned they may receive the
23 same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of
24 the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropria-
25 tions of the Department of State.

1 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
2 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations
3 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the
4 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

5 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
6 Appropriation Act, 1947".

7 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

8 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9 For personal services in the District of Columbia
10 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-
11 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as
12 follows:

13 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General,
14 Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor Gen-
15 eral, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and
16 Board of Parole, ~~\$633,250~~ \$667,250.

17 For the Administrative Division, ~~\$1,150,000~~ \$1,190,-
18 000.

19 For the Tax Division, \$730,000.

20 For the Criminal Division, ~~\$840,000~~ \$898,000.

21 For the Claims Division, \$1,275,000.

22 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
23 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
24 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,

1 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
2 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

3 **Contingent expenses:** For stationery, furniture and
4 repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous
5 expenditures, including newspapers not exceeding ~~\$350~~ \$850,
6 stenographic reporting services by contract, purchase of one
7 at not to exceed \$2,500 for the Attorney General and repair,
8 maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger
9 cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and peri-
10 odicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of esti-
11 mates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and
12 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
13 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$200,000.

14 **Traveling expenses:** For all necessary traveling expenses,
15 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

16 **Printing and binding:** For printing and binding for
17 the Department of Justice, \$475,000.

18 **Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice:**
19 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
20 penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required by
21 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
22 \$200,000.

23 **Salaries and expenses, Customs Division:** For necessary
24 expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange
25 of lawbooks and books of reference, and employment of

1 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
2 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
3 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$165,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
5 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
6 including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of
7 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
8 Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any
9 person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of
10 \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this
12 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
13 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
14 Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
15 tion shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter
16 appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or more unless such
17 person is appointed by the President, by and with the
18 advice and consent of the Senate.

19 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
20 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
21 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
22 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
23 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
24 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the
25 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the

1 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
2 of such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$80,000, to be
3 expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

4 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
5 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
6 expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts,
7 stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial
8 fees or like services, ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$2,650,000.

9 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
10 not otherwise specifically provided for, and for such other
11 expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, includ-
12 ing travel expenses, experts, and notarial fees or like serv-
13 ices and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates
14 of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
15 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; firearms
16 and ammunition therefor; and purchase of lawbooks, includ-
17 ing exchange thereof; \$410,000.

18 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
19 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-
20 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other
21 employees, including the office expenses of United States
22 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly
23 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for serv-
24 ices rendered during vacancy in the office of the United
25 States district attorney, ~~\$4,530,000~~ \$4,560,000.

1 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
2 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the At-
3 torney General and to United States district attorneys not
4 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to
5 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign
6 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,
7 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of
8 foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of
9 any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to
10 practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the
11 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as
12 compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any
13 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per
14 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the
15 Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the
16 names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate
17 of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together
18 with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no
19 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of
20 any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or
21 more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is
22 appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
23 consent of the Senate.

24 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
25 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy

1 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
2 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
3 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when
4 so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling
5 expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses inci-
6 dent to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United
7 States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of eight, at
8 not to exceed \$2,000 each, and maintenance, repair, and oper-
9 ation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying station wagons,
10 busses, and vans; ~~\$4,570,000~~ \$4,642,000: *Provided*, That
11 United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in
12 lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents
13 per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when
14 traveling on official business within the limits of their official
15 station.

16 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
17 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
18 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
19 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
20 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
21 *vided* That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
22 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
23 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attor-
24 ney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*
25 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be

1 used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for
2 any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50
3 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That
4 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
5 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States
6 in any case involving the activity in connection with which
7 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
8 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise
9 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

10 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
11 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
12 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
13 when ordered by the court, \$250,000: *Provided*, That none
14 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs
15 when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
16 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be
17 determined by the certificate of the marshal.

18 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

19 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
20 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against
21 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
22 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
23 classification, and preservation of identification and other
24 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
25 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other

1 institutions; for such other investigations regarding official
2 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
3 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
4 General; personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
5 chase of not to exceed fifty (for replacement only),
6 and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled
7 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed
8 \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more
9 than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition;
10 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-
11 graph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
12 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-
13 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,
14 including the cost of a compartment or such other accom-
15 modations as may be authorized by the Director for security
16 when authorized personnel are required to transport secret
17 documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and
18 valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount
19 not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned
20 with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing
21 by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for mem-
22 bership in the International Criminal Police Commission;
23 payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the
24 Attorney General for information leading to the appre-
25 hension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,-

1 000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
2 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attor-
3 ney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of
4 such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify,
5 and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher
6 for the sum therein expressed to have been expended;
7 \$8,600,000: *Provided*, That, effective on the first day of
8 the first pay period next following the approval of this Act,
9 the compensation of the Director of the Federal Bureau of
10 Investigation shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the
11 position is filled by the present incumbent.

12 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
13 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
14 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
15 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
16 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
17 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
18 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

19 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
20 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the
21 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
22 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the
23 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,
24 collection, classification, and preservation of identification
25 and other records and their exchange with the duly author-

1 ized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and
2 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding
3 official matters under the control of the Department of
4 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed
5 by the Attorney General; personal services in the District
6 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty
7 (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation
8 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and
9 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
10 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
11 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-
12 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, includ-
13 ing the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations
14 as may be authorized by the Director for security when
15 authorized personnel are required to transport secret docu-
16 ments or hand baggage containing highly technical and
17 valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically
18 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
19 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including
20 not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of
21 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction
22 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of
23 the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable
24 not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a

1 sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
2 expended, \$23,000,000.

3 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
4 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
5 any civil-service employee.

6 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

7 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
8 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for,
9 necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws
10 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
11 tion; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
12 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
13 penses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion
14 of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
15 countries; payment of rewards for information leading to
16 the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigra-
17 tion laws; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
18 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling
19 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
20 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
21 purchase for replacement only (not to exceed three hundred),
22 hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
23 senger-carrying vehicles; maintenance and operation of air-
24 craft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship text-

1 books for free distribution, books of reference, and peri-
2 odicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax.
3 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly
4 returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
5 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
6 money: mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of
7 the United States; stenographic reporting services by con-
8 tract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of
9 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;
10 ~~\$24,500,000~~ \$25,700,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney
11 General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department,
12 agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments,
13 funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and
14 expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance
15 to the Department of Justice in connection with the adminis-
16 tration and enforcement of said laws; for detention of alien
17 enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings,
18 and for all necessary expenses, including household equip-
19 ment, incident to the maintenance, ^{and} care, detention, surveil-
20 lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their
21 wives and dependent children, including transportation and
22 other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona
23 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by
24 the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals
25 and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages

1 to alien enemy detainees for work performed under condi-
2 tions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided fur-*
3 *ther*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturaliza-
4 tion may contract with officers and employees for the use,
5 on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided*
6 *further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
7 the employment of aliens in the Government service shall
8 not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immi-
9 gration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten per-
10 manent and such temporary employees as are required
11 from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters
12 are not available.

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
15 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
16 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
17 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*,
18 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available
19 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
20 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written
21 authorization of the Attorney General.

22 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions:
23 For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and
24 the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correc-
25 tional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison

1 camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains of
2 deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United
3 States; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
4 tody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest
5 or place of bona fide residence within the United States or
6 to such place within the United States as may be authorized
7 by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable
8 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
9 an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
10 of sentence; purchase of not to exceed thirty passenger-
11 carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed
12 \$3,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying
13 automobiles; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of at-
14 tendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
15 Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the
16 Attorney General; traveling expenses, including travel-
17 ing expenses of members of the advisory boards authorized
18 by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties;
19 furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
20 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
21 duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; not to exceed
22 \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal
23 penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the
24 Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the
25 protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms

1 and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products
2 and livestock; \$17,200,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of
3 the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any
4 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when
5 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

6 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
7 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
8 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
9 trict of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
10 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-
11 ployees in the performance of their official duties, \$1,300,000:
12 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the appropria-
13 tion "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health
14 Service", \$106,883 without limitation accounts, and to other
15 appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as
16 may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
17 for direct expenditure by that Service.

18 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construc-
19 tion, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and
20 facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and
21 all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under
22 the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase
23 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of
24 labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General

1 may direct, \$600,000: *Provided, That \$635,000 of the*
2 *amount transferred to this appropriation by the Navy De-*
3 *partment under the authority contained in the Department*
4 *of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, shall be available for*
5 *the construction of dwellings at existing institutions.*

6 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
7 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
8 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
9 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
10 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
11 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
12 place within the United States as may be authorized by
13 the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
14 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
15 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
16 of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
17 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,
18 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of
19 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of pris-
20 oners becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-
21 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no
22 relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping
23 remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends
24 in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners
25 whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identify-

1 ing, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for re-
2 wards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and
3 improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks;
4 \$1,800,000.

5 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
6 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
7 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more
8 than one of such capacities on the same day.

9 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
10 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
11 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
12 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
13 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

14 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
15 the United States District Attorney and the United States
16 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
17 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
18 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
19 of the District of Columbia.

20 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
21 Appropriation Act, 1947".

22 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

23 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

24 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
25 the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this

1 title referred to as the Secretary) including personal serv-
2 ices in the District of Columbia; teletype news service (not
3 exceeding \$1,000) ; newspapers (not exceeding \$500) ; con-
4 tract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of
5 reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger auto-
6 mobile; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles;
7 not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
8 of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of
9 the Secretary and not to exceed \$5,000 for the entertainment
10 of representatives of other countries by officials of the
11 Department when specifically authorized and approved by
12 the Secretary; \$925,000.

13 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
14 the Department of Commerce, except for technical and
15 scientific services in the Office of the Secretary and for the
16 Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done
17 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized
18 by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
19 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
20 \$1,110,000.

21 Technical and scientific services: For all necessary
22 expenses of the Office of the Secretary in the performance
23 of activities and services relating to technological develop-
24 ment as an aid to business in the development of foreign and
25 domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the

1 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Sec-
2 retary", is available, and including (not to exceed \$75,000)
3 for the temporary employment of persons by contract or
4 otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923,
5 as amended, the employment of persons, including State,
6 county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without
7 compensation, and not to exceed ~~\$105,000~~ \$130,000 for
8 printing and binding, ~~\$3,400,000~~ \$4,000,000: *Provided,*
9 That of the sum herein appropriated the Secretary
10 may transfer not to exceed \$500,000 to the National
11 Bureau of Standards for testing and other scientific
12 studies and expend not to exceed \$1,000,000 for
13 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
14 tract or otherwise, for scientific research on new products,
15 materials, material substitutes, and such other subjects and
16 special services determined necessary, including the encour-
17 agement of inventive genius, without regard to sections 3709
18 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and
19 classification laws.

20 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
21 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
22 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
23 nautics Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June
24 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$600,000.

1 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

2 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certifi-
3 cation: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching
4 census records and supplying information incident to carry-
5 ing out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other
6 statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship
7 certification, including personal services at the seat of gov-
8 ernment, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of
9 reference, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$150,000:
10 *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing
11 from census records of evidence for the establishment of
12 age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved
13 jointly by the Secretary of the Social Security Board.

14 Census of Business: For the work of collecting, com-
15 piling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the
16 census of business or distribution, as authorized by the Act
17 of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the em-
18 ployment by the director of personnel at the seat of govern-
19 ment and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act
20 of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000.

21 Census of Manufactures: For the work of collecting,
22 compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding)
23 the census of manufactures, as authorized by the Act of
24 March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employ-
25 ment by the director of personnel at the seat of government

1 and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of
2 1923, as amended, \$5,000,000.

3 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and
4 expenses necessary for securing information for and com-
5 piling and publishing the census reports provided for by
6 law, the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of
7 statistics showing United States exports and imports; tempo-
8 rary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
9 Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost
10 of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; prep-
11 aration of monographs on census subjects and other work of
12 specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel ex-
13 penses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at
14 meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of
15 statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the
16 Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and
17 bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents
18 per mile for travel performed in privately owned auto-
19 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of
20 employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys;
21 maintenance, repair, and operation of five motor-
22 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and
23 repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appli-
24 ances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary
25 machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating

1 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of ref-
2 erence, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200),
3 ~~\$13,000,000~~ ~~\$11,000,000~~: ~~Provided, That all functions~~
4 ~~necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall~~
5 ~~be performed in New York, N. Y.~~

6 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

7 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For
8 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil
9 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil
10 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),
11 including personal services in the District of Columbia
12 and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;
13 not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
14 ings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when
15 specifically authorized by the Administrator; newspapers
16 (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$5,000 for enter-
17 tainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries
18 when specifically authorized and approved by the Adminis-
19 trator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses;
20 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in
21 the field; purchase (not to exceed eight), hire, maintenance,
22 repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; ~~\$4,000,000~~
23 ~~\$4,353,102~~, of which \$54,000 may be transferred to the
24 appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of
25 Commerce".

1 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
2 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
3 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
4 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
5 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
6 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
7 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
8 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal serv-
9 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire,
10 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automo-
11 biles, ~~\$18,100,000~~ \$20,812,200, and the War and Navy
12 Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to
13 transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the
14 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and
15 communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to
16 the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: *Provided*, That the
17 consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year
18 1946 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

19 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
20 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
21 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-
22 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
23 purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,
24 repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and not to
25 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-

1 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of
2 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of
3 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; ~~\$35,541,000~~
4 ~~\$36,544,418~~: *Provided*, That there may be credited to the
5 appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation
6 facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities,
7 and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the main-
8 tenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

9 *Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities*
10 *(Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of*
11 *maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, by*
12 *contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in territories*
13 *and possessions of the United States, in accordance with*
14 *Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including*
15 *personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,*
16 *\$2,874,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 may be trans-*
17 *ferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office*
18 *of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary ex-*
19 *penses in connection with the general administration of the*
20 *program.*

21 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
22 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
23 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such devel-
24 opmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of
25 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,

1 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
2 and operation methods, including personal services in the
3 District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary
4 sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for
5 guards; purchase (not to exceed one), operation, maintenance,
6 and repair of passenger automobiles; and purchase
7 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$750,000
8 \$1,000,000, *together with the unexpended balance of this*
9 *appropriation for the fiscal year 1946.*

10 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary
11 in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics
12 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to
13 safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
15 purchase (not to exceed forty-four), hire, maintenance, repair,
16 and operation of passenger automobiles, \$6,200,000
17 \$7,075,000, *of which not to exceed \$39,000 may be transferred*
18 *to the appropriation "General administration, Office*
19 *of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", and not to exceed*
20 *\$3,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing*
21 *and binding, Department of Commerce".*

22 Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in
23 furnishing advisory services to State and other public and
24 private agencies in connection with the construction and
25 operation of airports and landing areas, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
2 operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
3 \$250,000.

4 Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses
5 necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of
6 two hundred and thirty-one aircraft for the use of all the
7 activities under the Office of the Administrator, and the
8 repair of aircraft engines and other aircraft parts, including
9 personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$1,200,000~~
10 *\$1,593,000*; and the War and Navy Departments are author-
11 ized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration air-
12 craft (for replacement purposes only), aircraft engines, parts,
13 and accessories, and hangar, line and shop equipment surplus
14 to the needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without
15 charge therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and
16 Operation of Aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs
17 of transportation and storage incident to the procurement
18 and care of such items: *Provided, That no funds in this*
19 *paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees*
20 *of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance*
21 *of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or*
22 *overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane*
23 *That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for*
24 *the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Admin-*
25 *istration for the maintenance of more than one major parts*

1 warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when
2 such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil
3 Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution
4 of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics
5 Administration, and the cost of parts and materials not
6 maintained in stock would be in excess of \$100: Provided
7 further, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil
8 Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed
9 within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract
10 after submission of bids.

11 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
12 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-
13 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National
14 Airport, including the purchase (not to exceed two) oper-
15 ation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
16 and not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and
17 repair of uniforms, \$750,000; and the War and Navy De-
18 partments are authorized to transfer to the Administrator
19 without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-crash truck,
20 crane, and such other equipment as is commonly used in
21 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington
22 National Airport.

23 Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport
24 Act: For all expenses necessary for preliminary planning
25 and surveys required for the initiation of the Federal-aid

1 airport program as authorized in section 5 (a) of the Federal
2 Airport Act, approved May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377),
3 including personal services in the District of Columbia; the
4 purchase (not to exceed fifteen), repair, and operation of pas-
5 senger automobiles; and the purchase of seven aircraft;
6 \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
7 able until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000
8 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and
9 operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
10 nautics", to provide for the maintenance and operation of
11 aircraft purchased under this appropriation, and \$5,000
12 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and bind-
13 ing, Department of Commerce".

14 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:
15 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act
16 of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$52,000,000, to be
17 available until June 30, 1953, of which \$50,000,000 shall
18 be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b)
19 and 6 of said Act, and \$2,000,000 shall be for projects in
20 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section
21 5 (c): Provided, That not to exceed \$2,600,000 of the fore-
22 going amounts shall be available for necessary planning,
23 research, and administrative expenses, including personal
24 services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to
25 exceed thirty-five), repair, and operation of passenger auto-

1 mobiles; and the purchase of nine aircraft; of which \$2,600,-
2 000 not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to the
3 appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft,
4 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", to provide for
5 the maintenance and operation of aircraft purchased under
6 this appropriation, and \$30,000 may be transferred to the
7 appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of
8 Commerce".

9 Development of landing areas: For completion of the
10 program for the construction, improvement, and repair of
11 public airports for national defense the consolidated appro-
12 priation under this head in the Department of Commerce
13 Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June
14 30, 1947, and the portion thereof available for adminis-
15 trative expenses shall be available also for the operation,
16 maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles: *Provided*,
17 That the total number of sites shall not exceed five hundred
18 and thirty-five.

19 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-
20 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the
21 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
22 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries
23 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend
24 courses of training conducted by the Government or other
25 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and

1 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-
2 shoes).

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
6 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
7 penses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and
8 mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employ-
9 ment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, and experts, and
10 in the case of airplane accidents the employment of tempo-
11 rary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to
12 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling
13 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training
14 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;
15 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the
16 field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
17 periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,500 for de-
18 posit in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
19 mail, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
20 (Public Law 364); purchase of motor-propelled passenger-
21 carrying vehicles (not to exceed ten) and hire, operation,
22 maintenance, and repair of same and aircraft; purchase and
23 hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation
24 purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis);
25 \$2,300,000; and the War and Navy Departments and the

1 Civil Aeronautics Administration are authorized to transfer
2 to the Civil Aeronautics Board, without payment therefor,
3 not to exceed five aircraft: *Provided*, That this appropriation
4 shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chair-
5 man of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
6 organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed
7 \$4,000).

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
9 \$32,000.

10 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

11 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses
12 necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of
13 Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and
14 other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps
15 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and
16 equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or ex-
17 change of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
18 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
19 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;
20 newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except survey-
21 ing instruments); stationery for field stations and parties;
22 travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
23 periodicals; ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,014,000, of which not to exceed
24 \$2,700,000 shall be available for personal services.

1 Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary
2 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
3 units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
4 required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
5 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of
6 all coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United
7 States; research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying
8 operations to provide control for national mapping and for
9 other purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and
10 the establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and
11 in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
12 gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas;
13 operation of two latitude observatories, including replace-
14 ment of dwelling at one observatory; field surveys required
15 for the production of aeronautical charts; purchase of plans
16 and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary
17 and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological
18 buildings; construction of magnetic and seismological ob-
19 servatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks, Alaska;
20 purchase of two motor-propelled station wagons and hire,
21 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; opera-
22 tion, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic
23 surveys; special aviation clothing; packing, crating, and
24 transporting personal household effects of commissioned
25 officers when transferred from one official station to another,

1 and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and
 2 funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by
 3 law; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month
 4 to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties
 5 as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per
 6 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies
 7 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;
 8 and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary,
 9 of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, cloth-
 10 ing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the tem-
 11 porary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to
 12 shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not
 13 to exceed a total of \$500); ~~\$3,800,000~~ \$4,800,000.

14 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
 15 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
 16 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
 17 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of
 18 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$1,000,000.

19 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made
 20 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for
 21 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
 22 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on
 23 the written authority of the Secretary.

24 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
 25 Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or cap-

1 tured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and
2 Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as
3 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months'
4 death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which
5 such obligations accrued; the purchase of special clothing
6 for protection of employees while engaged in their official
7 duties; not to exceed \$2,500 for the payment of part-time
8 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or
9 elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and
10 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, at
11 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
12 so employed; and not to exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic
13 surveys in regions subject to earthquakes.

14 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

15 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal
16 services (not to exceed \$4,200,000) and other necessary
17 expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
18 at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed
19 by law or in pursuance of law, *including the purchase of com-*
20 *mercial and trade reports; employment of aliens; temporary*
21 *employment of persons or organizations by contract or other-*
22 *wise without regard to the civil service and classification*
23 *laws (not exceeding \$50,000); maintenance, operation, and*
24 repair of passenger automobiles; travel; newspapers (not
25 exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;

1 and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia;
2 \$4,600,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and
3 binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by depart-
4 mental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the
5 amount herein appropriated.

6 Field office service: For salaries, travel, and all other
7 expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district,
8 and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dis-
9 semination of information useful in the development and im-
10 provement of commerce throughout the United States and
11 its possessions, including newspapers (not exceeding
12 \$1,000), periodicals, and books of reference, and not to
13 exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Co-
14 lumbia, \$2,500,000.

15 *Export control: For all expenses necessary, fiscal year*
16 *1947, to carry out the purposes of section 6 of the Act of*
17 *July 2, 1940, as amended (56 Stat. 463), and as further*
18 *amended (by Public Law 389 approved May 23, 1946),*
19 *including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel,*
20 *newspapers, periodicals, and books of reference, \$500,000,*
21 *of which not to exceed \$57,000 shall be available for print-*
22 *ing and binding, and not to exceed \$21,000 may be trans-*
23 *ferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail, Department of*
24 *Commerce".*

25 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and

1 Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not
2 to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
3 ings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domes-
4 tic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating
5 the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
6 by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings,
7 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

8 PATENT OFFICE

9 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
10 bia and elsewhere, ~~\$4,800,000~~ \$5,620,000.

11 Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly
12 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of
13 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,
14 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers
15 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost
16 plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;
17 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-
18 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, ~~\$350,000~~
19 \$660,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for
20 patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for
21 the purpose of photolithography: *Provided*, That hereafter
22 on July 1, 1946, and thereafter 25 cents per copy shall be
23 charged for uncertified copies of specifications and drawings
24 of patents, and 10 cents per copy for design patents and cer-
25 tificates of trade-mark registration.

1 Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of
 2 law, professional, and other reference books and publications
 3 and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of
 4 patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments;
 5 directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation,
 6 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigat-
 7 ing the question of public use or sale of inventions for one
 8 year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such
 9 other questions arising in connection with applications for
 10 patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the
 11 Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of
 12 suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for
 13 travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meet-
 14 ings concerned with the work of the Patent Office, when
 15 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; and for
 16 other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent
 17 Office; ~~\$77,000~~ \$147,000.

18 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
 19 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and
 20 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official
 21 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, ~~\$740,000~~
 22 \$875,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, ~~\$60,000~~
 23 \$77,000; in all, ~~\$800,000~~ \$952,000.

24 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

25 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses

1 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-
2 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March
3 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278),
4 and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of
5 the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set
6 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
7 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories
9 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,
10 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-
11 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at
12 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization
13 or research in science, when incurred on the written au-
14 thority of the Secretary; streetcar fare not exceeding \$100,
15 expenses of the visiting committee, compensation and ex-
16 penses of medical officers of the Public Health Service de-
17 tailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose
18 of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical obser-
19 vations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical
20 data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by ex-
21 hibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; pur-
22 chases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel
23 for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed
24 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, lab-
25 oratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,

1 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,
2 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,
3 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-
4 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-
5 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; pur-
6 chase of newspapers (not to exceed \$25) ; and translation of
7 technical articles:

8 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
9 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
10 care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs
11 and alterations to buildings; \$630,000.

12 Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-
13 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus,
14 and standards in terms of the national standards; the prep-
15 aration and distribution of standard materials; the broad-
16 casting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of
17 equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Gov-
18 ernment purchases; the improvement of methods of testing;
19 advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and
20 technical matters; and supplying available information to
21 the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry,
22 and engineering; \$1,900,000.

23 Research and development: For the maintenance and
24 development of national standards of measurement; the de-
25 velopment of improved methods of measurement; the deter-

1 mination of physical constants and the properties of mate-
2 rials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures,
3 including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study
4 of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the in-
5 vestigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;
6 the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the
7 development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis,
8 and the investigation of the properties of rare substances;
9 investigations relating to the utilization of materials, includ-
10 ing lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes
11 and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems
12 arising in connection with standards, \$2,225,000.

13 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-
14 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-
15 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;
16 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in
17 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for
18 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-
19 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
20 quality and performance, \$232,000.

21 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
22 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
23 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory
24 of the National Bureau of Standards with underground
25 chambers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of con-

1 ducting studies of X and beta radiation above 1.4 million
2 volts, \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

3 Improvement of facilities: For the purchase of ma-
4 terials, equipment, and apparatus as may be necessary to
5 improve and modernize the laboratories, shops, and other
6 facilities of the National Bureau of Standards, \$600,000, to
7 be immediately available and to remain available until
8 expended, of which amount not to exceed \$7,000 shall be
9 available for personal services and travel expenses: *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available only for
11 purchase, including packing, crating, transportation, and
12 warehousing charges, of such materials, equipment, and ap-
13 paratus as have been declared surplus under the provisions
14 of the Surplus Property Act.

15 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any de-
16 partment or independent establishment of the Government
17 having funds available for scientific investigations and re-
18 quiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Stand-
19 ards on scientific investigations within the scope of the
20 functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau
21 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its
22 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary,
23 transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as
24 may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The
25 Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the

1 Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized
2 hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit
3 of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of
4 work for the department or establishment from which the
5 transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses
6 and compensation for personal services in the District of
7 Columbia and in the field.

8 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
9 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment
10 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of
11 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as
12 may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at
13 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so
14 employed.

15 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of
16 Standards not to exceed \$4,170,000 may be expended for
17 personal services in the District of Columbia.

18 WEATHER BUREAU

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-
20 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships
21 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the
22 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October
23 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October
24 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil
25 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including

1 investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with
2 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-
3 ing; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers
4 (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to
5 exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the
6 work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; pur-
7 chase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and
8 repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance, operation, and
9 repair of one airplane, which the War or Navy Depart-
10 ment is authorized to transfer to the Weather Bureau without
11 payment therefor; repair, alterations, and improvements to
12 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds,
13 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and side-
14 walks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds;
15 the erection of temporary buildings for living and working
16 quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing,
17 telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be
18 fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies per-
19 forming the service; and establishment, equipment, and
20 maintenance of meteorological offices and stations;
21 ~~\$16,303,000~~ \$18,338,000, of which not to exceed
22 ~~\$1,485,000~~ \$1,525,000 may be expended for departmental
23 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to
24 exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States
25 to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the

1 International Meteorological Committee; and not to ex-
2 ceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office
3 in the city of Washington for the printing of weather
4 maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications:
5 *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather
6 Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office
7 without impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided fur-*
8 *ther*, That the ~~War Department~~ *is War and Navy Depart-*
9 *ments* are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to transfer
10 without charge to the Weather Bureau, subject to the ap-
11 proval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, equip-
12 ment and supplies for upper air soundings: *Provided further*,
13 *That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in the*
14 *Arctic region, pursuant to Public Law 296, approved Feb-*
15 *ruary 12, 1946, the funds herein appropriated shall be*
16 *available for the appointment of employees at rates to be*
17 *fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard*
18 *to the civil-service laws and Classification Act, but the maxi-*
19 *mum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per*
20 *annum and at no time more than three employees shall be*
21 *in a pay status at such rate of pay, and no other employees*
22 *shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000*
23 *per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective*
24 *clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to em-*
25 *ployees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and*

1 the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the fiscal
2 year 1947, subject to the approval of the Director of the
3 Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the
4 Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies, sur-
5 plus to the needs of the War and Navy Departments and
6 necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation
7 of Arctic weather stations: Provided further, That the un-
8 expended balance of the amount appropriated for Arctic
9 weather stations under authority of said Act for the fiscal
10 year 1946 is hereby merged with this appropriation and
11 continued available for the purposes thereof until June 30,
12 1947.

13 Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities
14 (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of
15 maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities, by
16 contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in Territories
17 and possessions of the United States, in accordance with
18 Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including
19 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
20 \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be ex-
21 pended for departmental personal services in the District of
22 Columbia.

23 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
24 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
25 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and

1 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
2 Bureau.

3 During the fiscal year 1947 the Secretary of Com-
4 merce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials
5 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau,
6 and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize pay-
7 ment of expenses of travel and transportation of household
8 goods of officers and employees on change of official station
9 *and the payment of expenses of transportation of the imme-*
10 *diate families of such officers and employees: Provided, That*
11 in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official
12 below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

13 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-
14 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
15 nautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board;
16 and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be avail-
17 able, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for
18 furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administra-
19 tion, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau
20 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or
21 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-
22 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies
23 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales
24 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-
25 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to

1 Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such
2 supplies and the proceeds from such resales; and appropria-
3 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the
4 Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for
5 the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the
6 point of engagement in the United States to their posts of
7 duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United
8 States or in Alaska.

9 *Appropriations for the Department of Commerce for*
10 *the fiscal year 1947 shall be available, under rules and regu-*
11 *lations to be prescribed by the Secretary, (a) for furnishing*
12 *to employees of the Department and their dependents in*
13 *Alaska and other points outside continental United States*
14 *where in the judgment of the Secretary the furnishing of*
15 *such supplies and services is necessary, medical supplies and*
16 *emergency medical services, by contract or otherwise, such*
17 *supplies and services to be furnished without charge, and*
18 *food and subsistence supplies for sale to employees at the*
19 *reasonable value thereof as determined by the Secretary;*
20 *(b) for furnishing meals to civilian and military personnel*
21 *of the Government and their dependents in Alaska and other*
22 *points outside continental United States in accordance with*
23 *section 3 of the Act of March 5, 1928 (5 U. S. C. 75a),*
24 *where such service is not otherwise available, the furnishing*

1 of such meals to personnel of other departments to be consid-
2 ered as "services" rendered to "any executive department
3 or independent establishment of the Government", within the
4 meaning of section 601 of the Economy Act of June 30,
5 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): Provided, That meals may be
6 furnished to such personnel when in a travel status on a
7 cash basis at a reasonable value, the proceeds derived from
8 the sale of food and subsistence supplies hereunder to be
9 credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for
10 such food and supplies was made, a report of which shall
11 be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures
12 made for such food, supplies, and services and the proceeds
13 therefrom; and (c) not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food,
14 clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary
15 relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement
16 for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed
17 by the Secretary.

18 Appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration
19 and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be avail-
20 able for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies
21 from the point of engagement in the United States to their
22 posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of
23 the United States.

24 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
25 Appropriation Act, 1947".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, ~~\$591,200~~ \$598,590.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court", fiscal 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1947.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court", fiscal year 1945, continued in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1947.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$28,600, of which amount

1 not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the
2 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
3 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
4 Law 364).

5 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
6 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
7 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
8 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
9 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
10 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
11 special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wear-
12 ing apparel; and personal and other services (including tem-
13 porary labor without reference to the Classification and
14 Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by
15 hire of men and equipment or under contract without com-
16 pliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes
17 (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$102,600.

18 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
20 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
21 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
22 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
23 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
24 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
25 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

1 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
2 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
3 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
4 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
5 material and every item incident thereto, \$12,500, to be
6 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

7 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of
8 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
9 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,
10 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
11 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
12 thereto, \$11,000, to be expended under the direction of
13 the Architect of the Capitol.

14 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

15 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
16 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and
17 employees of the court, and all necessary expenses of the
18 court, including the purchase and exchange of books and
19 periodicals, stationery, supplies, traveling expenses, drugs,
20 chemicals, cleansers, furniture, printing and binding, and
21 for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved
22 by the presiding judge, \$136,000: *Provided*, That not to
23 exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for
24 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of

1 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
2 1944 (Public Law 364).

3 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
5 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
6 the court, and all necessary expenses of the court including
7 the purchase and exchange of books and periodicals, sta-
8 tionery, supplies, traveling expenses, printing and binding
9 and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be ap-
10 proved by the presiding judge, \$295,700: *Provided*, That
11 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
12 paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided*
13 *further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall
14 be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
15 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
16 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

17 COURT OF CLAIMS

18 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,
19 four judges, seven regular and ten additional commissioners,
20 and all other officers and employees of the court, including
21 the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court,
22 and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary
23 in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the
24 duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending
25 section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved Feb-

1 ruary 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act
 2 to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court
 3 of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation',
 4 and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as
 5 also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and all
 6 necessary expenses of the court including the cost of station-
 7 ery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling ex-
 8 penses, printing and binding, and other miscellaneous ex-
 9 penses, \$450,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of
 10 this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
 11 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
 12 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

13 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
 14 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
 15 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
 16 \$9,000.

17 TERRITORIAL COURTS

18 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
 19 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
 20 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
 21 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

22 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

23 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
 24 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
 25 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of

1 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
2 Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the
3 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
4 Act of 1930; in all, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,200,000: *Provided,*
5 That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of
6 all United States justices and circuit and district judges
7 lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

8 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
9 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
10 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,368,-
11 000.

12 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
13 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
14 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
15 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
16 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
17 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
18 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
19 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
20 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
21 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
22 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
23 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not
24 be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of

1 court of such employees as may be necessary from other
2 offices to the offices named herein.

3 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of
4 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
5 by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4,
6 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June
7 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,472,000: *Provided*, That
8 nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the
9 right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or
10 to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation
11 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
12 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or
13 expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of
14 the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney
15 General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney
16 General with respect to supervising or furnishing informa-
17 tion concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on
18 parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

19 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
20 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
21 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
22 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

23 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
24 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
25 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-

1 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
2 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
3 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
4 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
5 1937, \$475,000.

6 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
7 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
8 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by sec-
9 tion 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362),
10 and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not
11 exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,400,000:
12 *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for
13 the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of
14 title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District
15 of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250
16 each per annum.

17 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and
18 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically
19 provided for, \$1,750,000: *Provided*, That the compensation
20 of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges
21 (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Fed-
22 eral Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts
23 of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed
24 by the Director of the Administrative Office without re-
25 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except

1 that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the
2 main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6)
3 clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8)
4 administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall deter-
5 mine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that
6 of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full
7 (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing
8 judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial
9 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such deter-
10 mination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
11 *further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation
12 under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any
13 other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the
14 aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
15 pointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum,
16 except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit
17 and senior district judge of each district having five or more
18 district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not
19 exceed \$7,500.

20 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
21 miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
22 officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
23 periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; pur-
24 chase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26,
25 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for

1 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
2 penalty mail for the United States courts and the Admin-
3 istrative Office of the United States Courts as required by
4 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ;
5 \$500,000.

6 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-
7 penses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judi-
8 ciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and
9 their clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as
10 provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$590,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not
12 to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings
13 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
14 curred on the written authorization of the Director of
15 the Administrative Office of the United States Courts:
16 *Provided further*, That United States probation officers may
17 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not
18 to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own auto-
19 mobiles for transportation when traveling on official business
20 within the city limits of their official station.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
22 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
23 \$80,000.

24 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters

1 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
2 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$800,000.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

4 Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office
5 of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for
6 other personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
7 where, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry
8 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
9 provide for the administration of the United States courts,
10 and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat.
11 1223), \$295,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropria-
12 tions or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for
13 the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,
14 the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classifi-
15 cation Act of 1923, as amended.

16 Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, ma-
17 terials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges,
18 washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books
19 of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication
20 service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
21 ation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in
22 the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling
23 expenses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
24 tions in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not

1 otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out
2 the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of
3 the United States courts, and for other purposes; \$30,000.

4 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
5 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
6 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
7 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
8 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
9 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
10 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

11 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the
12 District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding
13 that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per
14 volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for
15 United States judges and other judicial officers shall be
16 marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and
17 such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors
18 in office.

19 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
20 Act, 1947".

21 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 ~~SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in~~
23 ~~this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any~~
24 ~~person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-~~

tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force

1 or violence: *Provided, That for the purposes hereof an*
2 *affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the*
3 *person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions*
4 *of this section engaged in a strike against the Government*
5 *of the United States, is not a member of an organization of*
6 *Government employees that asserts the right to strike against*
7 *the Government of the United States, or that such person*
8 *does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization*
9 *that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the*
10 *United States by force or violence: Provided further, That*
11 *any person who engages in a strike against the Government*
12 *of the United States or who is a member of an organization*
13 *of Government employees that asserts the right to strike*
14 *against the Government of the United States, or who ad-*
15 *vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-*
16 *cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States*
17 *by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or*
18 *wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained*
19 *in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,*
20 *shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not*
21 *more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the*
22 *above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-*
23 *stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.*

24 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments

1 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1947”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 3, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

THE HISTORY OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	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[Report No. 1510]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 4 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations
JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Reported with amendments

H. R. 6056

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: On page 67, after line 18, insert the following new paragraph:

- 1 The Navy Department is authorized to transfer without
- 2 charge to the Coast and Geodetic Survey two AGP seaplane
- 3 tenders, two PCS submarine chasers, and three SC sub-
- 4 marine chasers from the reserve or surplus to the needs of
- 5 the Navy Department, each of the seven vessels equipped
- 6 with the necessary launches and ship's outfit.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 6056

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz: On page 35, after line 4, insert the following new paragraph:

1 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act
2 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of
3 any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute
4 discretion, on or before June 30, 1947, terminate the em-
5 ployment of any officer or employee of the Department of
6 State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever
7 he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the
8 interests of the United States, but such termination shall not
9 affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept
10 employment in any other department or agency of the
11 Government if declared eligible for such employment by
12 the United States Civil Service Commission.

H. R. 6056

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 6056

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 68, line 16, strike out “ (not to exceed \$4,200,-
- 2 000) ” and insert in lieu thereof the following: “ (not to
- 3 exceed \$5,757,000, \$1,557,000 of which is to be exclusively
- 4 for the Office of Small Business at the seat of government) ”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

June
31

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 24, 1946
For actions of June 21, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 121

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HIGHLIGHTS: President approved agricultural appropriation bill (June 22). Senate committee reported bill to continue Sugar Act for 3 years. Both Houses received conference report on selective-service continuation; proposed change regarding farm-labor deferment eliminated. Senate passed Hobbs anti-racketeering bill. Senate passed bill to continue priorities powers for one year. Senate confirmed nomination of Steelman to OWMR. House agreed to resolution giving Appropriations Committee (including Tarver subcommittee) \$30,000 to continue investigations of executive agencies. Rep. Clason blamed USDA and OPA for grain shortage and poultry losses.

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947, H. R. 5605. Approved June 22, 1946 (public law number not yet available). See page 5 for comparative statement of 1946 appropriations and 1947 Budget estimates with the 1947 Act.
SENATE
2. SUGAR-ACT CONTINUATION. The Finance Committee reported H. R. 6689, to continue the Act for three years (June 20, S. Rept. 1555). The House version would continue the Act for one year.
3. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Both Houses received the conference report on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 7392-3, 7478-80). The conference report provides for continuation of the Act until Mar. 31, 1947, authorizes induction of non-fathers between 19 and 45, makes no changes in the law regarding deferment of farm labor, and does not include the proposed change regarding deferment of students and others in scientific and engineering work.
4. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 7394-11). There was discussion of the provision regarding strikes against the Government (pp. 7408-11). Conferees were appointed (p. 7411).
5. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5452 (pp. 7411-15). Conferees were appointed (p. 7415).
6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 7415-33). Conferees were appointed (p. 7433).

7. ANTI-RACKETEERING. Passed without amendment H. R. 32, the Hobbs bill to prohibit racketeering in connection with transportation, etc., of commodities (pp. 7433-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. WAR POWERS. Passed with amendment H. R. 5716, to continue various provisions of the Second War Powers Act, including continuation of the priorities power until June 30, 1947 (pp. 7437-8). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Moore, Okla., to state that nothing in this act or any other act, except the Price Control and Stabilization Acts, shall be construed to authorize price control (p. 7438).
9. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of John R. Steelman to be Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (p. 7439).
10. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported the following bills without amendment (p. 7391):
 - S. 2083, to amend Sec. 6 of the Classification Act of 1923 so as to provide that in any case in which a public or private organization is made a part of a Government department or agency, the initial compensation of any person employed by such organization who, without break in service, becomes an officer or employee of the Government agency, shall be established in accordance with rules 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this section (S. Rept. 1566).
 - H. R. 3492, to protect certifying and disbursing officers from having their retirement fund attached unless the department head says the payment involved fraud (H. Rept. 1567).
 - H. R. 4651, to provide for full annuity under the Retirement Act for a disabled employee who later recovers but cannot find a job (S. Rept. 1568).

The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. 1178, providing equal pay for equal work for women (S. Rept. 1676) (p. 7391).
11. FORESTRY. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5840, to authorize exchange of certain forest land in Colo. (S. Rept. 1572) (p. 7391).
12. CONTRACTS. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment S. 1561, to amend the act regarding compensation, injury, etc., of employers of contractors with the Government outside the U. S., so as to make the 100% earning provision effective as of Jan. 1, 1942 (S. Rept. 1574) (p. 7391).
13. RECESSED until Mon., June 24 (p. 7439).

HOUSE

14. RESEARCH; PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H.R. 5876, to authorize renewal of a lease to a railroad of a tract of land in the USDA Range Livestock Experiment Station, Mont., for a right-of-way to said tract, and for removal of gravel and ballast material (pp. 7454-5).
15. APPROPRIATIONS; INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to a resolution giving the Appropriations Committee or any of its subcommittees (including the Tarver subcommittee) \$30,000 additional to continue investigations of executive departments and agencies (p. 7441). This resolution was reported earlier by the Accounts Committee (p. 7483).

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 8, after "Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$774,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 10, after "Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General", to strike out "\$1,148,000" and insert "\$1,175,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 12, after "Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General", to strike out "\$630,000" and insert "\$659,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 14, after "Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department", to strike out "\$147,500" and insert "\$170,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 15, after "Office of the chief inspector", to strike out "\$368,000" and insert "\$393,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 17, after "Bureau of Accounts", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$544,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Chief Inspector" on page 38, line 13, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$1,073,500" and insert "\$1,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General," on page 39, line 18, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$11,440,000" and insert "\$11,725,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General," on page 45, line 1, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,384,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 3, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$12,525,000" and insert "\$12,825,00."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 5, after "Motor Vehicle Service", to strike out "\$33,650,000" and insert "\$33,381,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Buildings, maintenance and operation," on page 48, line 3, after the word "service", to strike out "\$37,000,000" and insert "\$37,310,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 8, after the word "prevention", to strike out "\$6,650,000" and insert "\$6,797,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 11, to insert:

During the fiscal year 1947, the Postmaster General shall make quarterly reports to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, showing for each quarter the amount paid from each appropriation for overtime, the number of employees receiving such overtime, and the number of hours of overtime worked by such employees, together with a statement as to the necessity for such overtime work.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—General provisions," on page 50, after line 6, to strike out:

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5452) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. REED, conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say that I thank the Senate very much for its approval of this bill and to say that in the Treasury Department the increase made by the Senate was \$119,000, and in the Post Office Department, which brings in practically as much money as it costs to operate it, the amount was increased by the Senate just a little over \$1,390,000.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 6056, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hatch	Overton
Austin	Hawkes	Pepper
Ball	Hayden	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hill	Reed
Bushfield	Hoey	Robertson
Butler	Huffman	Russell
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Carville	Knowland	Swift
Chavez	La Follette	Taft
Cordon	Lucas	Taylor
Donnell	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McClellan	Tobey
Eastland	McKellar	Tunnell
Ellender	McMahon	Tvdings
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wagner
Fulbright	Mead	Walsh
George	Millikin	White
Gerry	Moore	Wiley
Gossett	Murdock	Willis
Green	Murray	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

THE INHERENT RIGHT OF THE CITIZEN TO WORK

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, a few moments ago the Senate passed two large appropriation bills. In the discussion relating to one of those bills the right to strike against the Government was discussed. That is a subject on which I have positive convictions. Definitely there is no such right. Franklin D. Roosevelt, said the same thing in substance. Another great President, Calvin

Coolidge, when he was Governor of Massachusetts, said the same thing.

What causes me to rise at this time is a telegram which has just been handed to me, and which I wish to read into the RECORD. It shows a situation which we have neglected very seriously.

The telegram comes from W. F. McKee, secretary and treasurer of Wilson Bros., Sheboygan, Wis. I ask Senators to pay attention to this, because in my humble opinion it presents the beginning of a new and serious situation relating to strikes.

Last week I was in conference with British delegates. One of the leaders of that delegation with whom I was speaking said, "We do not approve the attitude of a certain group of your labor leaders. In England we know that there is only one way to get out of the dilemma we are in, and that is to work and produce."

The telegram reads as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., June 20, 1946.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Washington, D. C.:

As a citizen and resident of the State of Wisconsin, and as secretary and treasurer of Wilson Bros., national manufacturers of men's wear, I am appealing for your advice and any assistance to prevent the closing down of our 10 factories in 6 States and loss of work to our 1,800 employees through a technicality in the Wagner Labor Act, which is being imposed upon us by the CIO, Mr. Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. We have never had strikes or labor problems and have been unionized in our main plant at South Bend, Ind., for many years and at Troy and Cohoes, N. Y. Several of our small branch plants do not belong to the union. LaGrange, Ind., plant employing mostly Amish and Menonites who state it is against their religion to belong to any association of any kind, have refused to join the union. Likewise, a newer plant at Sheboygan, Wis., 6 months in operation, have refused to attend any labor meetings, although we have done everything possible under the Wagner Act to indicate our cooperation with the union. The union head in Chicago, Mr. Joe Kaminsky, last week states that we would either force the employees of our nonunion shops to join their union or else. Starting this week, our subcontractors and suppliers have been told by the union in the East and the Middle West to stop shipping us and stop manufacturing for us. Two Chicago contractors were told yesterday and today to cease work for us. Our plant manager was also told today that all contractors would be forced to stop shipments to us. We are continuing under contracts to the United States Government heavy- and light-weight underwear for the armed forces, and, undoubtedly, these contracts may also be affected if this policy spreads further to our other plants. The union subordinates of Mr. Sidney Hillman, mainly Mr. Joe Kaminsky, of Chicago, are adamant and threatening in their demands to force us to break the Wagner Act, which we cannot allow ourselves to do. I am sure Mr. Sidney Hillman would not approve of such action if he were aware of the circumstances. As a citizen, I am appealing to you to intervene to prevent the first labor disturbance in our 82 years in business.

W. F. MCKEE.

Secretary and Treasurer, Wilson Bros.,
Sheboygan, Wis.

Mr. President, the situation portrayed in the telegram presents a challenge to Government. We have just heard a lukewarm argument on the point that it is not right to strike against the Government. But here are American citizens

who do not want to join unions. Here is a concern with 12 factories, which is threatened unless, contrary to the Wagner Act, it compels certain Amish and Mennonite people, and a group of people in my own State, to join a union. If they do not join the union, all 12 factories will be shut down. Here we have an instance of union officials telling contractors that they cannot work for this concern. They would compel people to join unions.

If the President of the United States had not vetoed the Case bill we would have the answer; but the Case bill was vetoed, and so we have the beginning of another reign of terror, because there seems to be within the Government a supergovernment sufficiently strong to take from the individual the inherent right, not to strike, but to work. I ask the consideration of this body for the situation which I have described.

Immediately upon receipt of the telegram which I have read, my secretary, at my instance, sought to get in contact with certain labor officials of the Government. The result was that the following telegram was sent to Mr. McKee:

Telegram received. Howard C. Colvin, Assistant Director of Conciliation, promised have their commissioner of conciliation in Chicago get in touch with you also with the union to see what can be done to help.

That is using the language of Mr. Colvin.

Chapman, of National Labor Relations Board, suggests you contact their regional director, George Bott, Midland Building, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago. Telephone Central 9660. Advise if can be of further assistance.

ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senator.

A little while ago we discussed for 3 weeks or more the rights of the public. The Government needs the material involved in this case. The armed forces may be compelled to do without it. Why? Because labor racketeers dominate the situation. Are we going to sit quietly by? Some of us will not. The situation is so serious that 1,800 men may be thrown out of work. The public will lose the benefit of the income resulting from this industry, and the armed forces will not get the material for which they have contracted, all because a labor racketeer, Kaminsky, in Chicago, has the power to take away from men the right to work. If there is any inherent right, it is the right of every man to earn his own bread.

In one plant in Indiana certain Amish people did not want to join the union because it was contrary to their religion to do so. But Kaminsky, in Chicago, said, "You join. Live under my dictates. Take my orders, or you do not work"—to say nothing of the effect upon the investment of the stockholders, including widows and eleemosynary institutions which own the bonds of these organizations.

Mr. President, the situation calls for action. I trust that before Congress takes a recess it will do what I have suggested on other occasions. I hope it will have "guts" enough to write into a bill the spirit and the letter of American fair play, which will protect the rights of

management and labor, but, above all, will protect the rights of the public and see that they are not submerged and neglected.

AUDIT REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, before the Committee on the Judiciary this morning there came to my attention, in connection with the reorganization bills, a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a letter dated June 17, 1946, from the Corporation's Audit Division of the General Accounting Office to the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, covering an audit made of the affairs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates for the year ended June 30, 1945, under section 5 of the act of February 24, 1945. The letter and accompanying papers have been filed with the Senate and have been referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. I desire to propound a parliamentary inquiry; but prior to doing so, I wish to state that upon consideration of the intelligence disclosed in the communication to which I have referred, it was decided that it was of such seriousness and moment that it should be transmitted to the Senate as an interim report, as well as taken up administratively with the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The audit is proceeding with the utmost diligence and dispatch; but the conditions stated in the communication to which I have just referred make it impossible for us to say when the audit will be completed and when our ultimate report will be rendered. The letter is signed by the Comptroller General, Mr. Lindsay C. Warren.

The following statements appear in the communication which has been transmitted to the Senate:

Indeed, it has been found that a satisfactory audit cannot be made and that no certification may be given of the financial statements of the companies at the close of June 1945. It is even doubtful that a satisfactory audit and certification of the statements of June 30, 1946, will be possible.

The reason for that is stated to be as follows:

Specific examples of the failure of the accounting function in RFC are presented in the paragraphs immediately following. These paragraphs point out that:

1. The company does not control its \$7,000,000,000 investment in properties;
2. The company does not control its \$800,000,000 investment in inventories of Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, and United States Commercial Company;
3. The company does not control its cash receipts;
4. The company does not control rentals earned on its properties;
5. The company does not control certain important liabilities;
6. The company does not control recoveries due it on plant extensions built for utility companies;
7. The company has not controlled its surplus-property-disposal activities; and
8. The company has had no control over the activities of its affiliate, United States Commercial Company.

Mr. President, I shall not go into the details of the report, but I desire to propound the following parliamentary inquiry: Will this report be printed as a matter of course, or will it be necessary that a motion be made to have the report printed as a public document?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that the report was laid down yesterday, but that no order to have the report printed was entered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I now move that the report be printed as a Senate document.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON subsequently said: Earlier today I moved that a certain document be printed as a Senate document. Since then it has been called to my attention that the House of Representatives has ordered the same document printed as House Document No. 674. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the previous order be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the order previously entered will be rescinded.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the Clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Office of the Secretary of State," on page 2, line 5, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$17,400,000" and insert "\$23,861,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 10, after the word "through", to insert "individuals, including aliens, or"; in line 11, after the word "agencies", to strike out the comma and "foreign or domestic" and insert "foreign or domestic"; in line 14, after the word "time", to insert "except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee"; on page 3, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$525,000"; and on page 4, line 6, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$6,100,000" and insert "\$10,221,221."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 9, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,433,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 22, to insert:

Surplus property disposal: For all expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions and activities relative to disposition of surplus property pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activity for which this appropriation is made; transportation of prospective customers (not to exceed \$9,000); cost of living and living quarters allowances and transportation of families and effects including cost of living allowances for military personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic reporting, translating, appraising, and other services in foreign countries by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; purchase and exchange of books, maps, periodicals, and newspapers; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment (not to exceed \$50,000); hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; advertising without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$7,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign service," on page 10, line 2, after the word "duties", to strike out "\$1,875,000" and insert "\$2,003,808."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 12, after the word "quarters", to strike out "\$4,750,000" and insert "\$5,279,000"; and in line 23, after the word "posts", to strike out "at Cairo, London, Ankara, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana" and insert "in Egypt, Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and The Netherlands-Possessions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 5, after "(Public Law 48)", to strike out "\$2,900,000" and insert "\$3,414,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 8, after "(Public Law 48)", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$902,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 21, after the word "services", to strike out "\$8,600,000" and insert "\$10,576,380."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 18, after the word "necessary", to strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$6,255,480."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 17, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "\$2,400,000" and insert \$3,656,913."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 4, after the word "for", to strike out "dispatch" and insert "despatch"; on page 16, line 18, after the word "nec-

essary", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$9,171,890"; on page 17, line 9, after the word "That", to strike out the word "all"; and in line 11, after the word "stock", to strike out "only" and insert "if suitable vehicles are available from this source: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 204 of Public Law 334, Seventy-ninth congress, automobiles in possession of the foreign service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacements, and such replacements shall not be chargeable against the numerical limitations hereinbefore set forth."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 15, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$8,500,000" and insert "\$9,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International obligations," on page 21, line 3, after the figures "\$23,000" to insert "Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, \$800; International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration, \$1,722.57"; in line 15, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$3,102,108" and insert "\$3,104,631."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 22, after the name "United Nations", to strike out "For all necessary expenses of participation by the United States in the United Nations for the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United Nations" and insert "For all necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the participation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant to the provisions of said act, including attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the United Nations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal activities and general administration," on page 35, line 16, after the name "Board of Parole", to strike out "\$633,250" and insert "\$667,250."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 17, after "Administrative Division", to strike out "\$1,150,000" and insert "\$1,190,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 20, after "For the Criminal Division", to strike out "\$840,000" and insert "\$898,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 5, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$350" and insert "\$850."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 8, after the word "services", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$2,650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 25, after the word "attorney", to

strike out "\$4,530,000" and insert "\$4,560,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 10, after the word "vans", to strike out "\$4,570,000" and insert "\$4,642,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service," on page 46, line 10, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$24,500,000" and insert "\$25,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Prison System," on page 50, line 1, after the figures "\$600,000", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That \$635,000 of the amount transferred to this appropriation by the Navy Department under the authority contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, shall be available for the construction of dwellings at existing institutions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 53, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$105,000" and insert "\$130,000"; and in line 8, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$3,400,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census," on page 54, after line 13, to strike out:

Census of Business: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of business or distribution, as authorized by the act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 20, to strike out:

Census of Manufactures: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of manufactures, as authorized by the act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$5,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 3, after "(not exceeding \$200)", to strike out "\$13,000,000" and insert "\$11,000,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, N. Y."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator, of Civil Aeronautics," on page 56, line 22, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,353,102."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 11, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$18,100,000" and insert "\$20,812,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 3, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$35,541,000" and insert "\$36,544,418."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, after line 8, to insert:

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,874,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the program.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire about this item. I wish to ask the Senator in charge of the bill the purpose of the appropriation.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a number of air bases in foreign countries have been turned over to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and up to the present time those air bases have been maintained and operated by the Army or the Navy, as the case may be. By reason of the separation of personnel from the military forces, it was necessary to turn over those bases, some of them in Europe, and some of them in other parts of the world, to some authority. Therefore, it was and has now been felt best to turn them over to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The matter came before the Appropriations Committee, in the first instance, by way of a special message from the White House requesting a deficiency appropriation. We refused to go along with that request. The matter then came up in this regular appropriation bill, and the amount has been much reduced from the amount which was requested in connection with the proposed deficiency appropriation. The item is not a permanent appropriation or a permanent activity; but we must maintain those bases in order to secure safety in travel by air to our own people and to other passengers, until such time as the nations in which these particular bases are located arrange to take them over. These bases now are 23 in number. The Army still maintains some bases, but the 23 have been or will be turned over to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

It will be found that a somewhat similar item appears for the Weather Bureau, because the Weather Bureau must furnish information to those who operate these bases.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, my attention has been called to a matter, but I am not sure what provision of the bill covers it. Is there an appropriation in the bill for the maintenance of a repair shop for the repairing of airplanes?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; that provision is on page 60 of the bill.

Mr. GEORGE. What is the amount of the appropriation?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it would be well to have it read when we reach it.

Will the Senator defer until we have reached it on page 60?

Mr. GEORGE. I shall be glad to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 58, after line 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 7, after the word "specifications", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,000,000, together with the unexpended balance of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 16, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$6,200,000" and insert "\$7,075,000, of which not to exceed \$39,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,' and not to exceed \$3,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Printing and binding, Department of Commerce'."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 9, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,593,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on the same page, in line 18, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane" and insert "That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of parts and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$100: *Provided further*, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the item to which the Senator from Georgia referred a few moments ago. It provides for the maintenance and operation of aircraft by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The item to which the Senator's attention has been called is inserted by reason of the fact that the Civil Aeronautics Authority proposes to acquire parts of airplanes which have been declared to be surplus. It is proposed to have one repair station in the United States, to be located at Oklahoma City. At that point the planes would be repaired by the use of these parts. I may say that the proposal has attracted considerable attention and some opposition on the part of mechanics and repair-shop

owners throughout the country, who claim that it is proposed to put the Government in competition with private industry.

The language which the committee inserted in the bill was to militate against such complaints. It reads as follows:

That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major-parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of parts and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$100: *Provided further*, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have already yielded to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. Later I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GEORGE. Will the Senator be kind enough to state the estimated cost of this service?

Mr. McCARRAN. The entire estimate for the parts and service is, as I understand, \$1,593,000. The Senator will note that we have increased the amount recommended by the other House, namely, \$1,200,000, on page 60, in line 9, to \$1,593,000.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not know whether my information is correct, but I have been advised that this entire work has heretofore been performed, even during the past year, at a cost not exceeding \$90,000, and that a considerable increase over that figure is provided for by authorizing the CAA to carry on that operation.

Mr. McCARRAN. What the Senator has said has been a contention which has been made to the committee. The committee, in view of the explanation which had been given to it, thought that it was imperative that the CAA be permitted to acquire these parts. It seemed to the committee that the CAA should have the privilege of acquiring and using parts which will be declared surplus, and that it should have the right to repair its own craft by the use of such parts.

There came from the other House a contemplation of two separate places where repairs could be made. Those two places have now been reduced to one, which will be Oklahoma City, where all the work will be centralized, and economies will be effected.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, since the amendment was agreed to the other day in the committee, I received the following telegram:

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 19, 1946.

Senator KENNETH D. McKELLAR,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

If Senate appropriations bill is passed granting CAA sum asked to operate repair stations not only fixed base operators but all small businesses and therefore Nation's backbone ultimately doomed, as explained in letters and editorial pages 647 and 648 Senate appropriations hearings. We earnestly and

respectfully ask your help in this crisis by insisting language Randolph amendment be restored.

SOUTHERN AIR SERVICES,
WILLIAM R. KENT.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to read from the report an excerpt which may enlighten the Senator. It appears under the subheading "Maintenance and Operation of Aircraft," and is as follows:

The committee has received numerous letters protesting against the Civil Aeronautics Administration establishing and operating facilities for the repair of aircraft in competition with private concerns. The committee went into the matter very thoroughly. Mr. Wright in his testimony stated the position of the Civil Aeronautics Administration as follows:

"Mr. WRIGHT. That letter is very relevant to what I was about to say."

I had presented to Mr. Wright a letter which protested in considerably the same way as did the telegram which was read by the Senator from Tennessee.

I continue reading from the report:

The point of view taken by this gentleman, and by many others, has been at variance with what we feel.

We agree entirely that Government should not compete with private industry, and it is not our intention to do that, or to get a wedge in the door, as expressed in the press, that would permit the Government to get into that business.

We call your attention to the fact that our maintenance and operation of aircraft is based on the use of spare parts made available, at no cost, from surplus.

Therefore, it is an entirely different situation from that which would maintain in a normal time when we would be using aircraft currently available from manufacturers.

We are using principally surplus military aircraft that are out of production now.

Therefore, we ask the Congress for language that would permit us to service them by means of spares over a period of 5 years.

What we want is a storage depot for those spare parts, plus the authority to take a liberal attitude in throwing away a wing or other damaged part, and putting on a brand new spare part we are getting for nothing, whereas, in normal times we would have that wing repaired through a contract with a commercial company.

Therefore, we maintain we are saving the taxpayers a substantial amount of money in this manner, and we are not putting a toe in the door to compete with industry.

I now read further from Mr. Wright's testimony, as set forth on page 654 of the printed hearings:

Mr. WRIGHT. That was what I meant when I said at the various regional headquarters we would have to do the 100-hour inspections and install such spare parts as would be necessary because of the fact that the airplane was so crippled it could not fly to Oklahoma City.

Now, I do not know whether this should be on the record or not, but we have discussed this with Mr. Randolph, and we have proposed to him language that I think would take care of the objection raised here, and we would like to put it on the record as to what we would do.

That is the language which is now found in the bill at the bottom of page 60, reading, "no funds in this paragraph shall be expended," and so forth. I read the language a moment ago.

I wish to say to the Senator from Tennessee, and also to the Senator from Georgia, that there still remains some

misapprehension with reference to the language. I am not at all wedded to it. I wish only to allow the Civil Aeronautics Authority to use the spare parts, because I believe that for them to do so would be economical. I wish also to give to the Civil Aeronautics Authority the right to have space where they may centralize and store the spare parts. I have no desire that they engage in competition with industry, and if I believed that the language of the amendment permitted such, I would not support it.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator be good enough to advise whether the proviso stricken out in line 18, page 60, of the bill, is the so-called Randolph amendment?

Mr. McCARRAN. The provision from lines 18 to 22, inclusive, is the so-called Randolph amendment. It came over from the House, and was put in, as I understand, on the floor of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. The only information I have with regard to this is the telegram which I have read. The matter will go to conference, and we will discuss it there.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is my idea, and if there is anything wrong about it, it can be corrected.

I wanted the Senator to know what my frame of mind was, that I would not permit the Civil Aeronautics Authority to go into competition with private industry, while at the same time I want them to have a chance to use these spare parts.

Mr. GEORGE. I think some consideration also should be given to the relative costs. If the information which has come to me is correct, the actual cost to be incurred, will be considerably in excess of what it would be if the repairs were made in private shops and facilities throughout the country. I think that is a matter which also should be considered.

Mr. McCARRAN. I agree with the Senator, and I certainly shall give it consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations on page 60, line 18.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 61, after line 22, to insert:

Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act: For all expenses necessary for preliminary planning and surveys required for the initiation of the Federal-aid airport program as authorized in section 5 (a) of the Federal Airport Act, approved May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377), including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed 15), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and the purchase of seven aircraft; \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft purchased under this appropriation, and \$5,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, after line 13, to insert:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$52,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$50,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said act, and \$2,000,000 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,600,000 of the foregoing amounts shall be available for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed 35), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and the purchase of nine aircraft; of which \$2,600,000 not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft purchased under this appropriation, and \$30,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey," on page 65, line 23, after the word "periodicals," to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,014,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 8, after the word "seismographs", to strike out "and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed a total of \$500); \$3,800,000"; and in line 13, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$3,800,000" and insert "\$4,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce", on page 68, line 19, after the words "of law", to insert "including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws (not exceeding \$50,000)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, after line 14, to insert:

Export control: For all expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, to carry out the purposes of section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended (56 Stat. 463), and as further amended (by Public Law 389 approved May 23, 1946), including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, newspapers, periodicals, and books of reference, \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$57,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$21,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail, Department of Commerce."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Patent Office", on page 70, line 10, after the word "elsewhere" to strike out "\$4,800,000" and insert "\$5,620,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 18, after the word "mounts" to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$660,000"; in

line 21, after the word "That" to strike out "hereafter" and insert "on July 1, 1946, and thereafter", and in line 24, after the word "patents" to insert "and 10 cents per copy for design patents and certificates of trade-mark registration."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 17, after the name "Patent Office" to strike out "\$77,000" and insert "\$147,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 21, after the word "indices" to strike out "\$740,000" and insert "\$875,000"; in line 22, after the word "binding" to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$77,000", and in line 23, after the words "in all" to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$952,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau," on page 77, line 21, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$16,303,000" and insert "\$18,338,000"; in line 22, before the words "may be", to strike out "\$1,485,000" and insert "\$1,525,000"; on page 78, line 8, after the words "That the", to strike out "War Department is" and insert "War and Navy Departments are"; and in line 12, after the word "soundings", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pursuant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946, the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classification Act, but the maximum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more than three employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the fiscal year 1947, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather stations: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated for Arctic weather stations under authority of said act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby merged with this appropriation and continued available for the purposes thereof until June 30, 1947."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, after line 12, to insert:

Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in Territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,000,000, of which not to ex-

ceed \$40,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, line 9, after the word "station", to insert "and the payment of expenses of transportation of the immediate families of such officers and employees."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, after line 12, to strike out:

The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resales; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, after line 8, to insert:

Appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1947 shall be available, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, (a) for furnishing to employees of the Department and their dependents in Alaska and other points outside continental United States where in the judgment of the Secretary the furnishing of such supplies and services is necessary, medical supplies and emergency medical services, by contract or otherwise, such supplies and services to be furnished without charge, and food and subsistence supplies for sale to employees at the reasonable value thereof as determined by the Secretary; (b) for furnishing meals to civilian and military personnel of the Government and their dependents in Alaska and other points outside continental United States in accordance with section 3 of the act of March 5, 1928 (5 U. S. C. 75a), where such service is not otherwise available, the furnishing of such meals to personnel of other departments to be considered as "services" rendered to "any executive department or independent establishment of the Government", within the meaning of section 601 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That meals may be furnished to such personnel when in a travel status on a cash basis at a reasonable value, the proceeds derived from the sale of food and subsistence supplies hereunder to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such food and supplies was made, a report of which shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such food, supplies, and services and the proceeds therefrom; and (c) not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, after line 17, to insert:

Appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—The Judiciary—United States Supreme Court," on page 83, line 8, after the word "Court", to strike out "\$591,200" and insert "\$598,590."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous items of expense," on page 88, line 4, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title V—General provisions," on page 94, after line 21, to strike out:

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States; is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of

the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there further amendments to be offered?

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 35, after line 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1947, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the foreign service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States, but such termination shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government if declared eligible for such employment by the United States Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MCCARRAN. I move the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCCARRAN. I send forward another amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 67, after line 18, it is proposed to insert the following:

The Navy Department is authorized to transfer without charge to the Coast and Geodetic Survey two AGP seaplane tenders, two PCS submarine chasers, and three SC submarine chasers from the reserve or surplus to the needs of the Navy Department, each of the seven vessels equipped with the necessary launches and ship's outfit.

Mr. MCCARRAN. I move the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MCCARRAN. I send forward another amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the amendment of the committee on page 62, line 4, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out "fifteen" and insert "thirty-eight", and in line 25, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "one hundred sixty-seven."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment of the committee, beginning on line 23, page 61, was agreed to will be reconsidered. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from Nevada to the amendment of the committee.

The amendments to the amendment were agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask the able Senator from Nevada if that completes the committee amendments.

Mr. MCCARRAN. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and myself I wish to offer an amendment on page 37, line 11, to strike out "\$1,700,000" and insert "\$1,900,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, line 11, after the name "District of Columbia", it is proposed to strike out "\$1,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,900,000."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to make only a brief statement concerning the amendment.

The effect of the amendment would be to increase the appropriation for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to the amount of the Budget estimate. The House cut the item \$200,000 under the Budget estimate.

As everyone knows, the war has had the effect of further concentrating economic power in the United States. I feel very definitely that it is of vital importance that the Antitrust Division should have at least the funds recommended by the Budget Bureau. In my opinion, an error was committed by the Budget Bureau in not recommending more funds for this Division in the original Presidential estimates.

The effect of the cut by the House would be to reduce anywhere from 25 to 35 the number of persons available to the Antitrust Division to carry on the responsibilities imposed upon it by the statutes in its field of operations. Moreover, it would mean a further curtailment in personnel, because, of course, this Division must accept the curtailment which flows from the 14-percent increase in pay granted in the act recently signed by the President.

The House committee in its report justified this reduction on the ground that the Antitrust Division was conducting investigations which were in the nature of a harassment of small business. I should like to point out that the Antitrust Division now has pending or in process very vitally important cases, of which I shall enumerate only a few.

If this cut remained in the bill it would adversely effect cases and investigations, some of which involve plumbing supplies, small-loans cases, the flat-glass cases, the anti-friction-bearing case—which affects the General Motors Corp. and five other companies.

There are also two cases dealing with plastics, and the fluorescent- and incandescent-lamp case, affecting the General Electric and Westinghouse companies. There are also cases affecting the Association of American Railroads, the Imperial Chemical Industries, which is a du Pont organization, stainless steel, the Safeway and Kroger stores, television, and medical and dental supplies.

These are some of the cases which are involved, and I submit, Mr. President, that nothing can be found in this very important list of cases which falls in the category of harassment of small enterprise.

I should like to call attention also to the monograph of the TNEC No. 29, on page 348, which gives a list of the 200 largest nonfinancial corporations as of December 31, 1937. Of the 200, there are 53 which are now defendants in antitrust cases being carried on by the Antitrust Division.

My plea for this increase, Mr. President, is predicated upon my firm belief that in order to provide employment in the United States we must indeed and in every true sense of the word have free enterprise. We cannot have free enterprise by merely giving lip service to it while we permit monopoly and monopolistic practices to continue unrestrained. In this period of reconversion from war to peace it is vitally important that the tremendous advances in research and new techniques which have been brought about as a result of the expenditure of the taxpayers' money in wartime research, should be utilized and made available to all the smaller enterprises in the independent segment of our economy in order that we may have the widest possible diffusion of industrial activity and keep open the door of economic opportunity in the United States.

Mr. President, as a part of my remarks, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A Program To Smash Monopoly," written by me and published in the Progressive of March 4, 1946.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A PROGRAM TO SMASH MONOPOLY

(By Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.)

Public attention is focused more intensely than ever on reconversion problems. And rightly so. Our first job is to release the brakes and get our economic machine rolling.

But the time has come also to look at the road ahead. Some of the obstacles and hazards we face almost immediately are the familiar monopolistic restraints on free competition.

The vigorous antitrust program of the Department of Justice was partially choked off during the war. Proposed patent law reforms fizzled in the Congress for lack of direct bearing on the war. Now, 4 years later, we face some of the same problems, intensified by intervening events.

Many antitrust cases pending early in the war were postponed by the Army and Navy on the flimsy excuse that key personnel could not be spared from war duties to participate in the trials. In addition, wartime activities necessitated special economic controls such as priorities, allocations, rationing, and price-fixing. These controls superseded normal competitive markets for a large segment of our economy. Instead of antitrust cases, renegotiation and war-fraud cases became the vehicles by which the Government, as the principal buyer, sought to protect itself.

As soon as the final phases of the labor-management controversy over wages are ironed out, we should be on the high road to peacetime production. We have emerged from the war with an inflated price structure. We have emerged from the war with vastly improved industrial techniques and technological progress.

Much of the progress was sponsored and developed under direct or indirect subsidy from the Government. We have opened many new avenues for industrial development. Under a free and competitive system these benefits will be passed on to the general public in the form of more, better, and

cheaper products, on the one hand; and higher wages and dividends on the other.

Hence, it is vital that the Department of Justice discharge its obligation in the months ahead to free our economy of monopoly and monopolistic practices so that industry and trade can operate freely and these benefits can accrue to the public.

Readers of the Progressive are familiar with many of the sensational revelations of antitrust proceedings and congressional investigations of patent monopolies in recent years. Columns of the Progressive have related how reputable American industries made international agreements to divide world markets, set unreasonable prices, restrict production, crush competition, suppress patents, adulterate their products when it served their purposes.

Often, in the process, they served the ends of foreign governments by giving but not receiving information or in withholding from American markets or our armed services superior products or techniques. In effect, they often set themselves up as super-governments with greater allegiance to their industry than to their Government.

The full story of the war and cartels remains yet to be told. Many of the sordid details are told in the fascinating book *Cartels*, which was written by the present chief "trust buster" of the Government, Mr. Wendell Berge, an Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

This much is certain: For all our vaunted technological genius and bountiful supply of raw materials, we were nearly impotent early in the war because of shortages directly attributable to monopolies and international cartels. Aluminum, magnesium, rubber, optical goods, drugs, and medicines were especially critical. Others were: Explosives, paints, nylon, plastics, matches, diamonds, storage batteries, tanning extracts, miscellaneous chemicals, photographic supplies, and petroleum products. It is probable that further cartel-controlled products will be discovered in the examination of confiscated industrial records in Germany and Japan.

The antitrust cases postponed during the war involved primarily consumers goods, such as fluorescent lighting and other electrical goods, plastics, various chemicals, eyeglasses, and aircraft accessories. It is generally conceded that the Antitrust Division has only scratched the surface in dealing with the extensive monopolistic practices involving consumers goods.

The consumer is not the only one who is interested in curbing such restraints. Too often new industrial enterprises and small businesses are up against insuperable odds in bucking these vested interests. Too often the farmer and small producer are blamed for high prices which are really due to the monopolistic middleman who garners an unreasonable profit between the producer and consumer.

There is only one answer: Alert and aggressive enforcement of the antitrust laws. Such enforcement is the best possible deterrent to future violations. Moreover, if prompt action is taken the situation quickly remedies itself and no one is permanently injured. Without prompt action there may be ultimate fines and reprimands and promises, but also bankrupt competitors.

As stated previously, many antitrust cases involving prices must be postponed until genuine shortages are eliminated and Government price control is removed. However, even before that condition is reached, there is another antitrust aspect that requires close scrutiny: whether or not alleged shortages are genuine, or merely resulting from a conspiracy to withhold commodities from the market in the hope of breaking price ceilings or obtaining larger profits later. There is some evidence which indicates that conspiracies are involved, for example, in the merchandising of men's clothing. The Justice

Department announced last week it was conducting investigations.

Similarly, in the field of international trade we are faced with the prospect of Government-controlled monopolies dealing in shortages. For example, importers of tin are complaining in the financial press that they expect to encounter monopoly and price discriminations in buying tin in the Far East. Nothing could do more damage to the cause of world peace and international cooperation than the revival of international monopolies in raw materials.

The pattern of monopoly is usually very simple. The conditions of production, supply, or sale are controlled. The control may be achieved by various agreements, gentlemen's or otherwise. Industries with large aggregations of capital, or those built on a complex patent structure, such as chemical and electrical industries, are particularly susceptible. Industries which control a strategic item or very limited sources of supply are also frequent offenders.

It took almost 10 years of litigation in the courts, and a war, to break the aluminum monopoly in this country. Only a few weeks ago, in the disposition of surplus aluminum war-plants, the Government was able to force certain agreements that probably will insure real competition in aluminum production in the future. The prospect of such free competition and reasonable prices has already stimulated other industries to investigate new uses for aluminum. The opposite condition was true only a few years ago when the automobile industry almost abandoned aluminum entirely because of the pricing and autocracy of the aluminum monopoly.

The Antitrust Division has a very important prerogative and duty in reviewing the proposed disposition of all Government war plants selling for more than \$1,000,000. The judicious use of this power can help appreciably in combating present or prospective monopolies.

The Sherman antitrust law has been on the books since 1890. We paid lip-service to it, but did little about it until less than 10 years ago, when the Antitrust Division was revitalized and the famous TNEC Committee began to unearth amazing information on the prevalence of monopoly and conspiracy in American industry. The economic data supplied by that committee provided basic source-material for an accurate insight into modern industrial organization and activity. To insure ourselves of a continuous flow of such vital information, Congress should give consideration to an early revival of a Congressional-Departmental Committee such as TNEC.

Patent law reform is also imperative. Many of the dire consequences of monopoly could be avoided by the simple requirement that, under heavy penalty, all patent agreements must be recorded. This would expose many secret, improper, and illegal agreements. Provision for outright patent cancellations under extreme circumstances would put teeth in such a law.

Similarly, whole-hearted support should be given to the activities of the Antitrust Division. The President's budget for the Division was a great disappointment. He recommended only \$1,900,000 for this purpose in the next fiscal year. Although slightly higher than last year, this amount is \$425,000 short of the amount Congress provided in the last prewar budget.

Experience has shown that vigorous law-enforcement in this field pays big public dividends. Actually, for each dollar in appropriations, the Treasury gets back a great deal more than that in fines. But, more important, the public gets huge dividends in reduced prices, improved products, and the privilege of doing business in a free economy.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Nevada will feel free to accept the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I merely wish to express the same hope, that the distinguished Senator from Nevada will accept the amendment and take it to conference and let it be worked out there. I think there is a very great deal in what has been said in this respect, and that we ought not to take any chances in this matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin on behalf of himself and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, line 16, it is proposed to strike out "(not to exceed \$4,200,000)" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "(not to exceed \$5,757,000, \$1,557,000 of which is to be exclusively for the Office of Small Business at the seat of government)."

Mr. MURRAY. This amount is to maintain the Office of Small Business in the Department of Commerce. The Senate will recall that a short time ago the operations of the Smaller War Plants Corporation were turned over partly to the Department of Commerce and partly to the RFC.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will accept the amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. MURRAY. Very well. I should like to point out that of course small business has been very severely affected during the progress of the war. A day or so ago I submitted a report from the Small Business Committee which showed the tremendous concentration of business that is going on and the need for maintaining the Office of Small Business to be maintained in the Department of Commerce. I stated at that time the facts in connection with the report briefly. I think it is very important that this restoration should be made to the Commerce Department, because, without it, it would be absolutely impossible for it to continue its efforts in support of small business.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The fund the Senator is proposing to increase will also enable the Office of Small Business to retain some of the field offices, will it not?

Mr. MURRAY. No, Mr. President; that is a separate amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will permit me, I will say that the amendment the distinguished Senator from Nevada has just accepted provides only for the personnel of the Washington office. Since the Senator from Nevada is willing to accept that amendment, I am sure he will also accept an amendment providing for the field offices, which are much more important. I take it, and that he will take that amendment to conference.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator state his proposed amendment?

Mr. RUSSELL. On page 69, line 14, I propose to change the figure from two and a half million dollars to \$6,500,000 so as to provide for the field offices. I do not think there is any question that the field offices are much more important than the personnel in the Washington office.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that I will take his amendment to conference also.

Mr. MURRAY. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to a resolution adopted by the Small Business Advisory Committee of the Department of Commerce. This committee is made up of 21 representatives of small businessmen from the 12 Federal Reserve Districts, each committee member serving without compensation and paying all his own expenses. The committee has been in session for the past 2 days working with the Department of Commerce on improving and intensifying the Department's services to the small businessman.

I ask that the resolution adopted by the Small Business Advisory Committee on June 19, 1946, may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Small Business Advisory Committee of the Department of Commerce, made up of 21 representative small businessmen from the 12 Federal Reserve Districts, each committee member serving without compensation and paying all his own expenses, has been in session for the past 2 days working with the Department of Commerce on improving and intensifying the Department's services to the small businessman.

The Small Business Advisory Committee regrets that the Department of Commerce appropriations bill for funds for the aid of small business has been cut sharply below the level of the recommendations of the President and the Bureau of the Budget.

The Small Business Advisory Committee feels that the amount recommended to the Congress by the President was a minimum amount necessary to carry the essential services of the Department of Commerce to the small businessman in his local community and to help to preserve and to strengthen the competitive position of the small businessman.

The small businessman, including many returning veterans, has neither the time nor the money to come to Washington to search out and profit by the essential business services, the statistical and the technical information necessary to his business. These services and this information are all available in the Department of Commerce and should be made available to the small businessman in his local community.

The program for small business which can only be carried out if these appropriations are restored by the Senate and the House, in the opinion of the committee, would go a long way toward preventing business failures which have been such a heavy drain to our business system.

We believe that support of the restoration of the funds recommended by the President and the Bureau of the Budget is evidence of support of the position of the small businessman.

The Small Business Advisory Committee, now in its second year of unpaid advisory service, respectfully and urgently request that the Senate and the House restore the original appropriations as recommended by the President and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I draw the attention of the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Montana to the fact that I believe they should also provide for increasing the amount on line 2, page 69, so as to make the amendment complete.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, that is correct. I thank the Senator from Nevada for calling that matter to our attention. Does the Senator have the figure of the amount that is necessary?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; I do not.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks may be directed to make the necessary correction in the figure on page 69, line 2, after the bill is passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator state the correction that is asked to be made?

Mr. McCARRAN. In line 2, page 69, the sum of \$4,600,000 should be changed to a figure which I do not have at hand at the moment. The change should be made so as to make that figure conform to the amendments proposed.

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendment of the Senator from Montana provides for an increase of \$1,557,000. It merely combines the total of the two amendments: the one offered by the Senator from Montana and the one I offered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerks are directed to make the correction requested.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] on page 68, line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of Mr. Laurence F. Arnold, beginning on page 794 of the hearings, may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS—STATEMENT OF LAURENCE F. ARNOLD, ACTING DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS

Senator McCARRAN. Mr. Arnold, in keeping with our practice, will you kindly state for the record and for the enlightenment of the committee, your background, training, and qualifications which you hold, which is, as I understand it, Acting Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Office of Small Business.

BACKGROUND

Mr. ARNOLD. I was born in Newton, Ill., June 8, 1891, graduated from high school, then business college. I worked as a stenographer, went back to Newton and studied law in a law office. I was deputy county tax collector and clerk of the board of tax reviews, and then my stenographic work led me in to business which I followed from 1916 to 1936. I worked for 4 years as a stenographer in a wholesale hay and grain distributing firm and then was engaged for 20 years in that business. The scope of the business was Nation-wide.

From 1923 to 1927, I served as a member of the House of Representatives of the Illinois General Assembly, and then completed 3 years of study in political economy and political science in the University of Chicago.

On June 12, 1932, I became president of the People's State Bank, Newton, Ill. I again served 4 years in the Illinois House, 1933 to 1937, and then came to Congress, serving three terms, 1937 to 1943. Then for 2 years was again actively engaged as president of the People's State Bank in my home town.

In 1945, February 19, I came to Washington as a director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. I served in that capacity until it was merged under the Executive order of January 28, since which time I have been Acting Director of the Office of Small Business.

Senator McCARRAN. You may proceed, Mr. Arnold.

JUSTIFICATION FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Chairman, there is no question but that our Office should have the restoration of the funds which were eliminated in the House reduction.

This Office of Small Business was projected before it was known that the activities of the Smaller War Plants Corporation were to be taken over. I mean, the appropriation was projected last October, and it was not known until January that SWPC activities were being taken over by the Department of Commerce. Therefore, all those activities of the Smaller War Plants Corporation we have had to perform—except loans, which went to RFC—in the Office of Small Business of the Department of Commerce, and we are functioning with the personnel that is provided and must continue to do so.

1946 APPROPRIATION FOR SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

The Smaller War Plants Corporation in the fiscal year 1946 had an appropriation of \$8,000,000. That was a reduction from the high point 2 years before of \$10,000,000, with which to conduct for small manufacturing plants alone, the services that Congress felt, in its wisdom, small business was entitled to.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE STAFF IN FIELD OFFICES

We manufacture the programs over in my office that go to the field, and it is difficult for me to talk about the Office of Small Business without urging the necessity of an adequate field staff and a sufficient number of field offices.

My experience convinces me there should be a field office of the Department of Commerce in every State of the Union, and of course in some States where the business activities are large, more than one is necessary.

PROGRAM BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF SMALL BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Our program is based on the recommendations of what is known as the Small Business Advisory Committee of the Department of Commerce. That committee consists at present of 21 prominent small businessmen from over the Nation. We were to have a meeting next week, which had to be called off because of the railroad strike, wherein it would have reviewed our present program and made any suggestions as to changes, additions or eliminations.

FUNCTIONS OF DIVISIONS

At the present time we have seven divisions in our office, and one is for business information. We give information to veterans and others who desire to go into, or are in, business, with respect to the problems ordinarily encountered in the process of establishing and operating a small business enterprise.

MANAGEMENT SERVICE DIVISION

We have a Management Service Division which provides assistance on the solution of management problems, including problems relating to purchasing, production, and selling, as well as those relating to advertising, financing, storage, delivery, research, personnel, and public relations.

TECHNICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Technical Advisory Service provides assistance with respect to the solution of technical problems of small manufacturers, distributors, or service industry operators, including the most economical use of materials, machines, and equipment by means of improved methods and techniques.

DEFINITION OF "SMALL BUSINESS"

Senator McCARRAN. How do you define "small business," or a small business institution, as compared with a big business?

Mr. ARNOLD. The War Production Board defined small manufacturing plants as those that employ 500 or less. We are inclined to use the figure 250 employees. Also, we have a dollar volume with respect to service industries, wholesalers, and retailers. It is as follows:

"Wholesaling: Establishments with less than \$200,000 annual net sales volume;

"Retailing: Stores with annual net sales or receipts of less than \$50,000;

"Service establishments: Annual net sales or receipts of less than \$50,000."

We also consider the relative position of a given business in its field. Obviously any definition must be flexible.

TAX, FINANCE, AND LOAN DIVISION

We have a Tax and Finance and Loan Division, providing assistance with respect to the solution of financial problems, concerning the method of financing a small business enterprise, and sources from which funds can be obtained.

COMPETITIVE STANDARDS DIVISION

Competitive Standards or Trade Barriers Division provides assistance to small businessmen with respect to their competitive practice problems in the fields of legislation and regulation, including advice and assistance upon presenting such problems to proper Government agencies.

AREA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Area Development Division which renders assistance to States, municipalities, and other civic and business organizations, in making surveys of the industrial and other resources of specific areas, culminating in recommendations for the establishment of new small business enterprises which would utilize such resources.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

We also have what we call a Special Services Division, which provides direct assistance to small businessmen in obtaining scarce materials, machinery and facilities, purchasing surplus property, securing work on Government contracts and subcontracts, and re-converting to peacetime production, distribution, and operations.

EXAMPLES OF ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY DIVISIONS

I have examples of assistance we have rendered in each of these divisions, if you would be interested.

Senator McCARRAN. Yes; I would.

CASE OF W. F. SMITH, RETURNING VETERAN

Mr. ARNOLD. Here is a case in Atlanta, Ga. A year ago, a man by the name of Will F. Smith came to our office. He was a returning veteran. He was interested in going into some type of business. It was suggested that the venetian-blind business might be one worth his consideration. After making a complete survey of the situation, Mr. Smith formed a company and began the manufacture of venetian blinds. About 3 weeks ago he called at our office again in the interests of developing sources of supply of Ponderosa pine. He was given a copy of our trade listing showing producers of Ponderosa pine in Mexico, and as a result he has contacted several Mexican firms and has made arrangements to be supplied with this lumber from Mexico, thereby relieving a critical situation in the production of his product.

Mr. Smith and the other members of his corporation state that without the assistance given him by this office they would have been seriously handicapped in establishing and operating what is now a profitable business.

The foregoing is an example of business counseling or business advice. It happened to be a veteran who was aided.

CASES RELATING TO MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICE

I will now take up Management Advisory Service. A Texan asked us for assistance in establishing an educational service, supply, and equipment business in Texas, for public and private schools from nursery through college levels. We were able to recommend to him the use of a film guide, and best of all we were able to put him in touch with a fellow Texan who was an outstanding authority on audio-vision aids.

Another example, in the State of Washington, an instrument maker and repairman requested assistance in establishing an instrument sales agency. The Office of Small Business was able to put him in touch with sales managers of seven manufacturers of various types of gages, instruments, and controls, all located in the Northwest distribution area.

CASES INVOLVING TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICE

In the Technical Advisory Service, we have had 29,000 problems presented in the 3½ years it has been in existence. That Service is a carry-over from the Smaller War Plants Corporation. We have many, many examples of technical advice given which permitted manufacturers to find the flaw in their process or develop a new process.

A St. Louis garment maker stated, "Your report certainly gave me considerable help, especially on electrical sewing-machine problems, and the sealing of edges of cloth." The party referred to the problem of overheating of sewing-machine needles and to the methods of sealing the edges of cloth without stitching.

Another St. Louis firm, manufacturing dry-cleaning equipment, stated they had contacted the firms recommended by our Department concerning a coating material to stop corrosion on a machine they were manufacturing and some very valuable information had been obtained.

A manufacturer of pickles was having difficulty in properly lining curing tanks. Information on a procedure developed through the Technical Service Division has enabled this manufacturer to correct the difficulties.

A manufacturer of bedsprings complained he could not satisfactorily paint the product without expensive hand labor. Modern electrostatic equipment was brought to his attention which enabled him to compete with manufacturers larger than himself by eliminating considerable hand labor.

CASES RELATING TO TAX, FINANCE, AND LOAN SERVICE

An example of tax and finance is presented, in a case I am assisting on now. A Chicago manufacturer had three different loans with Smaller War Plants Corporation. He owed \$43,000 on his last loan, made application to RFC for \$113,000. He had bought a plant for \$75,000 and paid for it, which depleted his working capital. He owed \$45,000, bills payable. His total investment is valued by the RFC at approximately \$185,000. The case had come to Washington under RFC rules, and our Commerce man in Chicago telephoned me to try to get him proper contacts with RFC to present his case here. As a result, the case was reviewed, returned to Chicago, reworked, and is now back here. The amount is for \$150,000, and he has secured some stand-by agreements from creditors until he has paid off the RFC loan. In contacting RFC yesterday, it was indicated that apparently the loan would be approved. He

has a contract to produce an end product, which he has heretofore manufactured, for a large merchandising firm in Chicago. It is a noncancelable \$250,000 contract. Without financial aid this manufacturer is "sunk," he must go out of business. We think we have him on the right road.

LOAN MADE BY RFC

Senator McCARRAN. You do not furnish the financial aid, do you?

Mr. ARNOLD. We have no lending facilities. Senator McCARRAN. He must get that from the RFC?

Mr. ARNOLD. That is true. We facilitate his processing of the loan.

Senator McCARRAN. Will he eventually pull out?

Mr. ARNOLD. He paid the Smaller War Plants two loans off and paid the third loan down to \$43,000. The trouble was he got caught in the last half of 1945, in the reconversion period after the war, and lost \$40,000. He had made \$20,000 in the first half. He is now in a position to go ahead and make money if he can be financed and, as I say, it appears certain that RFC will finance him.

Another case of aid in my home town, a veteran who before the war had a Ford agency had returned. The agency had been retained for him, but he had no building wherein to conduct his business.

Knowing me, he wrote me of his plight. He needed money to construct a building. I found that for him construction was impossible. As a result, I advised him to go to a bank and try to get them to make him a loan with three-fourths RFC guaranty, which he did. He secured \$6,000, bought himself a Quonset hut, 40 by 100 feet long, which the Ford Motor Co. has approved for his business building. That permits this veteran to go ahead and do business.

SOURCE OF QUONSET HUT

Senator McCARRAN. Where did he get the Quonset hut?

Mr. ARNOLD. He bought it in Charleston, Ill. I understand it had never been put up.

Senator McCARRAN. It was Army surplus property?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes, sir; Army surplus property. When he can, he tells me he will build a brick-and-glass front and use this for his workshop, but until that time, it has satisfied the Ford Motor Co. as their place of doing business.

SITUATION OF QUONSET HUTS IN NEVADA

Senator McCARRAN. The reason I asked that question was, I know of a great quantity of those Quonset huts laying out in the elements in my State, and I know of a number of people who would like to acquire them and I have been trying to jar them loose for a long time so they could use them.

Mr. ARNOLD. You should be in touch with our office. We do that work for you.

CASE IN AREA-DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Area development is another division.

LETTER FROM ARKANSAS RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION REQUESTING REVIEW OF AREA-DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

We have a letter from the Arkansas Resources and Development Commission, located in the State capital, Little Rock, stating that they have gone as far into the matter of developing that State as they feel they can without some information from us. They asked us to do four things:

"(a) Review the purposes, functions, and organization of the program at both State and local levels, to make such suggestions as you can for clarification and development of purposes and responsibilities. Although the program is, as I have said, operating well, I feel that we should take advantage of such suggestions for improvement as a well-trained specialist can make.

"(b) Review our selection of extractive industries which we think can be established

or further developed on the basis of our natural production resources.

"(c) Review our selection of manufacturing industries from the standpoint of factors generally considered to be necessary for the establishment of these industries as compared with conditions which exist in Arkansas. In this respect we particularly need assistance in the evaluation of markets, in the evaluation of opportunities for correlated industries, and in the evaluation of the possibilities for development of a balanced economy in the several physical provinces of Arkansas.

"(d) Suggest other aspects of a State development program to provide technical and other types of assistance to local people in the establishment and operation of new plants. In many cases we have found that local industries are not established because of the lack of local know-how. Department of Commerce plans for providing technical and management assistance will, of course, have a bearing on our requirements in Arkansas."

COOPERATION WITH COAL-MINING AREAS

We have been working very closely in our Area Development Division with the coal-mining area which centers around Herrin, Ill., and the anthracite area centering around Scranton, Pa. Both are mined-out areas having a surplus of labor, no shortage of homes. They need some new small industries to come in and take the place of the employment that was provided by mines in the past.

EXTENT OF MERCHANDISE ASSISTANCE RENDERED

Senator McCARRAN. Are you doing anything toward getting merchandise for these small business concerns?

Mr. ARNOLD. I do not understand what you mean by merchandise.

Senator McCARRAN. Merchandise, of course, will come along as time goes on and as the product increases, but at the present time are you doing anything toward assisting small business in various sections of the country to get merchandise?

Mr. ARNOLD. We are helping in OPA matters very materially.

That comes under our special services. I have left that information for the last.

SPOT ASSISTANCE

Small business continues to need assistance in breaking bottlenecks of reconversion. Shortage of materials besets small business. Often price adjustments are needed. The type of problem requires immediate attention. We call this spot assistance.

CASES FOR RELIEF FROM OPA RESTRICTIONS

During April 263 small businessmen requested relief from OPA price restrictions—we processed 237 of these and, through cooperation of OPA, were able to bring relief in a majority of the cases.

CASES FOR PRIORITY ASSISTANCE

During April the Office of Small Business processed 2,200 applications for priority assistance. In a substantial number of cases, approximately 75 percent, we were instrumental in assisting these small firms in obtaining scarce materials.

Senator McCARRAN. Is it possible that the condition has come in this country where we are financing the Office of Price Administration to set up barriers, and then we are financing your concern to break down those barriers?

AIDS SMALL BUSINESS IN OBTAINING ALLOTMENT OF CRITICAL MATERIALS

Mr. ARNOLD. We do not break down the barriers, Mr. Chairman, but we see to it that small business gets part of the allotment. We see that it gets its part of the allotment. We have a working arrangement with the Civilian Production Administration whereby any small manufacturing plant may have enough of these critical materials to operate at an economic rate of production. In other

words, when we certify to that fact, they accept that certification.

Senator McCARRAN. That is very interesting, because my limited experience has brought me into contact with circumstances where certain individuals or concerns seem to be able to get the merchandise, and others are not able to get it. Right in that same locality two such cases do occur. I have heard all kinds of expressions about it. I do not care to repeat them, as they would in some cases not be proper in the record anyway.

ST. LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING REGARDING SPOT ASSISTANCE

Mr. ARNOLD. We conducted at the request of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce a meeting before their small businessmen; 650 people attended that luncheon, all representing, I was told, just one specific business. In other words, not three or four from any certain business. After the introductory speech by the Under Secretary and by me we then went into a workshop session on spot assistance. That is what they wanted us to come out and talk about. At least 350 of those remained for the workshop session, and at the last, at 5:30, when we quit, 200 businessmen remained. The meeting was entitled "Business Listens and Then Talks," and we were somewhat alarmed at what they would say, but each of our chiefs of spot assistance services covered in their speeches so completely what we can do that not nearly the number of questions arose that we expected.

One man by the name of Kauffman, who manufactures electrical refrigerators, arose and said, "I have not been able to get one single motor." He continued, "I am stymied. I have been trying for 3 months to buy some motors without success."

Our Chief of the Special Service Division whom he was querying asked him if he had applied for a Civilian Production Administration priority, to which he was entitled. That was the only thing he had not done.

Whereupon, our Chief stated, "Well, last week a Los Angeles manufacturer applied for 10,000 motors and we were able to get him 1,000." This St. Louis man said, "If I could get that proportion of the motors I need, I would be the happiest man in the world. What can I do to get them?" "Go to your Department of Commerce office in St. Louis, fill out your priority request, send it to our office in Washington, and we will get the motors, because it is necessary for you to have those motors to operate at an economic rate of production."

It was just those types of questions that came up; and, as I say, at 5:30, when we quit, after 5½ hours, at least 200 businessmen still remained at that meeting.

Senator McCARRAN. I imagine that would be true, because it is a very interesting subject and one that is very live right now throughout the country.

VALUE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS OBTAINED FOR SMALL BUSINESS IN MARCH QUARTER, 1946

Mr. ARNOLD. During the first quarter of this year we helped small business to obtain Government contracts with a dollar value of approximately \$330,000,000. You would not believe that there is still being purchased by the Government those items which small manufacturers can produce to the amount of an annual value of \$1,200,000,000. We hope through our office to secure at least \$1,000,000,000 worth of that business for small business. That leaves plenty of procurement for large business.

Senator McCARRAN. Will you break that down a little bit—what lines does that go into?

BREAK-DOWN OF GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENTS

Mr. ARNOLD. Of course, the Army and Navy are still large purchasers, ships are still being built. The Treasury Department is buying very heavily for UNRRA. It consists of ma-

chinery of all kinds, both agricultural and for factories.

Senator McCARRAN. These are small items?

Mr. ARNOLD. Small electrical manufacturers, are receiving procurements for items they can process and much of that type of product is in demand. In fact, some of it covers food for our Army and Navy. Most people thought that procurement was over. I do not know what the total is, but our men have figured out that there is \$1,200,000,000 this year that small business can process.

Furthermore, we try to have the procurement agencies, the Army, Navy, Treasury, and others, award contracts to the large concerns who will be agreeable to subcontract to small business.

You will remember, as I do, at the beginning of this war, the procurement agencies did not buy anything to speak of from small manufacturers. The purchasing agencies thought, "If I place this with a large concern, my responsibility is ended," and that is what our bottleneck was. Small business at the beginning of the war was producing, I am told, less than 10 percent of what was required. At the end of the war small manufacturers were producing more than 30 percent of all that went into the war effort.

As I said, in checking the value of the Technical Service Division since the beginning of 1942, 29,000 requests for help in solving problems have come in. At the present time, each month several hundred more are received.

TESTIMONIAL LETTER TO SECRETARY FROM SUNSHINE GRILLS, INC.

I do not have a great deal more to present to you, Mr. Chairman. I do want to read you a letter, a testimonial letter that came into Secretary Wallace dated May 13, from Sunshine Grills, Inc., Miami, Fla. It says:

"Hon. HENRY A. WALLACE.

"DEAR SECRETARY: I think that you are going to like this letter. It is, of course, common knowledge that all we plain citizens from time to time indulge in gibes and criticisms of many of our Government agencies. I do not remove myself from this category, for I must confess that I have been more vociferous in this respect than many of my fellow-citizens. However, today I have been given very just cause to alter my opinion.

"Unfortunately, my vocabulary is too limited to pay proper respects to what your Mr. William Seltzer, of your Miami office, did for us.

"We are little businessmen who had straddled ourselves with debts and obligations which we hoped to fulfill through the erection of three small restaurants.

"Our first attempt was thwarted by the CPA rejecting our application.

"We were practically disheartened and discouraged, and having tried many ways, as a final resort appealed to your Mr. Seltzer, chiefly because we thought we would try to find out for ourselves just what this Department of Commerce would do for the small businessman.

"Let it be here stated that Mr. Seltzer not only extended to us every courtesy, not only listened to our facts very carefully, but immediately went into action and got us permission to appeal our case.

"He was not only very helpful in instructing as to the proper procedure but he also went to the mat for us on three different occasions at CPA meetings.

"The result was that today we received the O. K. to go ahead from CPA.

"We feel that we owe all this to your Department, and especially as it was so ably represented by your Mr. Seltzer."

PERSONNEL STRENGTH IN FISCAL YEAR 1946

Senator McCARRAN. How many employees did you have in 1946. That is under the the 1946 appropriation?

Mr. ARNOLD. Do you mean the Smaller War Plants Corporation and the Office of Small Business combined?

Senator McCARRAN. Any way you like it.

Mr. ARNOLD. I am not sure about that.

Senator McCARRAN. What I have before me shows 256; is that correct?

Mr. ARNOLD. I am informed that is correct.

Senator McCARRAN. It now seems that for this fiscal year, it is 131.

Mr. GLADIEUX. Mr. Chairman, may I make a statement there that might properly come from the Secretary's office, I believe.

Senator McCARRAN. You may.

Mr. GLADIEUX. As Mr. Arnold mentioned before, this budget was prepared last October. At that time we did not have in contemplation the probable transfer of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. The 131 figure and the \$460,799 was our own Department of Commerce small business program. In January when the major part of the Smaller War Plants Corporation was transferred to the Department, we did not ask for any supplemental appropriation or any increase. We have kept that figure at 131 and, I may say, I think we have penalized and handicapped ourselves by so doing.

Senator McCARRAN. Is the 131 for small business?

Mr. GLADIEUX. Yes. That provides for the departmental service of the Small Business Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and that part of the Smaller War Plants Corporation which was transferred. Frankly, had we known Smaller War Plants Corporation was to be transferred, or had it been transferred at the time we prepared this budget, we would have increased this 131 considerable because, as Mr. Arnold has said, the Smaller War Plants Corporation itself had a budget of about \$8,000,000 last year. This request of 131 is just a small fraction of that amount. I think we can safely say that we do not know for sure whether we can do the job Mr. Arnold has outlined with only 131 people.

Senator McCARRAN. What amount are you asking?

POSITIONS AND AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR 1947

Mr. GLADIEUX. We are just asking for 131 people, at \$460,799. We are going to try to do it with that amount, but we do not know whether we can.

Senator McCARRAN. You just know the general reduction, not what the House cut you on that particular item?

EFFECT OF HOUSE REDUCTION

Mr. GLADIEUX. We made a corresponding reduction here because the House did not say specifically where it cut.

Mr. ARNOLD. The House did not cut our appropriation specifically, but we will have to share in a portion of that cut. It is estimated that perhaps we will have to give up 33 employees, which will bring our total down to 98. If that occurs, we have decided that perhaps this spot assistance, which is a temporary service to small business but is very essential right now, might have to be given up or curtailed to a very minimum.

Senator McCARRAN. Was all this explained to the House? Of course, the House did not address its cut to this.

Mr. GLADIEUX. That is just the point.

Senator McCARRAN. Have you concluded, Mr. Arnold?

Mr. ARNOLD. Yes; I believe that is all.

Senator McCARRAN. I do not want to hurry you.

AMOUNT OF HOUSE REDUCTION FOR FIELD SERVICE

Mr. ARNOLD. I do want to say in conclusion that it is difficult to divorce what we do here in Washington from what we do in the field. The field cut was from \$6,500,000 down to \$2,500,000 by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator McCARRAN. By "the field" we understand you to mean your offices like that Miami office?

Mr. GLADIEUX. That is right.

Mr. ARNOLD. That is true.

Senator McCARRAN. It seems to me that the field is where the real contact is made and

where the real honest-to-God business is done.

Mr. ARNOLD. We want to render this service near to where these businessmen live. Just as in the Atlanta case I cited you, our man advised the veteran that there seemed to be a field for the manufacture of venetian blinds, and today he is a successful manufacturer of that product.

NEED FOR FIELD OFFICE IN EVERY STATE

We should have numerous field offices. The cut by the House Appropriations Committee reduced this to such a small amount that we cannot perform as the Department of Commerce should perform throughout the Nation. My experience in the Smaller War Plants Corporation leads me to know we should have one office at least in every State in the Union where small businessmen could go and get this information that is developed here in Washington by the various offices of the Government, and which otherwise will not be available to them.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia has not been agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that he understands it has not yet been offered.

Mr. RUSSELL. I again move, on page 69, line 14, to strike out the figure "\$2,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$6,500,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I was not in the Chamber at the time, and I should like to ask the able chairman of the subcommittee what action was taken on the floor of an amendment that may have been offered with reference to the appropriation for the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs?

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendments offered by the committee were adopted.

Mr. MEAD. Do they give to them the appropriation they require for the continuation of the international short-wave broadcasting?

Mr. McCARRAN. Up to the amount allowed by the Budget Bureau.

Mr. MEAD. Up to the amount allowed by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. MEAD. I thank the able chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. President, I wish to make a statement in that connection.

In addition to my own opinion strongly urging the continuation of the State Department's international short-wave broadcasting to furnish the peoples of the world with a full and fair picture of America, I should like to extend my remarks to include a representative cross-section of current American newspaper editorial, feature, and press association support for the State Department's international information and cultural-affairs program.

Leading radio executives, such as Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board, Radio Corp. of America; Walter Evans, vice president of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Baltimore; Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric Co., New York; Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; J. D. Shouse, vice president of the Crosley Corp., Cin-

cinnati; and other prominent radio executives, have gone on record in support of the State Department's program of international short-wave broadcasting.

Following is the text of a United Press dispatch, dated Washington, May 18, and published in the May 19, 1946, edition of the New York Herald Tribune:

UNITED STATES BROADCAST OF NEWS BACKED BY RADIO HEADS—FIVE INDUSTRY LEADERS SAY PRIVATE COMPANIES CAN'T EQUAL PRESENT PROGRAMS

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Five radio executives and two Government officials have given support to William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, in his battle to maintain the State Department's program of international short-wave broadcasting.

The support was contained in statements requested by Mr. Benton and furnished the Senate Appropriations Committee, which is considering a House sponsored reduction in broadcast funds from \$19,284,778 to \$10,000,000. Mr. Benton has said the cut would force the department to abandon its short-wave program. He says the program is needed to get the truth about Americans to foreign countries.

Radio executives supporting Mr. Benton are J. D. Shouse, vice president of the Crosley Corp., Cincinnati; Frank Stanton, president of Columbia Broadcasting System, New York; Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board, General Electric Co., New York; Walter Evans, vice president of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Baltimore, and Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the board, Radio Corporation of America, of New York.

The Government officials are Charles R. Denny, acting chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Paul Porter, former FCC chairman and now Price Administrator.

Mr. Shouse wrote Mr. Benton that private industry could not take over the short-wave program "without a great and perhaps tragic diminution of the effectiveness of portraying to the rest of the world United States policy and thinking on matters of international import."

He said the geographic position of the United States obliged it to rely on short-wave broadcasting to get its message overseas. He assured Mr. Benton he had no fear that the international program would be used as a means of Government encroachment in the domestic field.

Messrs. Stanton, Reed, and Evans all wrote Mr. Benton that they felt the present scale of operations should not be abandoned before a permanent peacetime program is developed.

Mr. Sarnoff sent Mr. Benton a memorandum written in January, 1943, which said it still represented his views. In it, he said international broadcasting did not seem to him to constitute a field for private competition. Even if it did, he added, it was doubtful it could furnish sufficient revenue for private firms to "render a public service of genuine world magnitude."

Messrs. Denny and Porter noted that the State Department would soon submit to Congress specific proposals governing international radio.

Mr. President, in registering their protest against the curtailment of the necessary funds for the continuation of the State Department's information and cultural program, Mr. Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; Mr. Jonathan Daniels; Mr. George Fielding Eliot, military analyst for the New York Herald Tribune; Mark Ethridge, of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Thomas K. Finletter; Ralph McGill, of the Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Harry

Emerson Fosdick, of the Riverside Church, New York, and the former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Owen J. Roberts, telegraphed the following appeal to me and to other Members of this honorable body. The text of their statement, which also I note with approval, appeared on the editorial pages of the New York Times of May 22, 1946, the New York Post of May 20, 1946, and in the New York Herald Tribune of May 20, 1946, is as follows:

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAM CURTAILMENT SEEN AS DEPLORABLE

Another unfortunate manifestation of American withdrawal from her world responsibilities since the end of the war is the action of the House Appropriations Committee in cutting almost by half the budget for the State Department's overseas information and cultural program.

It seems inconceivable that we have so soon forgotten the tragic cost to us of our failure to promote an adequate understanding before the war of American policies, of American objectives and, indeed, of the American people themselves. The popular conception abroad of America and Americans was as warped as it was harmful. Little wonder that Germany had such fertile ground in which to plant its idea seeds against the American people. Little wonder that so many millions had to be spent by us during the war in counteracting the effect of enemy propaganda against us.

The people of Europe today are hungry for information about America. They are receptive and responsive to a constructive program that can give them a better understanding of the American people and their foreign policy.

Such being the case, we find the House Appropriations Committee recommendation that the State Department budget be cut, from \$19,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a deplorable and potentially harmful action. At a time when we should be recognizing our opportunities and our obligations, we are apparently defaulting on both. It is to be hoped that the cut will be restored in full by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

NORMAN COUSINS.
JONATHAN DANIELS.
GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT.
MARK ETHRIDGE.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.
RALPH MCGILL.
HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.
OWEN J. ROBERTS.

MAY 17, 1946.

Mr. President, I should like also to include in the RECORD the eloquent statement sent to me and other Members of the United States Senate on May 8, 1946, by 21 Americans experienced in world affairs and prominent as war correspondents, authors, editors, and radio commentators.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement, in the form of a telegram, may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

We have seen the terrible impact of war at home and abroad. The shooting war is over, but the battle for peace must continue. Only through the international exchange of human understanding can the rebirth of nazism and fascism be averted. America is obligated, realistically and morally, to maintain an adequate program of international information under its State Department.

We, therefore, respectfully request the Members of the House of Representatives and

the Senate of the United States to restore the budget of the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs which the House Appropriations Committee is recommending be cut from \$19,000,000 down to \$10,000,000.

This drastic action would cripple America's voice abroad and reduce it to a whisper at a time when the hunger in the minds of foreign peoples for an accurate picture of America's way of life is greatest.

According to Washington press reports, our Government is spending over \$1,000,000 daily to manufacture and improve atomic bombs. Surely the State Department's request for less than \$20,000,000 a year for an overseas information program is not unreasonable if we consider that wars first take place in the human mind. If the world is kept properly informed concerning the peaceful and democratic aims of the United States, world security would then be immeasurably strengthened.

We offer our unqualified support of the statements made by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes to sessions of the House Appropriations subcommittee when he requested their endorsement of the State Department's International Information program. Secretary of State Byrnes said: "There never was a time, even in the midst of war when it was so necessary to replace prejudice with truth, distortion with balance, and suspicion with understanding. * * * The Department's proposals constitute a modest program compared to wartime standards. * * * I am convinced an information program can contribute to our security just as can an army, a navy, and an air force * * * and at infinitely less expense."

If America slumps back into a policy of narrow isolationism, it feeds the substance of the enemies of democracy all over the world. If America turns its back to the world, it cannot expect the clock of human affairs to stand still.

For these and other cogent reasons which you can find by consulting your own good consciences, Members of the Congress of the United States, we urge you with all the sincerity at our command, to reinstate and approve the full appropriation requested by the State Department for its International Information Service. We believe that to reduce this appropriation, particularly at this time when the people of this country and indeed of the whole world, ardently desire peace, would be a regrettable case of false, if not dangerous, economy.

Owen J. Roberts, former Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court; Frederick Lewis Allen, Editor, Harpers Magazine, Author; W. W. Chaplin, War Correspondent, Radio Commentator; Marquis W. Childs, Columnist, War Correspondent, News Analyst; George Hamilton Combs, Commentator, former Member of Congress; Norman Cousins, Editor Saturday Review of Literature, Author; Jonathan Daniels, Author, former Assistant to the President of the United States; Mark Van Doren, Professor Columbia University; George Fielding Eliot, Military Analyst, Writer; Mark Ethridge, Editor and Publisher Louisville Courier-Journal; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor Riverside Church, New York; Thomas K. Finletter, former Special Assistant to the Secretary of State; Frank Gervast, War Correspondent and Author; George Hicks, War Correspondent and News Analyst; Ralph McGill, Editor the Atlanta Constitution; Quentin Reynolds, Author, War Correspondent, Radio Commentator; Stanley Ross, War Correspondent; William L. Shirer, War Corre-

spondent, News Analyst and Author; Robert St. John, Radio Commentator, War Correspondent; Rex Stout, Author; Leland Stowe, War Correspondent, Author and Commentator.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, editorial opinion as well as the opinion of respected Americans in many fields of endeavor, has also eloquently and sanely presented the case for the continuation of the State Department's International Information and Cultural Affairs program on the basis that only through mutual understanding among the nations of the world can we secure and maintain the peace which the American people so ardently desire.

I ask unanimous consent that a representative selection of editorials straight from the conscience of American newspaperdom may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of May 24, 1946]

HOW NOT TO RUN A SERVICE

The State Department in Washington has just made a drastic cut in its provision for the upkeep and maintenance of its representatives in Europe, as Mr. O'Reilly's report in this paper disclosed yesterday. At this moment in the history of the United States and of the world, the State Department's action is like a War Department demanding a reduction in its expenditures the day a war was declared.

The chief criticism of the State Department has always been that it has not done enough and that what it has done was not done well enough. It has never been criticized, at least in recent years, for doing too much. Many of its mistakes in the past may be said to be due directly to lack of adequate information, lack of adequate preparation, lack of competent trained personnel, all in turn partly due to a fundamental failure to grasp the tremendous job that faces American diplomacy in the world today. What Congress appropriates for a single battleship and a squadron of B-29s would be enough to revitalize the whole State Department.

Penny-pinching by the State Department, which is already operating one of the most skimpily paid diplomatic staffs in the world, is inexcusable today when the representatives of the United States in the capitals of the world are carrying so huge a burden in the organization of the peace. The frequently promised reorganization of the State Department remains just another unfilled press conference boast. The diplomatic service is not attracting enough really competent people, nor is it likely to, unless a real change is made in its mode of operation. During the war many men and women, at considerable financial sacrifice, loyally accepted jobs in the State Department. To drive them and career employees out now by the absurd rulings of a minor bureaucrat in Washington on what it costs to live in liberated Europe underlines another fact: that the State Department needs not only adequate financial compensation for its employees, but also brains to direct them.

[From the Atlanta Constitution of May 6, 1946]

A CASE IN POINT

Recently the Associated Press and United Press refused to sell their news to the State Department for factual, straight-news broadcast to Europe. Their contention was that American news would do the job through its agencies and that shortwave broadcasts of

American news and opinion was unnecessary.

Also recently Mark Etheridge, Louisville Courier-Journal publisher, went to Bulgaria and Romania as a representative of this country to investigate conditions there. He reported back that freedom of the press was not permitted. He subsequently expressed an opinion that the State Department broadcasts were vitally necessary, being the only source of news and opinion from this Nation.

An article stating these opinions was published and broadcast by the American radio. The newspapers in Romania, opposing the government, attempted to print it but were refused permission.

Rarely does an investigator's deductions receive such immediate vindication.

We hope Congress will give to the State Department, as urged by Secretary Byrnes, an appropriation large enough to permit them to carry on the very vital work which the news agencies cannot do.

[From the Chicago Sun of May 7, 1946]

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AS A BASIS OF PEACE

Substantial progress was made last week on the Bloom bill, setting up a permanent cultural relations and information program in the State Department.

A high price was paid by the administration before the House could be persuaded to move. Representative Cox (Democrat, Georgia) was able to announce that "hundreds of undesirable people" had been ousted by the State Department—meaning, unquestionably, that among the victims of the purge were patriotic, progressive citizens unjustly hounded by the Dies and Wood-Rankin committees. The House Foreign Relations Committee, furthermore, voted to prohibit State Department use of news from the Associated Press, United Press, and other news agencies.

The proposed Government news broadcasts, however, occupied but a minor place both in the present temporary program and the permanent one planned by Assistant Secretary of State William Benton. A dispute over 10 minutes of news daily should not determine the larger question of how this country shall systematize and enlarge informational activities which it has been carrying on in some form for years.

Most of the program consists of such activities as the exchange of students, promotion of cultural interchange, maintenance of information libraries overseas, and supplying background material to editors and the general public abroad.

One typical and especially praiseworthy project developed during the war is the brilliantly illustrated Russian-language magazine *America*, distributed exclusively in the Soviet Union. Moscow has just granted permission for the circulation of 50,000 instead of 25,000 copies of the magazine. It is so popular that copies are eagerly snatched up and have been known to fetch a sizable price in the black market.

Can anybody give a good reason why this project should not be continued? The fact that Russians are eager to learn about this country, to read of its industrial and agricultural achievements, to study its political structure and traditions, even to follow the course of women's fashions, is an augury of better understanding and better relations. We would be senseless not to take advantage of it.

So it goes with other projects afoot and planned. The goal, in the words of the Bloom bill, is to promote that mutual understanding between peoples which is one of the essential foundations for durable peace. Clear around the world, people have a thirst for information about the United States. The thirst cannot be satisfied by private agencies operating for profit. Yet the State of news service reports. The AP and UP fear interference with an activities of such agencies.

It would be sound if the Senate should reverse the House decision regarding the use of news service reports. The AP and UP fear of propaganda in proposed news broadcasts has not been substantiated. But even if the House vote on that issue stands, the broad aims of the Bloom bill should be approved and sufficient funds granted to make the aims effective.

[From the Birmingham Age-Herald of May 20, 1946]

UNDERSTANDING AMONG PEOPLES

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, in his address in Birmingham last week under the sponsorship of the Men's Club of Temple Emanu-El, stressed the urgent need for the promotion of understanding among the peoples of the world as a major means of achieving a lasting peace. Mr. McGill, who visited Russia as a member of a committee on world press freedom of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, was asked his opinion as to the prospect of achieving mutual confidence and genuine cooperation in relations with Russia. That hope, he replied, depends largely on increasing understanding among the two peoples. So few Russians, relatively, have been outside their own country. When he was in Russia, crowds of people demonstrated intense interest in his personal appearance and characteristics.

Of course, it is also true that relatively few Americans have ever been in Russia. When three Russian journalists were the guests of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at its recent Washington convention, the greatest interest was shown by its members in these visitors. It was evident that a sense of strangeness prevailed on both sides, that there was the keenest mutual desire to become better acquainted.

The unknown always arouses a measure of uncertainty, and often of misgiving.

The feeling among the American people that they do not really know the Russians and the feeling among the Russians that they do not know us constitute one of the major obstacles to the advancement of mutual confidence and cooperation.

But it is not only among these peoples that greater understanding is urgently needed. Strangeness and a measure of distrust enter into the relations of the citizens of many nations.

On the other hand there are peoples—the British and Americans, for example—among whom a high degree of trust and friendship exists. That has grown out of obvious factors making for understanding.

It is significant that Mr. McGill, Mark Etheridge, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Wilbur Forrest, of the New York Herald Tribune, who recently testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in behalf of the State Department's projected program for the advancement of understanding among the peoples of the world, all have traveled widely in foreign countries within the last year. They have experienced at first hand the need for greater information about us in other lands. They know, too, of the need for more knowledge in this country of the lives and conditions of other peoples.

The State Department's program contemplates short-wave radio broadcasts, the distribution of American reports and publications, the interchange of students, and other measures for the betterment of cultural relations generally.

Such a program, soundly conceived and executed, has so many potentialities for good that we hope that it will go forward even though the State Department is not able to obtain the news services of the Associated Press and the United Press.

[From the Toledo Blade of May 4, 1946]

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION

In approving a \$10,000,000 appropriation to maintain the State Department's International Information Service by an almost strictly party-vote, the House refused to take a pound-wise, penny-foolish stand on international affairs.

How much good it will do to have our Government send information about our country to those parts of the world which do not get our normal news reports, we do not know. How many people will listen to short-wave newscasts beamed abroad is even harder to estimate than the number of persons who listen to regular newscasts at home. No one will ever know how much tangible benefit the United States will receive in the form of good will and better understanding from this State Department effort to tell the American story to other peoples.

But the men who led the propaganda war for us on the ideological front are convinced that there is still much work to be done in putting that story across to peoples who have had little opportunity to understand it. They believe that it will increase our influence with the peace-loving people of small nations and large. They believe it will increase our chances of maintaining a durable peace.

Whether they are right or wrong, the \$10,000,000 to be spent on an International Information Service is relatively a drop in the bucket to be spent on a worthy cause. It wouldn't meet our war costs for a single day. It wouldn't even pay for a smaller first-class warship. It wouldn't, for all we know, buy an atomic bomb. And simply on the chance that it may help prevent another war, we think it is worth the money for our State Department to tell all peoples who will listen that Americans want a peaceful, prosperous world which will benefit others as much as it will themselves.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press of May 16, 1946]

EPISTLE TO THE RUSSIANS

Because there is no true measure of either piety or sincerity the average American will have to take with the proverbial dusting of salt the recent declaration of Ilya Ehrenburg, Russian journalist now touring this country, that he would like to help make the emotional space between Moscow and Washington as little as the physical space—reduced by modern modes of transportation—by bringing the hearts and minds of the two peoples closer together. Certainly the treatment of American reporters in Russia and the diplomatic maneuvers of the Soviet's representatives to the United Nations have been anything but contributions to closer understanding.

But some things can be said of Russia that gives vitality to the common hope that some day the various political commissary will relent and one of these is the recent relaxation of limitations on the number of copies of "Amerika," a magazine published by the State Department, permitted to circulate in Russia. The number has been increased from 20,000 to 50,000 copies in a domain of more than 180,000,000 people.

"Amerika" is tailored to the Russian taste, carrying special articles on the American ideal of government, the theater, movies, industry in general, plastic developments, United States railroads in the war and whatnot. The magazine is not devoted to propaganda in the usual sense but to giving correct information about the United States. There isn't anything very red-blooded in its appeal for understanding of this Nation's general ideology in such matters as democracy, liberty, the priceless freedoms of the spirit and the inherent rights of the human being, but any inroad through the rigorous censorship exercised in Russia has its own compensations.

No matter how fervently Ilya Ehrenburg may wish to bring the hearts and minds of America and Russia together it must be conceded that there isn't much he can do about it until his own country is disposed to offer Americans—especially newspaper correspondents and editors—the same freedom of action over there that Ehrenburg and his companion journalists are enjoying over here.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, nationally and internationally known news analysts of unimpeachable reputation for impartiality and objectivity in their presentation of news facts have stated in signed stories that Americans overseas, and, indeed, all the peoples of the universe, eagerly use and urgently need the documentary, scientific, cultural, and educational information made available to them only through the good offices of the American people and the American Government.

I ask unanimous consent that a number of articles may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor of May 18, 1946]

NEWS UNIT HAILED ABROAD—HAS LITTLE HONOR AT HOME

(By Neal Stanford)

WASHINGTON, May 18—America's international information program lacks honor in its own country. The House of Representatives has cut in half the State Department's down-to-the-bone blueprint of what it needs. The Senate, the Department is hoping, will restore the cut.

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, asked for \$19,284,778. The House was willing to advance \$10,000,000.

If viewed suspiciously at home, however, the Government's information program is welcomed, used, and waited for abroad with unbelievable enthusiasm and fervor. Not only do the people of other nations use the information services offered—libraries, radio programs, information offices—but the heads of American missions abroad are genuinely appreciative of their contribution to better understanding.

Following are some of the reports from the field on how the program is received and used:

Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, in Paris (on hearing the House had cut the Department's information and cultural activities in France): "Such a cut would destroy effectiveness of the program and place the United States in a disadvantageous position in relation to the needs of this area and the efforts of other nations."

Ambassador Alexander Kirk, in Belgium: "Such a cut would be prejudicial to the effective and efficient operation of this mission and detrimental to American interests in this area."

Prague, Czechoslovakia: "Reception of the service in Prague has been nothing short of fantastic. In our relatively small reading room, an average of 700 to 1,000 people a day use our journals and newspapers. At times we have had to close the door and put a sign on the outside saying 'closed for 1 hour' until people would move out, leaving room for the others. We could easily have had 2,000 people if we had sufficient space. We have had numberless requests from towns outside Prague asking that we establish branches of this service."

Sofia, Bulgaria: "When the American Library at Tear Osvooboditel opened last November, crowds of Bulgarians who had long been starved for American reading matter

were at the library. During the first 14 days (of which 3 were holidays) more than 2,000 readers were counted. The great crowds between 5 and 7 p. m. hardly left any standing room."

Peiping, China (Sept. 22, 1945): "Audiences at the picture exhibit are averaging 20,000 a day. The queue is sometimes 600 to 700 yards long. Our reading room is so crowded that many people have to stand or squat on the curbs in the two courtyards. We are constantly asked if more books and magazines are en route."

Kuibyshev, Russia (from a letter, July 1, 1945, by an American soldier to his grandparent in the United States): "Some months before I arrived here the OWI started getting out an American magazine printed in Russian. It is by far the best thing that ever happened for explaining the American Nation to the Russian people. Up to the time of the war all Russians knew was our bad aspects." (The House killed this magazine in trimming appropriations. However, since Moscow has now permitted printing 50,000 issues a month instead of 10,000, it should become self-supporting—and Congress may decide to continue it.)

Belem, Brazil (Jan. 8, 1946): "The Belem press has published a large amount of news items and background material furnished by us. This has been an important contribution to an informed understanding of our position in the world."

Copenhagen (Jan. 5, 1946): "We find that texts of important speeches are warmly welcomed by Danish newspapers and libraries. Authentic background material is exceedingly desirable for use in libraries, societies, and schools, and by authors and editors."

The Hague (Jan. 6, 1946): "Many editors and commentators say that they find the background material distributed to them, such as texts of official United States documents, of particular value in clarifying their views on American objectives and policies. In December 1945 a circular letter distributed to 80 Dutch newspapers offering various types of feature articles brought requests for 117 articles on American topics with illustrative photos."

Managua, Nicaragua (Jan. 2, 1946): "Articles concerning all phases of American life have formed a large proportion of the news in the local papers, sometimes amounting to almost half the news content."

Budapest (Jan. 5, 1946): "Especially useful in this crucial period of Hungarian reconstruction is all information on American Government and democratic way of life. Continuous servicing of press, Government, and public with background information, photos, and periodicals is essential."

Lisbon, Portugal (January 5, 1946): "The press office here receives more than 1,000 letters a month requesting information about life in the United States, education, science, medicine, engineering, industrial, natural, scientific, and commercial activities."

London (August 1945): "The demand for manufacturing and commercial reference books has been heavy. Business houses are constantly consulting these books for addresses, names of products, and standing of American concerns. Two regular visitors to the library, one connected with a large manufacturing firm, the other a member of the Economist staff, come in every 2 or 3 days for business and economic material."

Montevideo, Uruguay (January 10, 1945): "The general average of publication of all types of material over the last 2 years was more than 85 percent of the releases sent out. This high percentage of coverage is due to confidence in the information section and to the fact that releases were factual, honest. Newspapers continually seek biographical data concerning American personages and translation of speeches of political importance."

Wellington, New Zealand (January 12, 1946): "Articles and features were widely used by newspapers and technical and other periodicals. Numerous letters of appreciation have been received from cabinet ministers and heads of government departments and agencies."

[From the New York Herald Tribune of May 19, 1946]

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE CALLED VITAL TO DIPLOMACY IN EUROPE—PEOPLE OF SOME COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY RUSSIA, TRUST ONLY NEWS FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES; SUCCESS OF BRITISH BROADCASTS CITED

(By Andre Visson)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Diplomatic reports received in Washington during the last fortnight from various European capitals all sounded the same warning: Should the State Department, as a result of the unwillingness of Congress to grant the requested \$19,000,000 appropriation, find itself compelled to cancel or even cut down its information and cultural activities, American diplomacy in Europe would be considerably handicapped and American interests in various European countries would be prejudiced.

This warning comes from American representatives in Communist Moscow, in Franco's Madrid, and in democratic Brussels. In all these capitals the United States is urged to continue its information services or to establish them where they still do not function.

Perhaps the most significant of all reports comes from Moscow. It describes the growing interest of Russians in British broadcasts in the Russian language and deplores the absence of similar American broadcasts, which, it is assumed, would have even greater success because the Russians generally have a much greater confidence in the United States than in Britain.

The report goes on to state further—and this will shock all Americans who naturally dislike and resent anything which smacks of Government propaganda—that the Russian people have much more confidence in news from American governmental sources than from American privately owned press or radio.

This is said to be the result of Soviet propaganda. The Russians have been continually told by their Government-owned and directed press and radio that the American capitalists were the enemies of the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the American Government, headed by President Roosevelt, reestablished diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and helped Soviet Russia during the war. So the Russians now have a tendency to consider information from American governmental sources as more objective than from the American privately owned press or radio.

Those Americans opposing any kind of governmental information are not likely to be convinced that in order to keep the Russians informed about the American way of life the United States should use un-American methods—which they consider governmental information services to be. But the fact remains that only American Government publications are admitted into Soviet Russia. As to the short-wave broadcasts which can and do pierce the "iron curtain" drawn around Soviet Russia and her orbit, it is most unlikely that American broadcasting corporations will be interested in establishing and maintaining completely noncommercial programs. Indeed, no American exporter would be willing to advertise products for which there was no market in the countries to which the short-wave broadcasts would be beamed.

Thus, unless American radio corporations were prepared to run their short-wave broadcasts to all of eastern Europe at a constant loss, merely in defense of the principle of free enterprise, such broadcasts could function only if the men representing the Ameri-

can taxpayers would grant the State Department the \$19,000,000 appropriation, of which \$8,800,000 are required for the short-wave broadcasts.

Diplomatic reports from Madrid, insisting on the necessity of having American information services in Spain describe the information and cultural activities of the British and the French who maintain in the Spanish capital, staffs of 180 and 100 persons respectively. The British information library has 15,000 volumes, and the 2 French libraries have 40,000 volumes.

As to British broadcasts to Spain, it has been officially admitted in London that the Foreign Office is using them as a vehicle of British foreign policy. Those BBC broadcasts, piercing the wall of Spanish censorship, explain to the Spaniards the reasons why the British people and their governments are opposed to the Franco regime, and express the hope that the Spaniards will themselves find—without intervention from abroad—a democratic solution for their country.

Even in genuinely democratic Belgium, where the newspapers are restricted only by the lack of newsprint, American diplomats urge the maintenance of governmental information services, pointing out the extremely important activities of the British, Soviet, and French Governments in that field.

Nobody really acquainted with conditions in Europe, can deny the need for information on America. In all Europe—in the west as well as in the east—people are most anxious to learn the truth about the intentions and the mood of the American people, whose attitude in the years to come will perhaps determine the very fate of our civilization. The great controversy is whether the American Government or the American press and radio should give Europeans the true picture of the United States?

It has been generally recognized that food and money—America's weapons for peace—can be given to European countries in adequate amounts only by the American Government. But it is still felt by many that information on America—her long-range weapon for peace—can be best handled by the private press and radio.

An objective study of European conditions indicates, however, that the American press and radio unfortunately cannot penetrate the countries behind the "iron curtain." Furthermore, 49 countries, including genuine democracies like England, are now using government short-wave broadcasts to carry the voice of their nations abroad.

Thus, if Americans believe that America's voice should be heard all over the globe, they must accept, as much as they may dislike it, the Government loud-speakers for all those countries which are beyond the reach of the private loud-speakers.

[From the New York Post of May 23, 1946]
ECONOMY MAY SILENCE UNITED STATES STORY TO THE BALKANS

(By Marquis W. Childs)

WASHINGTON.—Back in the thirties, two ambitious young men had an advertising firm called Benton & Bowles. They made a great financial success and, with that security, they started out to explore other fields of activity.

These two men, Chester Bowles and William Benton, are today both in the Government. Bowles, of course, is the embattled Director of Economic Stabilization. From behind that fancy title, he fights a rear-guard action for the economic principles in which he believes. Just now it's price control.

Less well known to the public, Benton is Assistant Secretary of State for public and cultural relations. He, too, just now is fighting a battle, and fighting it with the same fervor that Benton & Bowles put in their advertising business.

With the help of an able staff, Benton put together a program which would make the world better informed about the United States. He proposed to use short-wave broadcasting which would reach regions that now get no objective news about America. He proposed to send able young men as information assistants to our embassies and legations.

GOOD INTENTIONS

As carefully worked out, this program for the coming governmental year was to cost \$19,284,778. Those who put the information budget together say it contained very little water. What the House did was to whack this figure down to \$10,000,000.

Intentions were good. The House Appropriations Committee was in favor of the philosophy of the program. But as so often in the past, they were not willing to give it a real chance.

This means that, unless the Senate restores the cut, the short-wave broadcasting will have to be eliminated. It means that the voice of America will not be heard at all in the Balkans and eastern Europe.

It means that the Russian short-wave radio, with competition from the British, will dominate whole areas of the globe. Several surveys, both by the Government and by private agencies, show that the volume of Russian propaganda has increased markedly since the end of the war.

This is particularly true in China. After the Japanese capitulation, Soviet propaganda was resumed there on a large scale. The official Soviet propaganda organization in China is the Tass News Agency. Tass is building up an extensive staff in many cities, far beyond the needs of news reporting, which is Tass' job elsewhere. Much of this propaganda is directed against the United States and its armed forces in China.

In the Balkans, under Communist-dominated governments, the official radio is usually critical of the United States and silent on any of this country's positive achievements. In any controversy that we have with the Soviet Union or with the local government, the American case is simply not presented. The left-wing press supporting the Balkan governments refers frequently to American imperialism.

BROADCASTS NEEDED

Propaganda is a word that we as Americans shy away from—and rightly. The word connotes distortion and untruth in the service of a political ideology. This poor old world has been battered by opposing propaganda for so long that truth sometimes seems to be the most harried of all the refugees who flee from disaster to despair.

Benton has repeatedly disavowed any intention of propaganda in the State Department information program. Despite this, the threat of propaganda is intimated in another controversy in which Benton is involved.

Under a wartime arrangement, the State Department obtained news free of charge from the United Press and the Associated Press for use in short-wave news broadcasts. They were objective broadcasts, using the raw material furnished by the great news-gathering agencies.

This arrangement was terminated after the end of the war. Benton then asked for the right to buy AP and UP news which would go into the same kind of objective broadcasts. That request was refused. Those who run the press associations seemed to feel that any relationship with the Government in peacetime would endanger their objectivity.

That seems to me a singularly shortsighted point of view. Surely the independence of our press is so strong that it cannot be jeopardized merely if the Government becomes a client of the great and powerful press services. Interestingly enough, Hearst's International News Service is providing news to the State Department as a client.

Objective news is essential in a world still half blacked-out. If no one else does the short-wave broadcasting job, the Government must.

[From the New York Post of May 20, 1946]
UNITED STATES FAILS TO SELL ITSELF IN SIAM
(By Dixie Tighe)

BANGKOK, May 22.—In this noncolonial country in Southeast Asia, the British lion waves its tail with a telling wallop, trying to brush off American influence as if it were a pestiferous fly.

In propaganda we are outweighed not only in pure body force but by the weight of indoctrination machinery. The only sign of nonaggression exists in the Joint Rice Commission, which moves with united purpose against famine conditions.

The avowed British reason for their presence in Siam is their current priorities—(1) more rice, (2) to return the Japs to Japan, (3) to repatriate internees and prisoners of war. They are accomplishing these things with admirable intent and swiftness. But in respect to propaganda, it is another story. Unfortunately there is but a small force of Americans here to protect the story of our part in the war we helped to win and the peace we intend to keep.

Siam is being sold the British way of life as the one most likely to succeed.

TORRENT OF PROPAGANDA

In furthering her trade aspirations, I think England has let her propaganda giant hit below the belt. If some of its strength lies in our weakness, it is being taken advantage of. Newspapers frequently publish stories, credited to a British news agency, heralding the quality of English goods as far superior to American. The words "better than U. S. A." are resorted to, and there is a marked "always belittling campaign."

To counteract this we maintain a small group in Siam, without whom this country would have no conception of the American viewpoint. No American news agency operates into Siam, but Britain's Reuters pours in its story of empire.

However, the American group is in danger of having its already meager strength reduced. It should be extended to the fullest, to help make Siam aware of Americans. Siam has a distinct craving for American news. By conservative estimate, I've been stopped 50 times in streets, hotel lobbies, restaurants and stores by inquiries concerning the United States of today.

CASTE SYSTEM PREVAILS

I've not, however, received any inquiries from Siamese officials. For I've overlooked the fact that besides rice, teak, and tin, the other major commodity of the country is snobbism. To approach Siamese officials without elegant sponsorship is like trying to become a life member of the Union League if you were born on the wrong side of the railway tracks.

I've been blackballed publicly by the Ministry of Propaganda, and have received no answer to my request for interviews with the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Commerce and Foreign Affairs. Apparently they've tested my blood and found the requisite pure blue contaminated by red and white.

This is a country with a caste system that includes the use of different pronouns for different social levels, a country where the servant uses the same gesture of obedience toward his master as towards his Buddhas.

It's also a country in which to alleviate famine, and a country in which Americans are failing to give a generous briefing on the high calorific value of democracy.

[From the New York Mirror of May 10, 1946]
WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
(By Drew Pearson)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Russians beam 11 broadcasts daily to the United States, but we will have no voice to compete with the Kremlin, London, Paris, or Madrid—if the action of the House in cutting the International Information Service is upheld by the Senate. The budget voted by the House is too small, and the one effective means of getting the story of America across censorship barriers to the rest of the world may have to be ditched.

[From the New York World-Telegram of May 10, 1946]
FUND SLASH MAY FORCE UNITED STATES TO END FOREIGN RADIOCASTS
(By Ned Brooks)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Overseas broadcasts will be discontinued this summer if the Senate refuses to restore the \$9,248,000 chopped by the House from the State Department's information and culture program.

Assistant Secretary William Benton has decided to silence the Voice of America broadcasts and retain other activities, such as foreign movies and libraries. If his program is held to the House-approved appropriation of \$10,000,000.

Mr. Benton has urged a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to restore the full \$19,248,000 item recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Should the Department be forced to abandon its broadcasts, Mr. Benton may seek to have them taken over by a private foundation. He is said to be studying a plan under which a Government representative would assist in a privately sponsored undertaking.

WOULD DROP BROADCASTS

Officials have estimated that the short-wave broadcasts would cost from \$6,000,000 to \$7,500,000 a year, which would leave little for other activities. Mr. Benton favors abandoning the broadcasts and retaining the others as originally planned.

The whole program of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs escaped discard when Secretary James F. Byrnes assured the House critics that he was weeding out undesirable employees. The branch has been under attack because of alleged leftist sympathies of certain officials.

The House Appropriations Committee endorsed overseas broadcasts as an excellent approach to international understanding but said the Department was overdoing the entertainment features.

WHAT WOULD GO ON

Abandonment of the broadcasts would permit the Department to continue these activities within the \$10,000,000 limit.

Showing of movies depicting American life and history, daily radio reports to American missions abroad on official happenings, operation of libraries and publication of the Russian magazine *Amerika*.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of May 15, 1946]
THREE EDITORS BACK UNITED STATES PLAN TO "TELL WORLD ABOUT AMERICA"

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Three newspaper editors are on record today as endorsing the State Department's proposed cultural relations program and urging, particularly, an effort by the Government to "tell the world about America."

Those who testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday were Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ralph McGill, editor

of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution; and Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal and Times.

The legislation asked by the State Department would provide for radiocasts and sending reports and publications to other nations throughout the world. It also would authorize interchange of students and of other projects carried on through the embassies for the promotion of better cultural relations between the nations.

The witnesses said that in recent trips abroad they found a great desire for news about America. They testified that particular need exists for short-wave radiocasts by this Government. Only in this manner, they said, can the "iron curtain" of censorship around many countries be overcome.

The three urged Congress to establish the State Department's program on a permanent basis. The House has voted \$10,000,000 of the \$19,000,000 the Department asked for the next fiscal year for the program, but has not acted on permanent legislation. The Senate has not acted yet on either the funds or the authorization.

Mr. McGill and Mr. Ethridge said the Department's program was threatened by the action of the Associated Press and United Press in withdrawing their news services from the Department.

"The whole thing is being misunderstood and colored by a commercial fight going on between the two press services," Mr. McGill asserted.

Mr. Forrest recommended that in all State Department radiocasts of spot news the items be attributed to the agency reporting them, William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, commented he would be willing to do this, but that the AP and UP did not like the idea, "fearing that it would identify them too closely with the Government."

[From The New York Times of May 15, 1946]

EDITORS ENDORSE UNITED STATES NEWS SERVICE—MCGILL, ETHRIDGE, AND FORREST HOLD AP AND UP OBSTRUCT VITAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTION—BENTON EXPLAINS STAND—HE PLEADS FOR RESTORATION OF FUNDS TO CONTINUE BROADCASTS TO EUROPE

(By Harold B. Hinton)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Charges of obstructing a vital function of Government were made against two major wire news services of the United States today by Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times.

They testified with Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in favor of the State Department's program of cultural relations.

Mr. McGill told the committee that the Constitution and the Congress are adequate to guard freedom of the press in the United States.

He said that he was very fond of Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, and Hugh Baillie, general manager of the United Press, but added that "I doubt if God has appointed them to protect the freedom of the press."

RETURNED FROM WORLD TOUR

The witness regarded it as unfortunate that the refusal of the wire services to furnish their news to the State Department for use in the broadcasts in 24 languages which the State Department now beams toward Europe had come into the consideration of the cultural relations bill.

He said that the attitude of the wire services sprang from their competitive efforts to

sell their reports, and that there is not an ounce of altruism to a ton of it.

Mr. McGill told the committee how he and Mr. Forrest, along with Carl A. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, had traveled to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, the Soviet Union, India, China, and Australia in 1944 seeking to encourage freer exchange of news between all countries. Following that journey, he took another to France and the Middle East, from which he returned only a few weeks ago.

From that experience, he said he considered the expansion of the United States Government's efforts to get its story before the world of vital importance to the future of the country. Mr. Ethridge, who recently returned from a reportorial mission to the Balkans for Secretary of State Byrnes, agreed with Mr. McGill.

Mr. Ethridge declared that the Associated Press and the United Press are "exceedingly smug in their assumption they are the sole possessors of purity."

He also reproached all the wire services with lack of realism in imagining they can penetrate into countries "where they can't go," and found this particularly unfortunate at a time "when we are trying to win this peace—now, while we are in ideological war."

He recounted how a peasant in Transylvania had asked him to get the State Department to change the times of its voice broadcasts, because the morning one came before he got up and the evening one after he went to bed.

Mr. Forrest, who is president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, told of the compromise he had suggested to the wire services, under which the State Department would make use of their news textually, giving credit for each item broadcast.

BENTON EXPLAINS PROPOSAL

William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, who has been pushing the program and dealing with the wire services, explained that Mr. Forrest's suggestion is not now acceptable. He conceded that he had come to see the situation as being more complicated the more he became familiar with it, and outlined the position of the wire services to the committee.

His original proposal, he said, had been that the wire services accept the responsibility for preparing texts to be included in the State Department short-wave broadcasts, so as to assure themselves of the objectivity and accuracy of the reports. This was declined because the principal wire services believed such participation would brand them irrevocably as agencies of the Government.

When he understood this position, Mr. Benton said that he proposed that the State Department have access to the news reports of the United Press, the Associated Press, and the International News Service in order for its writers to have quick access to accurate news, but that the script would contain no credit for any of the news, the Government assuming full responsibility for everything broadcast. None of these three plans was found acceptable, he reported.

He told the committee, however, that its session of this morning would be only of historic interest unless the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee restored the cut in funds it has made in the State Department bill.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has reported the bill favorably, and it is now pending before the Rules Committee for consideration for access to the floor.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of May 15, 1946]

FORREST BACKS PLAN TO SPREAD NEWS ABOUT UNITED STATES—TELLS COMMITTEE OF HOUSE THAT STATE DEPARTMENT MUST AVOID PROPAGANDA

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Wilbur Forrest, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, endorsed today a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to establish "programs for the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills" with foreign countries. He warned, however, that in disseminating news of the United States through short-wave broadcasts, the State Department should clearly identify the source of its items and avoid the risk of having its output labeled abroad as propaganda.

Mr. Forrest, who is chairman of the ASNE's standing committee for world freedom of information, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the State Department should not write "spot news" for foreign consumption, but instead should distribute items from news services and newspapers and credit the source in each case. He defined "spot news" as news which is "alive today and dead tomorrow."

Mr. Forrest said it would be totally impossible for the United States Government to establish a reputation for fairness in putting out news if the news were written by Government employees. Sooner or later, he cautioned, such news would become suspect abroad.

FEARS PROPAGANDA

No matter how honestly a Government employee tried to write the news for short-wave broadcasts, he could not succeed, Mr. Forrest said. "I can see the papers abroad saying, 'The American Government propaganda services says today,'" he added. This, he said, would nullify the effect of the news.

"The breath of government shouldn't be on live news," Mr. Forrest told the committee. "If it's independent news, people will believe it, in my opinion."

William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, said he had no objection to Mr. Forrest's suggestion, but that the Associated Press and the United Press had refused to permit continued use of their names in broadcasts to foreign listeners. He said they felt that they ran the risk of having their names tainted as Government-propaganda organs.

Mr. Benton recalled that he had proposed to the AP and UP that they prepare news scripts for short-wave use, which the State Department would transmit verbatim, or that they permit attribution of news items to them. Because they objected to both suggestions, he said, he proposed that they return their news tickers to the State Department for reference use by the department in preparing foreign broadcasts.

The bill on which Mr. Forrest testified has been approved by the committee.

URGES ADEQUATE FUNDS

Mr. Forrest said the ASNE committee's world tour last year convinced him there is a "great thirst" everywhere for knowledge of the United States. He said that the \$10,000,000 voted by the House for the cultural relations program was inadequate. The House had cut the State Department's request down from \$19,000,000. The appropriation is now before the Senate.

Ralph E. McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, testified that Congress could be depended upon to see that the State Department kept its news output factual. I could appoint a committee to "ride herd" on the Department, he said.

Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times testified it was not essential that outgoing Government news be attributed to the AP, UP, International News Service, or a particular newspaper. "The point is that it's an American Government broadcast," he said.

[From the New York Times of May 19, 1946] MANY NATIONS USE BROADCASTS OF UNITED NATIONS—STATE DEPARTMENT AND BRITISH LINK FACILITIES TO GIVE BREADTH OF COVERAGE

The people of countries that cover two-thirds of the world are following United Nations proceedings with intense interest, reports based on foreign reaction to programs broadcast by the International Broadcasting Division of the Department of State and the European service of the British Broadcasting Co. revealed yesterday.

Since March 25, when the United Nations Security Council started meeting in New York, the IBD has broadcast the Council's sessions, news and commentaries to 32 nations with excellent results. The broadcasts, which in many cases are relayed by the BBC, have gone to Europe, the Middle East, Scandinavia, Africa, and Latin America.

Reports on the general success of the programs have come from Dik Lehmkuhl, United Nations radio officer in London, and from foreign outposts of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, under which the IBD functions.

GREATEST IN EUROPE

Interest in United Nations events, the reports show, has been greatest in Europe, but the BBC home service has devoted hardly any attention to the Security Council meetings. Such former Axis partners as Hungary, Rumania, and Italy are carrying as much United Nations news as possible.

At present, United Nations plans to operate an independent radio station have not been formulated, but the United States liaison section of the Department of Public Information's Radio Division intends to provide recordings of proceedings and interviews to 200 American stations, V. Duckworth Barker, chief of the Division, said yesterday.

Mr. Barker said that letters had been sent to stations all over the country, pointing out the need for the American public to understand the United Nations and its work. The letters suggested that the stations broadcast transcriptions of Security Council sessions and interviews with prominent members of the Secretariat and the delegations to the United Nations. Letters were also sent to 29 stations operated by colleges and universities.

RESPONSE ENTHUSIASTIC

In both cases, Mr. Barker said the response has been enthusiastic. "I hope to make a tour of the States soon with Christopher Cross, the United States liaison officer, to implement the program," he said.

Each time the Security Council convenes now, four IBD short-wave stations are detached from their regular networks to carry the session abroad. Daily "Voice of America" programs carry United Nations news round-ups in 13 languages to countries such as Australia, Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Germany, Guatemala, Greece, Peru, Poland, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

BBC helps relay the programs principally to countries in Europe and North Africa. Though IBD does not broadcast to Russia, the BBC recently undertook to beam in Russian general news broadcasts, including United Nations news, to different sections of the Soviet Union, several times a day. It has been impossible to measure, however, how

many of the approximately 65,000 short-wave receiving sets in Russia pick up the broadcasts.

COVERAGE IN FRANCE

In France, the French broadcasting system devotes 15 minutes each weekday to United Nations coverage. However, it has specified to the IBD, that if "important United Nations decisions are taken Sunday, please cable us early," and radio time will be allotted.

The OIC reports note that Spain has not shown any desire to rebroadcast United Nations proceedings, but that "Voice of America" programs in Spanish are directed there for 45 minutes daily, by six short-wave stations in the United States and one relay station in north Africa.

The lowland countries, Belgium and the Netherlands, and two of the Scandinavian nations, Sweden and Denmark, are on the whole "recording as many IBD broadcasts, as conditions permit, for inclusion in programs," and scheduling portions of the Security Council sessions.

Sections of the Middle East, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt similarly have reacted favorably to the broadcasts. The Levant radio carries as many as three programs daily. The Union of South Africa Broadcasting Corp. is serving the southern half of that continent, and BBC relays programs to north Africa.

Eighteen programs, at varying times on weekdays and Sundays, are directed to Central and South America. Response to these broadcasts, the OIC reports, has been "very good."

[From Variety of May 15, 1946]

"UNITED STATES INFO SERVICE TOO IMPORTANT"
AS UNITED STATES CUTS ITS PROPAGANDA
BUDGET

ROME, May 14.

Editor, VARIETY:

Am rather depressed but perhaps not too surprised at the great opposition growing back home against the information and cultural set-up abroad. I admit that some of the criticism is justified but on the whole I feel that our Congressmen show a complete lack of comprehension on the necessity of having these offices abroad. Ignorance has been one of the greatest ills of this world and the cause for so many of our ills. Carried on an international plane it has been the primary cause for wars. The one way to eliminate wars is to have education for the masses and free access to all news. Here was one concrete step toward having others see Americans as they really are.

We have been represented as a materialistic and grasping people out for world domination. All these years Italians have associated Americans with boogie-woogie, divorces, Hollywood, big fortunes, bathtubs, and many superficial aspects of civilization. In a few months in Italy, USIS has opened the eyes of many Italians by showing what Americans have contributed in the world of art, engineering, medicine, agriculture, music, and democracy. They have been very much surprised. They had associated us with the lighter things in life but now they see the United States as a matured Nation which has contributed much to this civilization of the twentieth century.

Anything that our friends in the newspaper and radio world can do to help this program will certainly be doing something to making this a better and friendlier world. OWI contributed much during the war. USIS can do much to prevent the setting up of a new OWI in 10, 20, or 30 years.

Does this sound like preaching? Perhaps it is, but I feel very strongly about it and I know that USIS is something that should be fought for. I'd feel the same way if I were to leave the outfit tomorrow.

J. D. RAVOTTE.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Although Congress is preparing to slash to the bone funds for the new State Department Foreign Informa-

tion Service, which includes use of films, British are expanding their information service, including the motion picture end.

Set-up was explained here recently by Neville Gardiner, film head of the British Information Services in this country. Gardiner disclosed that the films division of the new English "Central Office of Information" (successor to the British Ministry of Information) will be bigger than it was during the war.

Just back from 8 weeks in England, Gardiner explained that his country has set up a three-point postwar information program and has committed itself to: Provide information for its own people, continue in peacetime the wartime policy of a single information unit, and provide information for exchange with other countries.

Films play an important part in each point. The 1946 program calls for the production of 200 films, mostly shorts. Ninety percent of these will be made at the request of various ministries, and 10 percent will be originated by COI. Already in production at the request of Prime Minister Clement Attlee are films on the subject of food, problems of international trade, military government, and so forth. One, on displaced persons, has already been completed.

[From the New York Times of May 5, 1946]
DECRIES OUR SLASH IN RADIO TO WORLD—STATE
DEPARTMENT AIDE GIVES FIGURES FOR BIG
THREE ON WAR AND PRESENT BROADCASTING
(By Jack Gould)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 4.—The State Department made public here today figures to show that the United States was the only Big Three power to curtail drastically its radio facilities for explaining to world listeners the country's position on international affairs.

In a direct appeal to the public for support against congressional reduction of the Department's appropriation for international broadcasting, William L. Stone, director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Relations of the Department, issued the following statistical summary of the short-wave-radio activities of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States:

Great Britain: At the peak of its wartime operations in 1944 it broadcast a total of 109 hours 35 minutes daily in 39 languages. Today it broadcasts 97 hours 46 minutes in 40 languages.

STATISTICS FOR RUSSIA

Russia: In 1944 it was broadcasting 65 hours and 12 minutes daily in 29 languages. Today it is broadcasting 56 hours and 36 minutes daily in 32 languages. (These figures were understood not to include extensive broadcasting by Moscow to Balkan countries.)

United States: In 1944 it was broadcasting 153 hours and 20 minutes daily in 34 languages. Today it broadcasts 68 hours and 57 minutes daily in 24 languages.

"The British Broadcasting Corporation and Russia have reduced hours of broadcasts but slightly and actually increased language coverage," Mr. Stone declared. "In marked contrast, the United States has reduced hours of broadcasts by over 50 percent and we have dropped 10 languages."

Mr. Stone was the principal speaker today at the Institute for Education by Radio, sponsored by Ohio State University. In the background of his discussion was a move in the House in Washington to cut the annual budget of the Office of International Information and Cultural Relations from \$19,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Mr. Stone asserted that international radio was often the only means by which the American Government could get its views before people in many troubled areas of the world.

An important speech by Secretary of State Byrnes before the opening of the United Nations Security Council in New York, he

noted, was not carried by the press either in Russia or in the Balkan countries.

"Many areas of the world present political problems which have repercussions all over the world and with which the United States must reckon," he declared. "Some of these areas are now shielded by the curtain of censorship, through which only radio can pass. In many areas the short-wave program represents the only source of news which cannot be censored or controlled locally at the receiving location."

"As a means of expressing America, its culture and its ideals, short-wave radio will pay incalculable dividends to the American taxpayers. The United States cannot afford to do a second-rate job on a first-class medium of information which other nations use so extensively and intelligently to present their views to the world."

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, in conclusion, as men of good will, should we not heed the profound admonition contained in the first line of the new charter of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization? The charter declares:

Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed.

In this atomic era now dawning upon us a strong United States Office of International Information is one of our most indispensable and economic safeguards against the inception of a war of annihilation too terrible to contemplate.

Thus the presentation of a fair and true picture of America to the peoples of the world is the first and most vital step we must take to truly sow the seeds of universal brotherhood and peace.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6056) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BALL, and Mr. BRIDGES conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF THE ANTIRACKETEERING ACT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of moving that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of House bill 32, which is the so-called antiracketeering or so-called Hobbs bill. The bill was passed by the Senate several days ago as an amendment to the so-called Case bill. It is not my purpose now, Mr. President, to discuss the bill. I do not think any discussion of it is necessary. The Senate has already acted on it, and my only purpose now is to have it considered by the Senate and to have it voted upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 32) to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, before this bill is taken up, should we not have a quorum? I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	O'Mahoney
Andrews	Hatch	Overton
Austin	Hawkes	Pepper
Ball	Hayden	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hill	Reed
Bushfield	Hoey	Robertson
Butler	Huffman	Russell
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Carville	Knowland	Swift
Chavez	La Follette	Taft
Cordon	Lucas	Taylor
Donnell	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Downey	McClellan	Tobey
Eastland	McKellar	Tunnell
Ellender	McMahon	Tydings
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wagner
Fulbright	Mead	Walsh
George	Millikin	White
Gerry	Moore	Wiley
Gossett	Murdoch	Willis
Green	Murray	
Gurney	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-seven Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH].

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 32) to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, at this time I wish to give notice that immediately following disposition of the bill now before the Senate I intend to call up House bill 4437, a bill to provide for the return of public employment offices to State operation, to amend the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, and for other purposes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, what bill did the Senator say he wished to call up?

Mr. MURRAY. It is the so-called USES bill, a bill providing for the return to the States of public employment offices.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of House bill 32.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BALL subsequently said: Mr. President, I move that the vote by which House bill 32 was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I move that that motion be laid on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDRESS BY HON. BERNARD M. BARUCH AT OPENING SESSION OF UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the address delivered by Hon. Bernard M. Baruch at the opening session of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. This is perhaps one of the most important documents that will appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during this session of the Congress.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

My fellow members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and my fellow citizens of the world, we are here to make a choice between the quick and the dead.

That is our business.

Behind the black portent of the new atomic age lies a hope which seized upon with faith, can work our salvation. If we fail, then we have damned every man to be the slave of fear. Let us not deceive ourselves: We must elect world peace or world destruction.

Science has torn from nature a secret so vast in its potentialities that our minds cower from the terror it creates. Yet terror is not enough to inhibit the use of the atomic bomb. The terror created by weapons has never stopped man from employing them. For each new weapon a defense has been produced, in time. But now we face a condition in which adequate defense does not exist.

WILL OF MANKIND INVOKED

Science, which gave us this dread power, shows that it can be made a giant help to humanity, but science does not show us how to prevent its baleful use. So we have been appointed to obviate that peril by finding a meeting of the minds and the hearts of our peoples. Only in the will of mankind lies the answer.

It is to express this will and make it effective that we have been assembled. We must provide the mechanism to assure that atomic energy is used for peaceful purposes and preclude its use in war. To that end, we must provide immediate, swift, and sure punishment of those who violate the agreements that are reached by the nations. Penalties are essential if peace is to be more than a feverish interlude between wars. And, too, the United Nations can prescribe individual responsibility and punishment on the principles applied at Nuremberg by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States—a formula certain to benefit the world's future.

In this crisis we represent not only our governments but, in a larger way, we represent the peoples of the world. We must remember that the peoples do not belong to the governments, but that the governments belong to the peoples. We must answer their demands; we must answer the world's longing for peace and security.

In that desire the United States shares ardently and hopefully. The search of science for the absolute weapon has reached fruition in this country. But she stands ready to proscribe and destroy this instrument—to lift its use from death to life—if the world will join in a pact to that end.

In our success lies the promise of a new life, freed from the heart-stopping fears that now beset the world. The beginning of victory for the great ideals for which millions have bled and died lies in building a workable plan. Now we approach fulfillment of the aspirations of mankind. At the end of the road lies the fairer, better, surer life we crave and mean to have.

PEACE KEY TO DEMOCRACY

Only by a lasting peace are liberties and democracies strengthened and deepened. War is their enemy. And it will not do to believe that any of us can escape war's devastation. Victor, vanquished, and neutrals alike are affected physically, economically, and morally.

Against the degradation of war we can erect a safeguard. That is the guerdon for which we reach. Within the scope of the formula we outline here, there will be found, to those who seek it, the essential elements of our purpose. Others will see only emptiness. Each of us carries his own mirror in which is reflected hope—or determined desperation—courage or cowardice.

There is famine throughout the world today. It starves men's bodies. But there is a greater famine—the hunger of men's spirit. That starvation can be cured by the conquest of fear, and the substitution of hope, from which springs faith—faith in each other; faith that we want to work together toward salvation; and determination that those who threaten the peace and safety shall be punished.

The peoples of these democracies gathered here have a particular concern with our answer, for their peoples hate war. They will have a heavy exaction to make of those who fail to provide an escape. They are not afraid of an internationalism that protects; they are unwilling to be fobbed off by mouthings about narrow sovereignty, which is today's phrase for yesterday's isolation.

The basis of a sound foreign policy, in this new age for all the nations here gathered, is that: Anything that happens, no matter where or how, which menaces the peace of the world, or the economic stability, concerns each and all of us.

That, roughly, may be said to be the central theme of the United Nations. It is with that thought we begin consideration of the most important subject that can engage mankind—life itself.

Let there be no quibbling about the duty and the responsibility of this group and of the governments we represent. I was moved, in the afternoon of my life, to add my effort to gain the world's quest, by the broad mandate under which we were created. The resolution of the General Assembly, passed January 24, 1946, in London, reads:

"SECTION V. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION"

"The Commission shall proceed with the utmost dispatch and inquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular, the Commission shall make specific proposals:

"A. For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

"B. For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes;

"C. For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

"D. For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

"The work of the Commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken."

Our mandate rests, in text and in spirit, upon the outcome of the conference in Moscow of Messrs. Molotov of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bevin of the United Kingdom, and Byrnes of the United States of America. The three Foreign Ministers, on

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6056

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 21, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

7 **TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

8 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**

9 Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of
10 State, \$12,000; Assistant Secretaries of State, \$10,000 each:

1 and other personal services in the District of Columbia and
2 elsewhere, including the employment of aliens; and not to
3 exceed \$35,000 for the temporary employment of persons
4 in the United States, without regard to civil service and
5 classification laws; ~~(1)\$17,400,000~~ \$23,861,000.

6 Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous
7 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; acqui-
8 sition, production, and free distribution of informational ma-
9 terials for use in connection with the operation, independ-
10 ently or through ~~(2)individuals, including aliens, or public~~
11 or private agencies ~~(3), foreign or domestic~~ (*foreign or do-*
12 *mestic*), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
13 Statutes, or an information program outside continental
14 United States, including the purchase of radio time ~~(4)~~, *ex-*
15 *cept that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to*
16 *purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broad-*
17 *casting time from any person or corporation holding an inter-*
18 *national shortwave broadcasting license from the Federal*
19 *Communications Commission without the consent of such li-*
20 *censee, and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement,*
21 *maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission*
22 *and reception; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment,*
23 *including rental and repair thereof; translating services and*
24 *services for the analysis and tabulation of technical informa-*
25 *tion and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geo-*

1 graphic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
2 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; communications services,
3 including the rental of tie lines; purchase or rental, mainte-
4 nance, and operation of printing machines, and the transpor-
5 tation thereof without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes; purchase and presentation of various objects of a
7 cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic
8 and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other
9 cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, dis-
10 tribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equip-
11 ment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-
12 picture projector operators, and all other necessary services
13 by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of
14 the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps,
15 and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized
16 by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership
17 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
18 bers only, or at a price to members lower than to sub-
19 scribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals,
20 and tolls (not to exceed ~~(5)\$300,000~~ \$525,000) ; mainte-
21 nance, and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passen-
22 ger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, in-
23 cluding not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of attendance
24 at meetings concerned with the work of the Department
25 of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; trans-

1 portation and other necessary expenses in accordance with
2 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, refund of
3 fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of pass-
4 ports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a) ; and the
5 examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
6 ~~(6)\$6,100,000~~ \$10,221,221: *Provided*, That not to exceed
7 \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose
8 of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act
9 entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", ap-
10 proved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107; Act
11 of July 5, 1945, Public Law 130), this sum to be avail-
12 able in addition to the other authorized purposes of this
13 appropriation for stenographic reporting services by con-
14 tract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709
15 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the
16 President may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That not-
17 withstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised
18 Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is
19 authorized in making contracts for the use of international
20 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
21 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
22 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
23 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or
24 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
25 from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

1 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State:
2 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
3 penalty mail of the Department of State as required by sec-
4 tion 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
5 \$85,000.

6 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in
7 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,
8 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District
9 of Columbia, and elsewhere, ~~(7)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,433,900:
10 *Provided*, That printing and binding outside the continental
11 limits of the United States shall be without regard to section
12 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

13 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of mainte-
14 nance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed
15 five passport agencies, \$82,500.

16 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
17 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
18 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
19 Territories of the United States, including personal services
20 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-
21 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by
22 the Act of July 31, 1945 (Public Law 168), \$25,000.

23 ~~(8)~~ *Surplus property disposal: For all expenses necessary*
24 *to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions*
25 *and activities relative to disposition of surplus property pur-*

1 suant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944
2 (Public Law 457), as amended, including personal services
3 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and employment
4 of persons outside the continental limits of the United States
5 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel
6 expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations
7 concerned with the activity for which this appropriation is
8 made; transportation of prospective customers (not to exceed
9 \$9,000); cost of living and living quarters allowances and
10 transportation of families and effects including cost of living
11 allowances for military personnel assigned or detailed to the
12 Department, all under such regulations as the Secretary of
13 State may prescribe; stenographic reporting, translating, ap-
14 praising, and other services in foreign countries by contract,
15 all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
16 payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; purchase
17 and exchange of books, maps, periodicals, and newspapers;
18 printing and binding, including printing and binding outside
19 the continental limits of the United States without regard to
20 section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
21 entertainment (not to exceed \$50,000); hire, maintenance,
22 operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; advertising
23 without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes;
24 maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$7,000,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, \$830,500, including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended (22 U. S. C. 3, 121): *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further*, That any ambassador or minister who, prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, when in the public interest it becomes necessary to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, funds available for the payment of salaries of ambassadors and ministers

1 shall be available also for the payment of the salary of such
2 officer: *Provided further*, That no ambassador or minister,
3 while serving under such emergency appointment or assign-
4 ment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,800 per
5 annum while serving in the continental United States or in
6 excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That the funds for the payment of salaries to
8 ambassadors and ministers shall be available also for the
9 payment, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary
10 of any person who, incident to the establishment or re-
11 establishment of diplomatic representation, may be desig-
12 nated or assigned to serve as commissioner, adviser, or in
13 any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such
14 designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having
15 previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic,
16 consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

17 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign
18 Service officers, including compensation while receiving in-
19 structions and training in the United States and while making
20 direct transits between places of residence, when appointed,
21 and posts of assignment, at the commencement and termina-
22 tion of periods of official service; and salaries of Foreign
23 Service officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés*
24 *d'affaires ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate gen-

1 eral or consulate during the absence of the principal officer
2 (22 U. S. C. 20) ; \$6,450,000.

3 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling
4 expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers,
5 and other employees of the Foreign Service, including For-
6 eign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the
7 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-
8 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning
9 from their posts, including automobiles as authorized by the
10 Act of April 30, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of
11 effects while such officers or employees are absent from their
12 permanent posts of duty or are assigned to posts to which,
13 because of emergency conditions as determined by the Secre-
14 tary of State, they cannot take their effects, including ex-
15 penses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at
16 trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of
17 the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved
18 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and
19 transportation of the remains of those officers and employees
20 of the Foreign Service (including their families), who have
21 died or may die abroad or in transit during the period of the
22 employment of such officers and employees, to their former
23 homes in this country or to a place not more distant for
24 interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment,

1 and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749
2 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances
3 to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and
4 Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign
5 countries in the discharge of their duties; ~~(9)\$1,875,000~~
6 *\$2,003,808: Provided, That this appropriation shall be avail-*
7 *able also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular*
8 *and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under*
9 *commission.*

10 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, light, gas,
11 and electricity for the Foreign Service for offices, buildings,
12 and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June
13 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and the Act of May 3, 1945
14 (Public Law 48), for living quarters and allowances for
15 living quarters, ~~(10)\$1,750,000~~ *\$5,279,000: Provided, That*
16 *payment for rent may be made in advance: Provided further,*
17 *That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such*
18 *offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for periods not*
19 *exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the*
20 *Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): Provided further, That*
21 *no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances*
22 *for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an*
23 *amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or*
24 *chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other*
25 *Foreign Service officer, except that such limitations shall*

1 not apply to Foreign Service posts (11)at Cairo, London,
 2 Ankara, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana in
 3 Egypt, Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Tur-
 4 key, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socalist Republics, Vene-
 5 zuela, and The Netherlands Possessions.

6 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To provide
 7 for post allowances authorized by the Act of May 3, 1945
 8 (Public Law 48), (12)\$2,900,000 \$3,414,600.

9 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
 10 sentation allowances as authorized by section 8 of the Act
 11 of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), (13)\$800,000 \$902,400.

12 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
 13 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
 14 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act
 15 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$1,051,000,
 16 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign
 17 Service retirement and disability fund".

18 Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel,
 19 Foreign Service: For salaries of vice consuls commissioned
 20 by the Secretary of State and of clerical, administrative,
 21 and fiscal personnel in the Foreign Service, including salaries
 22 while under instruction in the United States and during
 23 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the
 24 beginning and after termination of services, (14)\$8,600,000
 25 \$10,576,380.

1 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
2 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,
3 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-
4 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-
5 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, cus-
6 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation
7 of Government owned and leased diplomatic and consular
8 properties in foreign countries, and assignment of qualified
9 persons as provided in section 5 of the Act of May 3, 1945
10 (Public Law 48), including salaries while under instruc-
11 tion in the United States and during transit to and from
12 their homes in the United States upon the beginning and
13 after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-
14 sation of agents and employees of despatch agencies estab-
15 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled
16 and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;
17 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or
18 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American
19 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884
20 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscella-
21 neous personal services as may be necessary; ~~(15)~~\$4,600,000
22 \$6,255,480: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
23 shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not Ameri-
24 can citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters,
25 translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as

1 clerks or not, in any diplomatic mission or in the diplomatic
2 section of any combined mission: *Provided further*, That the
3 Secretaries of War and Navy are authorized, upon request by
4 the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Army,
5 Navy, and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the
6 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief
7 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at
8 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States
9 located in foreign countries.

10 Foreign Service, auxiliary: For all necessary expenses
11 to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1947
12 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection
13 with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of
14 which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Depart-
15 ment of State received allocations of funds from the appropri-
16 ation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the
17 Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for
18 which and subject to the conditions under which such alloca-
19 tions were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941
20 and 1942, ~~(16)\$2,400,000~~ \$3,656,913: *Provided*, That cost
21 of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the
22 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be
23 paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed
24 hereunder.

25 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;

1 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs;
2 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-
3 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased
4 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-
5 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,
6 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and
7 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
8 microfilm and motion-picture equipment; purchase, rental,
9 operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
10 equipment, and devices outside the continental limits of the
11 United States; purchase (from surplus Government stock)
12 of two airplanes and maintenance and operation thereof;
13 advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section
14 3828 of the Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); news-
15 papers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams;
16 advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes;
17 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty-two pas-
18 senger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-
19 propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles,
20 including purchase of sixteen automobiles for chiefs of
21 missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of
22 official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
23 by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable
24 instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of
25 commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furni-

1 ture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of
2 May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for
3 Government-owned or rented buildings without regard to
4 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and
5 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding
6 \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other
7 expenses for ~~(17) dispatch~~ *despatch* agencies established by the
8 Secretary of State; traveling expenses, including the trans-
9 portation of members of families and personal effects of diplo-
10 matic officers, Foreign Service officers, and other officers and
11 employees of the Foreign Service, in traveling to seats of
12 government at which they are assigned other than the city
13 of usual assignment and returning to the city of usual as-
14 signment; travel of diplomatic couriers carrying confidential
15 official mail, without regard to section 10 of the Act of
16 March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516); loss by exchange; radio
17 broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to com-
18 mercial information, telephone and other similar services,
19 including telephone service in residences as authorized by
20 the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial ex-
21 penses and expenses in connection with last illness and
22 death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in
23 accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.
24 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies
25 for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special

1 instruction, education, and individual training of officers
2 and employees of the Foreign Service at home and abroad;
3 for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and
4 alien seamen as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943
5 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and
6 insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses
7 which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the serv-
8 ices of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in
9 rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from ship-
10 wreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintain-
11 ing in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for
12 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane
13 by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and
14 drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of
15 keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons
16 declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia,
17 Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for
18 or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of
19 persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275
20 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other
21 miscellaneous expenses as may be necessary ; (18)\$8,000,000
22 \$9,171,890: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
23 able for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy De-
24 partment for materials, supplies, equipment, and services fur-
25 nished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence,

1 allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy
 2 and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of
 3 the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to em-
 4 bassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States
 5 located in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reim-
 6 bursements incident to the maintenance of commissary serv-
 7 ice authorized under this head shall be credited to the appro-
 8 priation for this purpose current at the time obligations are
 9 incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*,
 10 That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually
 11 of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service:
 12 *Provided further*, That (19)all passenger automobiles pro-
 13 vided for under this head shall be purchased from surplus
 14 Government stock (20)only if suitable vehicles are available
 15 from this source (21): *Provided further*, That pursuant to
 16 section 204 of Public Law 334, Seventy-ninth Congress,
 17 automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may
 18 be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds
 19 of such sales applied to replacements, and such replacements
 20 shall not be chargeable against the numerical limitations
 21 hereinbefore set forth:

22 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing
 23 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" may be
 24 transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,

1 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under
 2 such caption in the same fiscal year, but no appropriation
 3 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Pro-*
 4 *vided*, That all such transfers shall be set forth in the Budget
 5 for the subsequent fiscal year.

6 Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of
 7 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25.
 8 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for
 9 buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular estab-
 10 lishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), in-
 11 cluding the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of
 12 buildings acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.

13 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
 14 Service: To enable the Secretary of State to meet unfore-
 15 seen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
 16 Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement
 17 of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107),
 18 ~~(22)~~ ~~\$8,500,000~~ \$9,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000
 19 shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be available
 20 for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
 21 That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of
 22 funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appro-
 23 priation for this purpose current at the time obligations
 24 are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*,
 25 That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate

1 officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the
2 Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

3 American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Serv-
4 ice of the United States and who on account of emergency
5 conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United
6 States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the
7 Department of State to perform temporary services in that
8 Department or to be detailed for temporary services of com-
9 parable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any
10 other department or agency of the United States, in cases
11 where there is found to be a need of services for the perform-
12 ance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications.
13 The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the pro-
14 visions of any other law, continue to be paid during the
15 periods of such assignments from the appropriations under
16 the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department of State
17 Appropriation Act.

18 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
19 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-
20 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
21 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

22 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

23 United States contributions to international commissions,
24 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
25 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange

1 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
2 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
3 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
4 as follows: Pan American Union, \$377,662, including not
5 to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; participation
6 by the United States in the work of the Bureau of Inter-
7 parliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbi-
8 tration, as authorized by Public Law 170, approved June
9 28, 1935, \$20,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$63,-
10 584.35; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union,
11 Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,-
12 377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International
13 Hydrographic Bureau, \$9,147.60; International Bureau for
14 Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas
15 Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; American International
16 Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; Interna-
17 tional Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;
18 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$4,922;
19 International Labor Organization, \$497,000; Implementing
20 the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International
21 Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as fol-
22 lows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67;
23 International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International
24 Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International
25 Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan

1 American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000;
 2 Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American
 3 Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agri-
 4 cultural Sciences, \$158,960.89; Inter-American Statistical
 5 Institute, \$31,792.17; Inter-American Financial and Eco-
 6 nomic Advisory Committee, or its successor, \$23,000;
 7 **(23)** *Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco*, \$800;
 8 *International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration*,
 9 \$1,722.57; and participation by the United States in the
 10 Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as
 11 authorized by Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943,
 12 \$105,519; International Bureau of Weights and Measures,
 13 \$7,350.75; International Technical Committee of Aerial
 14 Legal Experts, \$326.70; International Office of Public
 15 Health, \$5,104.68; International Statistical Bureau at The
 16 Hague, \$2,500; International Bureau for Publication of Cus-
 17 toms Tariffs, \$2,232.53; and Food and Agriculture Organiza-
 18 tion of the United Nations, \$1,250,000; in all, **(24)** ~~\$3,102,108~~
 19 ~~\$3,104,631~~, together with such additional sums, due to in-
 20 crease in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may
 21 determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be
 22 necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and con-
 23 tributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or
 24 laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

25 United States participation in United Nations: **(25)** ~~For all~~

1 necessary expenses of participation by the United States in
2 the United Nations for the fiscal year 1947, pursuant to
3 the provisions of the United Nations Participation Act of
4 1945, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
5 cerned with the work of the United Nations. *For all neces-*
6 *sary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United Nations*
7 *Participation Act of 1945 incident to the participation by*
8 *the United States in the United Nations pursuant to the*
9 *provisions of said Act, including attendance at meetings of*
10 *societies or associations concerned with the work of the United*
11 *Nations; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of automo-*
12 *biles; purchase of uniforms; and printing and binding without*
13 *regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S.*
14 *C. 111) ; \$6,300,000, of which amount \$5,300,000 shall be*
15 *available for contribution to the United Nations: Provided,*
16 *That the Department of State, when requested by the United*
17 *Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property in accord-*
18 *ance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944*
19 *(58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appro-*
20 *priated for the United States contribution to the United*
21 *Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value*
22 *of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including*
23 *transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.*

24 International activities: For all necessary expenses,
25 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,

1 of participation by the United States upon approval by
2 the Secretary of State, in international activities which
3 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs
4 and for which specific appropriations have not been
5 provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special
6 Acts of Congress, including personal services in the
7 District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-
8 service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel
9 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
10 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
11 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects
12 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
13 scribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by
14 contract or otherwise; hire, maintenance, and operation of
15 passenger automobiles; purchase or rental of equipment,
16 purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and news-
17 papers; transportation of things; contributions for the share
18 of the United States in expenses of international organiza-
19 tions; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
20 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertain-
21 ment; and representation allowances as authorized by the
22 Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12,
23 23c) ; \$3,000,000.

24 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
25 States and Mexico: For all expenses necessary to enable

1 the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
2 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
3 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act
4 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660,
5 1370), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
6 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank pro-
7 tection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examina-
8 tions, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan
9 preparation and construction (including surveys and opera-
10 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) ;
11 and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction
12 and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-repro-
13 duction machines and other equipment and machinery; per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
15 fees for professional or expert services at rates and in
16 amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; travel
17 expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner,
18 expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings
19 of organizations concerned with the activities of the Inter-
20 national Boundary and Water Commission which may be
21 necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities
22 of the Commission; printing and binding; lawbooks, books
23 of reference, and periodicals; newspapers; purchase (not
24 exceeding nineteen), maintenance, repair, and operation of
25 passenger automobiles; hire, with or without personal serv-

1 ices, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-pro-
2 pelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation,
3 purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property,
4 including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; pur-
5 chase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves, and
6 welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of
7 ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies,
8 and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and
9 technical publications without regard to section 3828 of
10 the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations
11 and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase
12 of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private
13 property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other
14 materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
15 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

16 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
17 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
18 surveys, and investigations, \$880,000.

19 Construction: For detail plan preparation and con-
20 struction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
21 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
22 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat.
23 660, 1370; 22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (49
24 Stat. 961); June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), and the projects
25 stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico

1 signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$9,250,000, to
2 be immediately available, and to remain available until ex-
3 pended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for
4 the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construc-
5 tion on any land, site, or easement in connection with this
6 project except such as has been acquired by donation and the
7 title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of
8 the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for
9 the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to
10 the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation
11 for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25,
12 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That expendi-
13 tures for the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project shall be
14 subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the
15 appropriation for this project as provided by the Act ap-
16 proved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 477): *Provided further*, That
17 expenditures for the Nogales sanitation project and an exten-
18 sion to the Nogales flood-control project shall be subject to
19 the same provisions and conditions as to assurances by the
20 city of Nogales, Arizona, as are required of the city of
21 Douglas, Arizona, by this Act in connection with the Douglas-
22 Agua Prieta sanitation project: *Provided further*, That no
23 expenditures shall be made for the acquisition of lands or
24 easements for sites for boundary fences except for procure-
25 ment of abstracts or certificates of title, payment of recording

1 fees, and examination of titles: *Provided further*, That un-
2 expended balances of appropriations for construction under
3 the International Boundary Commission available for the
4 fiscal year 1946 shall be merged with this appropriation and
5 shall continue available until expended.

6 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency
7 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and
8 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-
9 national Boundary and Water Commission, United States
10 and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the
11 Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and
12 erected under the provisions of treaties between the United
13 States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws author-
14 izing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100,000, to be
15 immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated
16 balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Depart-
17 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and to remain avail-
18 able until expended.

19 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-
20 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the
21 Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942 (22 U. S. C.
22 661), as amended by the Act of April 3, 1945 (Public
23 Law 29), including personal services in the District of
24 Columbia; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of

1 reference; \$90,000, to be expended under the direction of
2 the Secretary of State.

3 International Boundary Commission, United States and
4 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President
5 to perform the obligations of the United States under the
6 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in re-
7 spect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and
8 expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and sal-
9 aries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees
10 for duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary
11 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees
12 while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
13 to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field party
14 and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily
15 cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500;
16 for purchase of books of reference; and for all other necessary
17 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in
18 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international
19 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and
20 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,
21 including the completion of such remaining work as may be
22 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal
23 and existing treaties between the United States and Great
24 Britain and including the hire of freight- and passenger-
25 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be

1 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,
2 \$49,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,
4 United States and Canada: For salaries and expenses,
5 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-
6 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve
7 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners
8 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),
9 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by
10 the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with
11 the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary
12 traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding
13 hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the
14 United States as shall be determined by the Commission
15 or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, in-
16 cluding traveling expense and compensation of necessary
17 witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and
18 proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and
19 periodicals; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary
20 joint expenses of the International Joint Commission in-
21 curred under the terms of the treaty between the United
22 States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary
23 waters between the United States and Canada, and for
24 other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$32,800, to be
25 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

1 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
2 Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional
3 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
4 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the
5 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or else-
7 where, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and
8 scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed three
9 passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and oper-
10 ation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying
11 vehicles, \$87,500, to be disbursed under the direction of
12 the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any
13 department or independent establishment of the Government,
14 with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this
15 amount for direct expenditure by such department or estab-
16 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

17 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of
18 the United States of the expenses of the International
19 Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the
20 United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937,
21 including personal services, traveling expenses, charter of
22 vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scien-
23 tific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other
24 expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Sec-
25 retary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under

1 the direction of the Secretary of State, \$30,000, to be
2 available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750
3 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meet-
4 ings of the Commission.

5 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission:
6 For the share of the United States of the expenses of the
7 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under
8 the convention between the United States and Canada,
9 concluded May 26, 1930; including personal services;
10 traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and op-
11 eration of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-
12 carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books,
13 periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent
14 expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United
15 States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem
16 proper, including the reimbursement of other appropria-
17 tions from which payments may have been made for any
18 of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the
19 direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available
20 immediately.

21 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all ex-
22 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
23 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
24 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations be-
25 tween the United States and the other American Republics,

1 signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry
2 out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
3 President to render closer and more effective the relationship
4 between the American Republics", approved August 9,
5 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carry-
6 ing out other provisions of law authorizing related activities,
7 including the establishment and operation of agricultural
8 and other experiment and demonstration stations in other
9 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the
10 duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and con-
11 struction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to
12 include personal services in the District of Columbia;
13 not to exceed \$150,000 for printing and binding; steno-
14 graphic reporting, translating and other services by con-
15 tract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
16 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; not to exceed \$15,000 for entertainment;
17 not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
18 or conventions of societies and associations concerned with
19 the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such
20 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,
21 compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insur-
22 ance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling
23 expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with
24 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the

1 Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, pro-
2 fessional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, in-
3 ternes, and persons possessing special scientific or other
4 technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States
5 or the other American Republics: *Provided*, That the Secre-
6 tary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may
7 adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to
8 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses
9 of citizens of the other American Republics while traveling in
10 the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized
11 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of
12 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes;
13 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in
14 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9,
15 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed six
16 passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and
17 repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carry-
18 ing vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of
19 halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of micro-
20 filming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic
21 enlargements, \$5,375,000; and the Secretary of State, or such
22 official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his dis-
23 cretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to
24 transfer from this appropriation to other departments,

1 agencies, and independent establishments of the Government
2 for expenditure in the United States and in the other Amer-
3 ican Republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure
4 by such department or independent establishment for the
5 purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may
6 be made under the specific authority herein contained or
7 under the authority governing the activities of the depart-
8 ment, agency, or independent establishment to which
9 amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
10 ceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until
11 June 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That this appropria-
12 tion shall be available to make contracts with, and grants
13 of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the
14 United States and the other American Republics, in-
15 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
16 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
17 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

18 Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the
19 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, per-
20 sonnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Fed-
21 eral Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors
22 of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in
23 foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of build-
24 ings under construction or repair by or for the United

1 States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the
2 Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Depart-
3 ment of State, and when so assigned they may receive the
4 same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of
5 the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropria-
6 tions of the Department of State.

7 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
8 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations
9 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the
10 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

11 **(26)***Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act*
12 *of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of*
13 *any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute*
14 *discretion, on or before June 30, 1947, terminate the em-*
15 *ployment of any officer or employee of the Department of*
16 *State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever*
17 *he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the*
18 *interests of the United States, but such termination shall not*
19 *affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept*
20 *employment in any other department or agency of the Gov-*
21 *ernment if declared eligible for such employment by the*
22 *United States Civil Service Commission.*

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
24 Appropriation Act, 1947".

1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 For personal services in the District of Columbia
4 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-
5 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as
6 follows:

7 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General,
8 Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor Gen-
9 eral, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and
10 Board of Parole, ~~(27)\$633,250~~ \$667,250.

11 For the Administrative Division, ~~(28)\$1,150,000~~
12 \$1,190,000.

13 For the Tax Division, \$730,000.

14 For the Criminal Division, ~~(29)\$840,000~~ \$898,000.

15 For the Claims Division, \$1,275,000.

16 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
17 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
18 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,
19 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
20 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

21 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and
22 repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous
23 expenditures, including newspapers not exceeding ~~(30)\$350~~
24 \$850, stenographic reporting services by contract, purchase
25 of one at not to exceed \$2,500 for the Attorney General and

1 repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven pas-
2 senger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
3 periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of
4 estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and
5 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney
6 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$200,000.

7 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses,
8 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
10 the Department of Justice, \$475,000.

11 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice:
12 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
13 penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required by
14 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
15 \$200,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
17 expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange
18 of lawbooks and books of reference, and employment of
19 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
20 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
21 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$165,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
23 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
24 including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of
25 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the

1 Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any
2 person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of
3 \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the Dis-
4 trict of Columbia, ~~(31)\$1,700,000~~ \$1,900,000: *Provided*,
5 That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the
6 establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices
7 of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of
8 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person
9 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or more unless such
10 person is appointed by the President, by and with the
11 advice and consent of the Senate.

12 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
13 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
14 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
15 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
16 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
17 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the
18 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the
19 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
20 of such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$80,000, to be
21 expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
23 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
24 expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts,

1 stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial
2 fees or like services, (32)~~\$2,500,000~~ \$2,650,000.

3 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
4 not otherwise specifically provided for, and for such other
5 expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, includ-
6 ing travel expenses, experts, and notarial fees or like serv-
7 ices and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates
8 of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
9 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; firearms
10 and ammunition therefor; and purchase of lawbooks, includ-
11 ing exchange thereof; \$410,000.

12 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
13 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-
14 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other
15 employees, including the office expenses of United States
16 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly
17 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for serv-
18 ices rendered during vacancy in the office of the United
19 States district attorney, (33)~~\$4,530,000~~ \$4,560,000.

20 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
21 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the At-
22 torney General and to United States district attorneys not
23 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to
24 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign

1 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,
2 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of
3 foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of
4 any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to
5 practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the
6 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as
7 compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any
8 person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per
9 annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the
10 Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the
11 names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate
12 of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together
13 with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no
14 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of
15 any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or
16 more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is
17 appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
18 consent of the Senate.

19 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
20 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
21 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
22 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
23 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when
24 so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling
25 expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses inci-

1 dent to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United
2 States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of eight, at
3 not to exceed \$2,000 each, and maintenance, repair, and oper-
4 ation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying station wagons,
5 busses, and vans; ~~(34)\$4,570,000~~ \$4,642,000: *Provided*,
6 That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed,
7 in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents
8 per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when
9 traveling on official business within the limits of their official
10 station.

11 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
12 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
13 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
14 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
15 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
16 *vide* That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
17 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
18 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attor-
19 ney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided*
20 *further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be
21 used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for
22 any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50
23 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That
24 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
25 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States

1 in any case involving the activity in connection with which
2 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
3 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise
4 available for the travel expenses of such employee.

5 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
6 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
7 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
8 when ordered by the court, \$250,000: *Provided*, That none
9 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs
10 when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
11 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be
12 determined by the certificate of the marshal.

13 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

14 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
15 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against
16 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
17 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
18 classification, and preservation of identification and other
19 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
20 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other
21 institutions; for such other investigations regarding official
22 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and
23 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
24 General; personal services in the District of Columbia; pur-
25 chase of not to exceed fifty (for replacement only),

1 and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled
2 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed
3 \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more
4 than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition;
5 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-
6 graph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
7 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-
8 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,
9 including the cost of a compartment or such other accom-
10 modations as may be authorized by the Director for security
11 when authorized personnel are required to transport secret
12 documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and
13 valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount
14 not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned
15 with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing
16 by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for mem-
17 bership in the International Criminal Police Commission;
18 payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the
19 Attorney General for information leading to the appre-
20 hension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,-
21 000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
22 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attor-
23 ney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of
24 such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify,
25 and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher

1 for the sum therein expressed to have been expended;
2 \$8,600,000: *Provided*, That, effective on the first day of
3 the first pay period next following the approval of this Act,
4 the compensation of the Director of the Federal Bureau of
5 Investigation shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the
6 position is filled by the present incumbent.

7 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
8 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
9 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
10 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
11 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
12 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
13 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

14 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
15 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the
16 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
17 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the
18 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,
19 collection, classification, and preservation of identification
20 and other records and their exchange with the duly author-
21 ized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and
22 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding
23 official matters under the control of the Department of
24 Justice and the Department of State as may be directed
25 by the Attorney General; personal services in the District

1 of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty
2 (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation
3 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and
4 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
5 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
6 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-
7 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, includ-
8 ing the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations
9 as may be authorized by the Director for security when
10 authorized personnel are required to transport secret docu-
11 ments or hand baggage containing highly technical and
12 valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically
13 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
14 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including
15 not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of
16 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction
17 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of
18 the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable
19 not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a
20 sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
21 expended, \$23,000,000.

22 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
24 any civil-service employee.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
3 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for,
4 necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws
5 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
6 tion; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
7 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
8 penses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion
9 of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
10 countries; payment of rewards for information leading to
11 the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigra-
12 tion laws; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
13 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling
14 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
15 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
16 purchase for replacement only (not to exceed three hundred),
17 hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
18 senger-carrying vehicles; maintenance and operation of air-
19 craft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship text-
20 books for free distribution, books of reference, and peri-
21 odicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax.
22 maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly
23 returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
24 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
25 money: mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of

1 the United States; stenographic reporting services by con-
2 tract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of
3 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;
4 (35)\$24,500,000 \$25,700,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney
5 General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department,
6 agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments,
7 funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and
8 expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance
9 to the Department of Justice in connection with the adminis-
10 tration and enforcement of said laws; for detention of alien
11 enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings,
12 and for all necessary expenses, including household equip-
13 ment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveil-
14 lance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their
15 wives and dependent children, including transportation and
16 other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona
17 fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by
18 the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals
19 and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages
20 to alien enemy detainees for work performed under condi-
21 tions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided fur-*
22 *ther*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturaliza-
23 tion may contract with officers and employees for the use,
24 on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided*
25 *further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting

1 the employment of aliens in the Government service shall
2 not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immi-
3 gration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten per-
4 manent and such temporary employees as are required
5 from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters
6 are not available.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
9 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
11 and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided,*
12 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available
13 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
14 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written
15 authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions:
For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and
the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correc-
tional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison
camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains of
deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United
States; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
tody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest
or place of bona fide residence within the United States or
to such place within the United States as may be authorized

1 by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable
2 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
3 an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
4 of sentence; purchase of not to exceed thirty passenger-
5 carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed
6 \$3,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying
7 automobiles; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of at-
8 tendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
9 Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the
10 Attorney General; traveling expenses, including travel-
11 ing expenses of members of the advisory boards authorized
12 by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties;
13 furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
14 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
15 duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; not to exceed
16 \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal
17 penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the
18 Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the
19 protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms
20 and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products
21 and livestock; \$17,200,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of
22 the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any
23 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when
24 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

1 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
2 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
3 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
4 trict of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
5 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-
6 ployees in the performance of their official duties, \$1,300,000:
7 *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the appropria-
8 tion "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health
9 Service", \$106,883 without limitation accounts, and to other
10 appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as
11 may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General,
12 for direct expenditure by that Service.

13 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construc-
14 tion, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and
15 facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and
16 all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under
17 the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase
18 of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of
19 labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General
20 may direct, \$600,000 (36): *Provided*, That \$635,000 of
21 the amount transferred to this appropriation by the Navy
22 Department under the authority contained in the Depart-
23 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, shall be available
24 for the construction of dwellings at existing institutions.

25 Support of United States prisoners: For support of

1 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
2 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
3 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
4 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
5 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
6 place within the United States as may be authorized by
7 the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
8 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
9 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
10 of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
11 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,
12 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of
13 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of pris-
14 oners becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-
15 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no
16 relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping
17 remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends
18 in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners
19 whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identify-
20 ing, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for re-
21 wards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and
22 improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks;
23 \$1,800,000.

24 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
25 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem

1 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more
2 than one of such capacities on the same day.

3 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
4 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
5 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
6 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
7 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

8 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
9 the United States District Attorney and the United States
10 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
11 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
12 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
13 of the District of Columbia.

14 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
15 Appropriation Act, 1947".

16 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
19 the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this
20 title referred to as the Secretary) including personal serv-
21 ices in the District of Columbia; teletype news service (not
22 exceeding \$1,000) ; newspapers (not exceeding \$500) ; con-
23 tract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of
24 reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger auto-
25 mobile; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles;

1 not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings
2 of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of
3 the Secretary and not to exceed \$5,000 for the entertainment
4 of representatives of other countries by officials of the
5 Department when specifically authorized and approved by
6 the Secretary; \$925,000.

7 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
8 the Department of Commerce, except for technical and
9 scientific services in the Office of the Secretary and for the
10 Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done
11 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized
12 by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with
13 the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
14 \$1,110,000.

15 Technical and scientific services: For all necessary
16 expenses of the Office of the Secretary in the performance
17 of activities and services relating to technological develop-
18 ment as an aid to business in the development of foreign and
19 domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the
20 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Sec-
21 retary", is available, and including (not to exceed \$75,000)
22 for the temporary employment of persons by contract or
23 otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923,
24 as amended, the employment of persons, including State,
25 county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without

1 compensation, and not to exceed ~~(37)\$105,000~~ \$130,000 for
 2 printing and binding, ~~(38)\$3,400,000~~ \$4,000,000: *Pro-*
 3 *vided*, That of the sum herein appropriated the Secretary
 4 may transfer not to exceed \$500,000 to the National
 5 Bureau of Standards for testing and other scientific
 6 studies and expend not to exceed \$1,000,000 for
 7 temporary employment of persons or organizations by con-
 8 tract or otherwise, for scientific research on new products,
 9 materials, material substitutes, and such other subjects and
 10 special services determined necessary, including the encour-
 11 agement of inventive genius, without regard to sections 3709
 12 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and
 13 classification laws.

14 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
 15 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
 16 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
 17 nautics Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June
 18 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$600,000.

19 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

20 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certifi-
 21 cation: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching
 22 census records and supplying information incident to carry-
 23 ing out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other
 24 statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship
 25 certification, including personal services at the seat of gov-

ernment, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of reference, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$150,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary of the Social Security Board.

(39)Census of Business: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of business or distribution, as authorized by the Act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000.

(40)Census of Manufactures: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of manufactures, as authorized by the Act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$5,000,000.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling and publishing the census reports provided for by law, the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of statistics showing United States exports and imports; tempo-

1 rary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
 2 Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost
 3 of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; prep-
 4 aration of monographs on census subjects and other work of
 5 specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel ex-
 6 penses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at
 7 meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of
 8 statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the
 9 Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and
 10 bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents
 11 per mile for travel performed in privately owned auto-
 12 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of
 13 employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys;
 14 maintenance, repair, and operation of five motor-
 15 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and
 16 repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appli-
 17 ances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary
 18 machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating
 19 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of ref-
 20 erence, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200),
 21 (41)\$13,000,000 \$11,000,000 (42):~~Provided~~, That all
 22 functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statis-
 23 ties shall be performed in New York, N. Y.

24 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

25 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For

1 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil
2 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil
3 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),
4 including personal services in the District of Columbia
5 and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;
6 not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
7 ings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when
8 specifically authorized by the Administrator; newspapers
9 (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$5,000 for enter-
10 tainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries
11 when specifically authorized and approved by the Adminis-
12 trator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses;
13 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in
14 the field; purchase (not to exceed eight), hire, maintenance,
15 repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; ~~(43)\$4,000,~~
16 ~~000~~ \$4,353,102, of which \$54,000 may be transferred to the
17 appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of
18 Commerce".

19 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
20 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
21 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
22 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
23 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
24 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
25 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-

1 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal serv-
 2 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire,
 3 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles,
 4 ~~(44)\$18,100,000~~ \$20,812,200, and the War and Navy
 5 Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to
 6 transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the
 7 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and
 8 communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to
 9 the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: *Provided*, That the
 10 consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year
 11 1946 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

12 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
 13 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
 14 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-
 15 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
 16 purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance,
 17 repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and not to
 18 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-
 19 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of
 20 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of re-
 21 motely controlled air-navigation facilities; ~~(45)\$35,541,000~~
 22 \$36,544,418: *Provided*, That there may be credited to the
 23 appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation
 24 facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities,

1 and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the main-
2 tenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

3 **(46)** *Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities*
4 *(Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of*
5 *maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, by*
6 *contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in territories*
7 *and possessions of the United States, in accordance with*
8 *Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including*
9 *personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,*
10 *\$2,874,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 may be trans-*
11 *ferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office*
12 *of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary ex-*
13 *penses in connection with the general administration of the*
14 *program.*

15 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
16 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
17 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such devel-
18 opmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of
19 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
20 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
21 and operation methods, including personal services in the
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary
23 sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for
24 guards; purchase (not to exceed one), operation, mainte-

1 nance, and repair of passenger automobiles; and purchase
 2 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, ~~(47)\$750,-~~
 3 ~~000~~ \$1,000,000, together with the unexpended balance of this
 4 appropriation for the fiscal year 1946.

5 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-
 6 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics
 7 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to
 8 safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including per-
 9 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
 10 purchase (not to exceed forty-four), hire, maintenance, re-
 11 pair, and operation of passenger automobiles, ~~(48)\$6,200,000~~
 12 \$7,075,000, of which not to exceed \$39,000 may be trans-
 13 ferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office
 14 of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", and not to exceed
 15 \$3,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing
 16 and binding, Department of Commerce".

17 Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in
 18 furnishing advisory services to State and other public and
 19 private agencies in connection with the construction and
 20 operation of airports and landing areas, including personal
 21 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
 22 operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
 23 \$250,000.

24 Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses
 25 necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of

1 two hundred and thirty-one aircraft for the use of all the
2 activities under the Office of the Administrator, and the
3 repair of aircraft engines and other aircraft parts, including
4 personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(49)~~\$1,200,000
5 \$1,593,000; and the War and Navy Departments are author-
6 ized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration air-
7 craft (for replacement purposes only), aircraft engines, parts,
8 and accessories, and hangar, line and shop equipment surplus
9 to the needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without
10 charge therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and
11 Operation of Aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs
12 of transportation and storage incident to the procurement
13 and care of such items: *Provided, (50)*~~That no funds in this~~
14 ~~paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employees~~
15 ~~of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance~~
16 ~~of more than one parts warehouse, nor for the repair or~~
17 ~~overhaul of aircraft costing more than \$100 per airplane~~
18 *That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for*
19 *the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Admin-*
20 *istration for the maintenance of more than one major parts*
21 *warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when*
22 *such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil*
23 *Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution*
24 *of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics*
25 *Administration, and the cost of parts and materials not*

1 *maintained in stock would be in excess of \$100: Provided*
2 *further, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil*
3 *Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed*
4 *within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract*
5 *after submission of bids.*

6 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
7 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-
8 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National
9 Airport, including the purchase (not to exceed two) oper-
10 ation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
11 and not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and
12 repair of uniforms, \$750,000; and the War and Navy De-
13 partments are authorized to transfer to the Administrator
14 without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-crash truck,
15 crane, and such other equipment as is commonly used in
16 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington
17 National Airport.

18 **(51)***Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport*
19 *Act: For all expenses necessary for preliminary planning*
20 *and surveys required for the initiation of the Federal-aid*
21 *airport program as authorized in section 5 (a) of the Federal*
22 *Airport Act, approved May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377),*
23 *including personal services in the District of Columbia; the*
24 *purchase (not to exceed thirty-eight), repair, and operation of*
25 *passenger automobiles; and the purchase of seven aircraft;*

1 \$3,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain avail-
2 able until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000
3 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and
4 operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
5 nautics", to provide for the maintenance and operation of
6 aircraft purchased under this appropriation, and \$5,000
7 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and bind-
8 ing, Department of Commerce".

9 **(52)** Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:
10 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act
11 of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$52,000,000, to be
12 available until June 30, 1953, of which \$50,000,000 shall
13 be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b)
14 and 6 of said Act, and \$2,000,000 shall be for projects in
15 Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section
16 5 (c): Provided, That not to exceed \$2,600,000 of the fore-
17 going amounts shall be available for necessary planning,
18 research, and administrative expenses, including personal
19 services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to
20 exceed one hundred and sixty-seven), repair, and operation
21 of passenger automobiles; and the purchase of nine aircraft;
22 of which \$2,600,000 not to exceed \$25,000 may be trans-
23 ferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of
24 aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", to
25 provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft

1 *purchased under this appropriation, and \$30,000 may be*
2 *transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding,*
3 *Department of Commerce".*

4 Development of landing areas: For completion of the
5 program for the construction, improvement, and repair of
6 public airports for national defense the consolidated appro-
7 priation under this head in the Department of Commerce
8 Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June
9 30, 1947, and the portion thereof available for adminis-
10 trative expenses shall be available also for the operation,
11 maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles: *Provided,*
12 *That the total number of sites shall not exceed five hundred*
13 *and thirty-five.*

14 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-
15 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the
16 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
17 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries
18 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend
19 courses of training conducted by the Government or other
20 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and
21 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-
22 shoes).

23 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

24 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
25 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including

1 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
2 penses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and
3 mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employ-
4 ment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, and experts, and
5 in the case of airplane accidents the employment of tempo-
6 rary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to
7 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling
8 expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training
9 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;
10 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the
11 field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
12 periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,500 for de-
13 posit in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
14 mail, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
15 (Public Law 364); purchase of motor-propelled passenger-
16 carrying vehicles (not to exceed ten) and hire, operation,
17 maintenance, and repair of same and aircraft; purchase and
18 hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation
19 purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis);
20 \$2,300,000; and the War and Navy Departments and the
21 Civil Aeronautics Administration are authorized to transfer
22 to the Civil Aeronautics Board, without payment therefor,
23 not to exceed five aircraft: *Provided*, That this appropriation
24 shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chair-

1 man of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
 2 organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed
 3 \$4,000).

4 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
 5 \$32,000.

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses
 8 necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of
 9 Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and
 10 other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps
 11 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and
 12 equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or ex-
 13 change of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
 14 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
 15 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;
 16 newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except survey-
 17 ing instruments); stationery for field stations and parties;
 18 travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
 19 periodicals; (53) ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,014,000, of which not to ex-
 20 ceed \$2,700,000 shall be available for personal services.

21 Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary
 22 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
 23 units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
 24 required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
 25 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of

1 all coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United
2 States; research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying
3 operations to provide control for national mapping and for
4 other purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and
5 the establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and
6 in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
7 gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas;
8 operation of two latitude observatories, including replace-
9 ment of dwelling at one observatory; field surveys required
10 for the production of aeronautical charts; purchase of plans
11 and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary
12 and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological
13 buildings; construction of magnetic and seismological ob-
14 servatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks, Alaska:
15 purchase of two motor-propelled station wagons and hire,
16 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; opera-
17 tion, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic
18 surveys; special aviation clothing; packing, crating, and
19 transporting personal household effects of commissioned
20 officers when transferred from one official station to another.
21 and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and
22 funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by
23 law; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month
24 to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties
25 as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per

1 day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies
 2 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;
 3 ~~(54)and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secre-~~
 4 ~~tary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food,~~
 5 ~~clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the tem-~~
 6 ~~porary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to~~
 7 ~~shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not~~
 8 ~~to exceed a total of \$500); (55)\$3,800,000 \$4,800,000.~~

9 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
 10 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
 11 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
 12 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of
 13 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$1,000,000.
 14 ~~(56)The Navy Department is authorized to transfer without~~
 15 ~~charge to the Coast and Geodetic Survey two AGP seaplane~~
 16 ~~tenders, two PCS submarine chasers, and three SC sub-~~
 17 ~~marine chasers from the reserve or surplus to the needs of~~
 18 ~~the Navy Department, each of the seven vessels equipped~~
 19 ~~with the necessary launches and ship's outfit.~~

20 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made
 21 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for
 22 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
 23 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on
 24 the written authority of the Secretary.

25 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic

1 Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or cap-
 2 tured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and
 3 Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as
 4 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months'
 5 death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which
 6 such obligations accrued; the purchase of special clothing
 7 for protection of employees while engaged in their official
 8 duties; not to exceed \$2,500 for the payment of part-time
 9 or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or
 10 elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and
 11 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, at
 12 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person
 13 so employed; and not to exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic
 14 surveys in regions subject to earthquakes.

15 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

16 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal
 17 services (57) ~~(not to exceed \$4,200,000)~~ *(not to exceed \$5,-*
 18 *757,000, \$1,557,000 of which is to be exclusively for the Office*
 19 *of Small Business at the seat of government)* and other necessary
 20 expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
 21 at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed
 22 by law or in pursuance of law (58), *including the purchase of*
 23 *commercial and trade reports; employment of aliens; temporary*
 24 *employment of persons or organizations by contract or other-*
 25 *wise without regard to the civil service and classification*

1 *laws (not exceeding \$50,000); maintenance, operation, and*
 2 *repair of passenger automobiles; travel; newspapers (not*
 3 *exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;*
 4 *and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia:*
 5 **(59)**~~\$4,600,000~~ *\$6,157,000: Provided, That expenses, ex-*
 6 *cept printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted*
 7 *by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from*
 8 *the amount herein appropriated.*

9 Field office service: For salaries, travel, and all other
 10 expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district,
 11 and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dis-
 12 semination of information useful in the development and im-
 13 provement of commerce throughout the United States and
 14 its possessions, including newspapers (not exceeding
 15 \$1,000), periodicals, and books of reference, and not to
 16 exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Co-
 17 lumbia, **(60)**~~\$2,500,000~~ *\$6,500,000.*

18 **(61)***Export control: For all expenses necessary, fiscal year*
 19 *1947, to carry out the purposes of section 6 of the Act of*
 20 *July 2, 1940, as amended (56 Stat. 463), and as further*
 21 *amended (by Public Law 389 approved May 23, 1946),*
 22 *including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel,*
 23 *newspapers, periodicals, and books of reference, \$500,000,*
 24 *of which not to exceed \$57,000 shall be available for print-*
 25 *ing and binding, and not to exceed \$21,000 may be trans-*

1 *ferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail, Department of*
 2 *Commerce".*

3 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and
 4 Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not
 5 to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-
 6 ings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domes-
 7 tic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating
 8 the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
 9 by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings,
 10 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

11 PATENT OFFICE

12 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 13 bia and elsewhere, ~~(62)\$4,800,000~~ \$5,620,000.

14 Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly
 15 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of
 16 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,
 17 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers
 18 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost
 19 plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings:
 20 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-
 21 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, ~~(63)\$350,-~~
 22 ~~000~~ \$660,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings
 23 for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office
 24 for the purpose of photolithography: *Provided*, That
 25 ~~(64)hereafter~~ on July 1, 1946, and thereafter 25 cents per

1 copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of specifications
 2 and drawings of patents **(65)**, and 10 cents per copy for
 3 *design patents and certificates of trade-mark registration.*

4 Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of
 5 law, professional, and other reference books and publications
 6 and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of
 7 patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments;
 8 directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation,
 9 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigat-
 10 ing the question of public use or sale of inventions for one
 11 year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such
 12 other questions arising in connection with applications for
 13 patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the
 14 Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of
 15 suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for
 16 travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meet-
 17 ings concerned with the work of the Patent Office, when
 18 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; and for
 19 other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent
 20 Office; **(66)**~~\$77,000~~ \$147,000.

21 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
 22 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and
 23 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official
 24 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, **(67)**~~\$740,000~~

1 \$875,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, (68)\$60,
 2 ~~000~~ \$77,000; in all, (69)\$800,000 \$952,000.

3 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

4 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
 5 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-
 6 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March
 7 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278),
 8 and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of
 9 the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set
 10 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
 11 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
 12 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories
 13 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,
 14 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-
 15 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at
 16 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization
 17 or research in science, when incurred on the written au-
 18 thority of the Secretary; streetcar fare not exceeding \$100,
 19 expenses of the visiting committee, compensation and ex-
 20 penses of medical officers of the Public Health Service de-
 21 tailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose
 22 of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical obser-
 23 vations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical
 24 data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by ex-

1 hibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; pur-
2 chases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel
3 for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed
4 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, lab-
5 oratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,
6 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,
7 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,
8 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-
9 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-
10 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; pur-
11 chase of newspapers (not to exceed \$25) ; and translation of
12 technical articles:

13 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
14 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
15 care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs
16 and alterations to buildings; \$630,000.

17 Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-
18 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus,
19 and standards in terms of the national standards; the prep-
20 aration and distribution of standard materials; the broad-
21 casting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of
22 equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Gov-
23 ernment purchases; the improvement of methods of testing;
24 advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and
25 technical matters; and supplying available information to

1 the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry,
2 and engineering; \$1,900,000.

3 Research and development: For the maintenance and
4 development of national standards of measurement; the de-
5 velopment of improved methods of measurement; the deter-
6 mination of physical constants and the properties of mate-
7 rials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures,
8 including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study
9 of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the in-
10 vestigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays;
11 the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the
12 development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis,
13 and the investigation of the properties of rare substances;
14 investigations relating to the utilization of materials, includ-
15 ing lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes
16 and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems
17 arising in connection with standards, \$2,225,000.

18 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-
19 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-
20 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;
21 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in
22 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for
23 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-
24 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
25 quality and performance, \$232,000.

1 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
2 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
3 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory
4 of the National Bureau of Standards with underground
5 chambers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of con-
6 ducting studies of X and beta radiation above 1.4 million
7 volts, \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

8 Improvement of facilities: For the purchase of ma-
9 terials, equipment, and apparatus as may be necessary to
10 improve and modernize the laboratories, shops, and other
11 facilities of the National Bureau of Standards, \$600,000, to
12 be immediately available and to remain available until
13 expended, of which amount not to exceed \$7,000 shall be
14 available for personal services and travel expenses: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That this appropriation shall be available only for
16 purchase, including packing, crating, transportation, and
17 warehousing charges, of such materials, equipment, and ap-
18 paratus as have been declared surplus under the provisions
19 of the Surplus Property Act.

20 During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any de-
21 partment or independent establishment of the Government
22 having funds available for scientific investigations and re-
23 quiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Stand-
24 ards on scientific investigations within the scope of the
25 functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau

1 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its
2 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary,
3 transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as
4 may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The
5 Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the
6 Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized
7 hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit
8 of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of
9 work for the department or establishment from which the
10 transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses
11 and compensation for personal services in the District of
12 Columbia and in the field.

13 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
14 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment
15 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of
16 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as
17 may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at
18 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so
19 employed.

20 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of
21 Standards not to exceed \$4,170,000 may be expended for
22 personal services in the District of Columbia.

23 WEATHER BUREAU

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-
25 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships

1 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the
2 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October
3 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October
4 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil
5 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including
6 investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with
7 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-
8 ing; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers
9 (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to
10 exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the
11 work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; pur-
12 chase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and
13 repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance, operation, and
14 repair of one airplane, which the War or Navy Depart-
15 ment is authorized to transfer to the Weather Bureau without
16 payment therefor; repair, alterations, and improvements to
17 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds,
18 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and side-
19 walks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds;
20 the erection of temporary buildings for living and working
21 quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing,
22 telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be
23 fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies per-
24 forming the service; and establishment, equipment, and
25 maintenance of meteorological offices and stations;

1 ~~(70)\$46,302,000~~ \$18,338,000, of which not to exceed
 2 ~~(71)\$1,485,000~~ \$1,525,000 may be expended for depart-
 3 mental personal services in the District of Columbia; not to
 4 exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States
 5 to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the
 6 International Meteorological Committee; and not to ex-
 7 ceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office
 8 in the city of Washington for the printing of weather
 9 maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications:
 10 *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather
 11 Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office
 12 without impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided fur-*
 13 *ther*, That the ~~(72)War Department~~ is *War and Navy De-*
 14 *partments* are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to
 15 transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau, subject to the
 16 approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, equip-
 17 ment and supplies for upper air soundings ~~(73)~~: *Provided*
 18 *further*, That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in
 19 the Arctic region, pursuant to Public Law 296, approved
 20 February 12, 1946, the funds herein appropriated shall be
 21 available for the appointment of employees at rates to be
 22 fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard
 23 to the civil-service laws and Classification Act, but the maxi-
 24 mum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per
 25 annum and at no time more than three employees shall be

1 in a pay status at such rate of pay, and no other employees
2 shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000
3 per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective
4 clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to em-
5 ployees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and
6 the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the fiscal
7 year 1947, subject to the approval of the Director of the
8 Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the
9 Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies, sur-
10 plus to the needs of the War and Navy Departments and
11 necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation
12 of Arctic weather stations: Provided further, That the un-
13 expended balance of the amount appropriated for Arctic
14 weather stations under authority of said Act for the fiscal
15 year 1946 is hereby merged with this appropriation and
16 continued available for the purposes thereof until June 30,
17 1947.

18 (74) Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities
19 (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of
20 maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities, by
21 contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in Territories
22 and possessions of the United States, in accordance with
23 Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including
24 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
25 \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be ex-

1 *pending for departmental personal services in the District of*
 2 *Columbia.*

3 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
 4 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
 5 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and
 6 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
 7 Bureau.

8 During the fiscal year 1947 the Secretary of Com-
 9 merce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials
 10 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau,
 11 and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize pay-
 12 ment of expenses of travel and transportation of household
 13 goods of officers and employees on change of official station
 14 (75) *and the payment of expenses of transportation of the*
 15 *immediate families of such officers and employees: Provided,*
 16 *That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any*
 17 *official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.*
 18 (76) The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-
 19 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
 20 nautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board;
 21 and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be avail-
 22 able, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for
 23 furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administra-
 24 tion, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau

1 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or
2 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-
3 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies
4 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales
5 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-
6 ture for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to
7 Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such
8 supplies and the proceeds from such resales; and appropria-
9 tions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the
10 Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for
11 the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the
12 point of engagement in the United States to their posts of
13 duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United
14 States or in Alaska.

15 (77) Appropriations for the Department of Commerce for
16 the fiscal year 1947 shall be available, under rules and regu-
17 lations to be prescribed by the Secretary, (a) for furnishing
18 to employees of the Department and their dependents in
19 Alaska and other points outside continental United States
20 where in the judgment of the Secretary the furnishing of
21 such supplies and services is necessary, medical supplies and
22 emergency medical services, by contract or otherwise, such
23 supplies and services to be furnished without charge, and
24 food and subsistence supplies for sale to employees at the
25 reasonable value thereof as determined by the Secretary;

1 *(b) for furnishing meals to civilian and military personnel*
2 *of the Government and their dependents in Alaska and other*
3 *points outside continental United States in accordance with*
4 *section 3 of the Act of March 5, 1928 (5 U. S. C. 75a),*
5 *where such service is not otherwise available, the furnishing*
6 *of such meals to personnel of other departments to be consid-*
7 *ered as "services" rendered to "any executive department*
8 *or independent establishment of the Government", within the*
9 *meaning of section 601 of the Economy Act of June 30,*
10 *1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): Provided, That meals may be*
11 *furnished to such personnel when in a travel status on a*
12 *cash basis at a reasonable value, the proceeds derived from*
13 *the sale of food and subsistence supplies hereunder to be*
14 *credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for*
15 *such food and supplies was made, a report of which shall*
16 *be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures*
17 *made for such food, supplies, and services and the proceeds*
18 *therefrom; and (c) not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food,*
19 *clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary*
20 *relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement*
21 *for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed*
22 *by the Secretary.*

23 **(78)** *Appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration*
24 *and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be avail-*
25 *able for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies*

1 *from the point of engagement in the United States to their*
 2 *posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of*
 3 *the United States.*

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
 5 Appropriation Act, 1947".

6 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

7 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

8 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
 9 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
 10 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
 11 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be
 12 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
 13 or work of the Court, (79)\$591,200 \$598,590.

14 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
 15 tion of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court",
 16 fiscal 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appropria-
 17 tion Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal
 18 year 1947.

19 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
 20 tion of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court", fiscal
 21 year 1945, continued in the First Supplemental Appropria-
 22 tion Act, 1945, is hereby made available for the fiscal
 23 year 1947.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 25 Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be

1 expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to
2 be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

3 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of
4 the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as
5 the Chief Justice may approve, \$28,600, of which amount
6 not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the
7 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
8 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
9 Law 364).

10 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
11 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
12 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
13 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
14 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
15 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
16 special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wear-
17 ing apparel; and personal and other services (including tem-
18 porary labor without reference to the Classification and
19 Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by
20 hire of men and equipment or under contract without com-
21 pliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes
22 (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$102,600.

23 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

24 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
25 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia

1 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
2 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
3 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
4 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
5 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

6 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
7 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
8 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
9 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
10 material and every item incident thereto, \$12,500, to be
11 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

12 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of
13 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
14 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,
15 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
16 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
17 thereto, \$11,000, to be expended under the direction of
18 the Architect of the Capitol.

19 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
21 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and
22 employees of the court, and all necessary expenses of the
23 court, including the purchase and exchange of books and
24 periodicals, stationery, supplies, traveling expenses, drugs,
25 chemicals, cleansers, furniture, printing and binding, and

1 for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved
2 by the presiding judge, \$136,000: *Provided*, That not to
3 exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for
4 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
5 penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
6 1944 (Public Law 364).

7 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

8 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
9 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
10 the court, and all necessary expenses of the court including
11 the purchase and exchange of books and periodicals, sta-
12 tionery, supplies, traveling expenses, printing and binding
13 and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be ap-
14 proved by the presiding judge, \$295,700: *Provided*, That
15 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
16 paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided*
17 *further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall
18 be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
19 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
20 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

21 COURT OF CLAIMS

22 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,
23 four judges, seven regular and ten additional commissioners,
24 and all other officers and employees of the court, including
25 the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court,

1 and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary
2 in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the
3 duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending
4 section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved Feb-
5 ruary 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act
6 to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court
7 of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation',
8 and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as
9 also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and all
10 necessary expenses of the court including the cost of station-
11 ery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling ex-
12 penses, printing and binding, and other miscellaneous ex-
13 penses, \$450,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of
14 this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
15 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
16 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

17 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
18 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
19 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
20 \$9,000.

21 TERRITORIAL COURTS

22 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
23 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
24 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
25 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, ~~(80)\$3,000,000~~ \$3,200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,368,000.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South

1 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
2 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not
3 be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of
4 court of such employees as may be necessary from other
5 offices to the offices named herein.

6 Probation system. United States courts: For salaries of
7 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
8 by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4,
9 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June
10 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,472,000: *Provided*, That
11 nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the
12 right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or
13 to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation
14 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
15 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or
16 expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of
17 the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney
18 General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney
19 General with respect to supervising or furnishing informa-
20 tion concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on
21 parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

22 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
23 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
24 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
25 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547); \$320,000.

1 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
2 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
3 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
4 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
5 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
6 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
7 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
8 1937, \$475,000.

9 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
10 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
11 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by sec-
12 tion 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362),
13 and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not
14 exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,400,000:
15 *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for
16 the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of
17 title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District
18 of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250
19 each per annum.

20 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and
21 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically
22 provided for, \$1,750,000: *Provided*, That the compensation
23 of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges
24 (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Fed-
25 eral Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts

1 of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed
2 by the Director of the Administrative Office without re-
3 gard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except
4 that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the
5 main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6)
6 clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8)
7 administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall deter-
8 mine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that
9 of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full
10 (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing
11 judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial
12 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such deter-
13 mination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
14 *further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation
15 under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any
16 other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the
17 aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
18 pointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum,
19 except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit
20 and senior district judge of each district having five or more
21 district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not
22 exceed \$7,500.

23 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
24 miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
25 officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and

1 periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; pur-
2 chase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26,
3 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for
4 deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
5 penalty mail for the United States courts and the Admin-
6 istrative Office of the United States Courts as required by
7 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364);
8 \$500,000.

9 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-
10 penses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judi-
11 ciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and
12 their clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as
13 provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$590,000: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not
15 to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings
16 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
17 curred on the written authorization of the Director of
18 the Administrative Office of the United States Courts:
19 *Provided further*, That United States probation officers may
20 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not
21 to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own auto-
22 mobiles for transportation when traveling on official business
23 within the city limits of their official station.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the

1 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
2 \$80,000.

3 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
4 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
5 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$800,000.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

7 Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office
8 of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for
9 other personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry
11 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
12 provide for the administration of the United States courts,
13 and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat.
14 1223), \$295,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropria-
15 tions or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for
16 the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,
17 the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classifi-
18 cation Act of 1923, as amended.

19 Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, ma-
20 terials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges,
21 washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books
22 of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication
23 service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and oper-
24 ation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in
25 the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling

1 expenses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
2 tions in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not
3 otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out
4 the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of
5 the United States courts, and for other purposes; \$30,000.

6 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
7 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
8 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
9 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
10 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
11 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
12 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

13 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the
14 District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding
15 that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per
16 volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for
17 United States judges and other judicial officers shall be
18 marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and
19 such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors
20 in office.

21 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
22 Act, 1947".

23 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 (81)SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
25 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

1 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
2 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
3 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
4 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
5 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
6 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
7 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
8 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
9 advocates or who is a member of an organization that advo-
10 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
11 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
12 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
13 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
14 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or impris-
15 oned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*,
16 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
17 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

18 *SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in*
19 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any*
20 *person who engages in a strike against the Government of*
21 *the United States or who is a member of an organization*
22 *of Government employees that asserts the right to strike*
23 *against the Government of the United States, or who advo-*
24 *cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the*
25 *overthrow of the Government of the United States by force*

1 or violence: *Provided, That for the purposes hereof an*
2 *affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the*
3 *person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions*
4 *of this section engaged in a strike against the Government*
5 *of the United States, is not a member of an organization of*
6 *Government employees that asserts the right to strike against*
7 *the Government of the United States, or that such person*
8 *does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization*
9 *that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the*
10 *United States by force or violence: Provided further, That*
11 *any person who engages in a strike against the Government*
12 *of the United States or who is a member of an organization*
13 *of Government employees that asserts the right to strike*
14 *against the Government of the United States, or who ad-*
15 *vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-*
16 *cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States*
17 *by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or*
18 *wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained*
19 *in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,*
20 *shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not*
21 *more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the*
22 *above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in sub-*
23 *stitution for, any other provisions of existing law.*

24 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments

1 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
2 tion Act, 1947”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 3, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 21 (legislative
day, March 5), 1946.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

79TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 6056

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 21, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 25, 1946
For actions of June 24, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 122

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Food shortage.....15,21,28	Personnel.....18,27	Transportation.....16,34
Grain shortage...5,21,24,31		War powers.....2

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on price-control bill. Senate committee reported bill to encourage utilization of surplus agricultural commodities through increased uses and development of improved marketing and storing methods. House Rules Committee cleared bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. House received appropriation estimate to continue farm-labor supply program through June 30, 1947. Rep. Gross criticized Secretary Anderson's statements on hog production. Rep. Springer proposed readjustment in meat and poultry prices, cancellation of 60% wheat-flour order, and increased farm-machinery production. House committee reported bill to provide for additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce.

SENATE

1. **EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.** Debated H. R. 4437, to provide for the return of public employment offices to the States (pp. 7494-521). Sens. Russell and Wherry raised doubts as to whether the provision for a USES farm placement service would duplicate the USDA farm-labor supply program (pp. 7501-2).
2. **WAR POWERS.** Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5716, to continue parts of the Second War Powers Act, including priorities powers (pp. 7494, 7528).
3. **HOUSING.** Passed without amendment S. 2341, to preserve FHA authority to insure mortgages on existing construction which would otherwise terminate July 1, and to remove the limitation which would otherwise prevent insurance of such mortgages if the aggregate amount thereof should equal or exceed 35% of the total amount of insured mortgages (pp. 7521-2).
4. **RESEARCH; UTILIZATION.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 1908, to provide for maximum and most effective utilization of surplus agricultural commodities through increased industrial and other uses and through the development of improved methods of storing and marketing such commodities (S. Rept. 1583)(p. 7488).
5. **GRAIN SHORTAGE; SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Received a petition from an individual opposing use of grain for alcohol and urging exemption and release of farmers from military service during the food shortage (pp. 7487-8).
6. **SOIL CONSERVATION; SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Received a S. Dak. Legislature memorial favoring legislation to authorize the Department to requisition surplus property for soil-conservation work (p. 7486).

7. HEALTH. Received petitions from various doctors, etc., opposing S. 1606, the national health bill (p. 7486).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a War Department survey report on St. Johns River, Fla. To Commerce Committee. (p. 7488.)
9. DEPRESSIONS. Sen. Guffey, Pa., inserted Secretary Wallace's article, "A Way to Check Depressions" (pp. 7489-91).
10. RESEARCH LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5876, to authorize this Department to extend the lease of a tract of experiment-station land to a railroad in Mont. (p. 7494). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

11. PRICE CONTROL. Received the conference report on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7556-66).

Summary of bill as revised by conferees: Continues these Acts until June 30, 1947. Provides that, on the first day of the first month which begins more than 30 days after enactment of this bill, the Secretary of Agriculture shall certify to the Price Administrator each agricultural commodity in short supply, and that thereafter the Secretary shall make modifications if conditions change, and that no ceiling shall be applicable in the absence of such certification. Requires the Secretary to recommend removal of ceilings on all agricultural commodities not important to business costs or living costs; and requires the Price Administrator to conform to these recommendations. Permits the Secretary to arrange for reestablishment of ceilings of agricultural commodities with the approval of the Decontrol Board. Prohibits the Secretary from being under control of any appointive officer. Prohibits control of agricultural commodities unless they had been controlled before Apr. 1, 1946. Provides for petitions from industry advisory committees for removal of ceilings. Establishes a Price Decontrol Board to hear petitions, etc., on non-agricultural commodities. Continues authority for subsidies with several limitations. Includes sea food as an agricultural commodity. Limits authority for ceilings on cotton goods. Authorizes the Secretary to allocate feed which he controls to feeders of livestock and poultry in domestic areas which are in emergency shortage condition. Includes provisions to guarantee farmers against losses for selling wheat to the Government. Requires the President, by Jan. 15, 1947, to recommend any further legislation to insure that price control can be ended by June 30, 1947; and requires him, by Apr. 1, 1947, to report to Congress any commodities which will need to be controlled after June 30 and what agencies should control them.

12. LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 6477, to authorize continuation of Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1951; to limit such loans to refinancing for the period July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1951, except as may be otherwise specified by Congressional resolution; and to authorize repayment to the Treasury of capital in excess of that necessary to carry on the functions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (pp. 7526, 7567).
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Reps. Sheppard, Thomas (Tex.), Coffee, D'Alesandro, Plumley, Johnson (Ind.), and Ploeser were appointed conferees on H.R. 6496, the Naval appropriation bill, 1947 (p. 7529). Senate conferees appointed June 21.
Reps. Rabaut, Hare, Gary, Stefan, and Jones were appointed conferees on H.R. 6056, the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation bill, 1947

(p. 7529). Senate conferees appointed June 21.

Received the conference report on H.R. 6335, the Interior appropriation bill, 1947 (pp. 7549-56).

14. FARM LABOR. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$12,000,000 for the continuation through June 30, 1947, of the Farm Labor Supply program, the present authority for which expires Dec. 31, 1946 (H.Doc. 675) (p. 7566).
15. INFORMATION; STATISTICS. Continued debate on H.R. 5857, to provide basic authority for activities of the Census Bureau (pp. 7531-40). During the debate Rep. Rizley, Okla., criticized and discussed with other members the food shortages and the effect of the farm-machinery shortage on production (p. 7534-5); and Rep. Gross, Pa., blamed the administration for the food shortages and criticized Secretary Anderson's statements on hog production (p. 7535).
16. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 3565, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (p. 7527). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. RENT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 2219, to extend the D.C. Rent Control Act for one year (pp. 7530-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 896, to extend to annuitants who retired under the Civil Service Retirement Act prior to Jan. 24, 1942, the privilege of having their annuities recomputed under the method contained in the act of Jan. 24, 1942 (pp. 7549-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
It is understood that the Civil Service Committee has ordered reported H.R. 4718, to provide optional retirement for Government employees with at least 25 years' service.
Rep. Rees, Kans., urged an investigation of "persons in Federal employment of questionable loyalty to our Government" (pp. 7545-6).
19. CORPORATION AUDITS; R.F.C. Received from the Corporation Audits Division, GAO, a report of findings relative to the RFC accounting system, contending that the corporation does not control its \$7,000,000,000 properties investment; its \$800,000,000 investment in inventories of Defense Supplies Corporation, Metal Reserves Company, and U.S. Commercial Company; its cash receipts; its rentals earned on properties; certain important liabilities; recoveries due it for plant extensions built for utility companies; surplus property disposal activities; and the activities of its affiliate, U.S. Commercial Company. (H.Doc. 674).
20. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1367, to provide for the appointment of three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce (H.Rept. 2323) (p. 7567).
21. FOOD SHORTAGE. Rep. Springer, Ind., criticized the administration for the present food shortage and proposed as a remedy the readjustment of meat and poultry prices, the cancellation of the 50% wheat-flour order, encouragement of flour mills to produce at full capacity, stopping of all "Government black-market operations in grain, feed, lumber, and other commodities," and encouragement of full food production by making farm machinery and farm labor available (pp. 7542-5).
22. REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H.Con. Res. 155, 151, and 154 against the adoption of re-

organization plans 1, 2, and 3, respectively (H.Repts. 2326, 2327, and 2328) (pp. 7546, 7567).

Rep. Pittenger, Minn., stated that the reorganization plans should be put over until Jan. 1947 (p. 7536).

23. TRADE MARKS. Received the conference report on H.R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks (pp. 7524-6).
24. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a Racine (Wis.) Tavern League petition requesting a reexamination into the allocation of grain for use in alcoholic beverages (p. 7567).
25. PRICE CONTROL. Reps. Phillips, Calif., and Jenkins, Ohio, criticized Chester Bowles and the OPA (pp. 7528-9) and Rep. Rabaut, Mich., urged the continuation of price control (p. 7529).
26. INFORMATION; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. H. Cornack, Mass., inserted the President's letter announcing that arrangements have been made for members of the press to report on UNRRA activities in Europe and that censorship rules in force for all correspondents in the Soviet Union will be applied to correspondents desiring to report on UNRRA activities in countries under Russian influence (p. 7524).

BILL INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. S. 2366, by Sen. Green, R.I., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide annuities for employees with 25 years of service who are involuntarily separated from the service between July 1, 1945, and June 30, 1947. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7488.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. FOOD SHORTAGE; FOREIGN RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. McKenzie, La., criticizing the shipment of foodstuffs abroad when there is a shortage at home (pp. A3889-90).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Engel, Mich., criticizing the disposition by the War Department of its surplus foods to UNRRA and foreign countries and opposing the transferability clause for appropriations under the Military Establishment appropriation bill (pp. A3870-5).

29. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Mundt, S.Dak., inserted a Daily Argus-Leader (S.Dak.) editorial setting forth the achievements of S. Dak. in food production (pp. A3906-7).
30. RICE SHORTAGE. Rep. Larcade, La., inserted a N.Y. Journal of Commerce article (pp. A3888-9) and a statement by Frank A. Godchaux (Chairman La. State Rice Milling Co.) (pp. A3909-10) criticizing the shipment of rice to foreign countries when there is a domestic shortage.
31. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Andresen, Minn., inserted Harry A. Bullis' (Pres., General Mills Inc.) article blaming lack of foresight on the part of the Federal administration for some conditions causing the present grain shortage, but pointing out that conditions will soon improve and flour millers should not be discouraged (pp. A3897-8).
32. FEED SHORTAGE. Rep. Schwabe, Mo., inserted a constituent's letter criticizing the OPA ceiling on feed barley as aggravating the feed shortage (p. A3904).
33. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Price, Ill., inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch article

national control within those nations to make sure nobody can possess such weapons, it becomes hard indeed to understand how another nation can criticize such proposal on the ground that the nation making it is trying to dominate the world. The only way I can understand the Russian comments against the American proposals for control of atomic weapons is that they got mixed up and read their own proposals instead of ours, and were talking about them when they were making their remarks. For the Russian proposal would leave each nation still completely independent of any sort of real control; it would leave the whole matter to the promises of nations; it would do nothing to allay the suspicion and distrust that now plagues the world and which could be dispelled under the proposal of the United States.

America would be foolish indeed to destroy her bombs or share her knowledge unless and until in so doing she can bring other nations into an effective international control strong enough, complete enough, so that our people can be assured that no nation, no agency in the world, except only the international authority can possess or produce atomic weapons at all.

America's offer is bona fide, it is statesmanlike, it is the one road to certain peace.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on the OPA and an article.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and include newspaper articles in each.

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Chicago Daily Sun.

Mr. PITTENGER (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include excerpts and newspaper articles in each.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CRITICS OF OPA PLEASE TAKE HEED

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, production is at a record high. Therefore, charges that ceilings cripple industry cannot be substantiated. The zero hour for OPA is approaching. Its fight for existence is recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. There will be found listed: its champions, and its enemies. The determination of the friends of the agency is to continue OPA until the country's economy is on an even keel. No one has ever demanded that it should become a permanent organization, and that the free enterprise system should be abandoned. OPA is administered by human beings and human beings are sub-

ject to error, and the agency has made many errors.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION

The measurement, as to the effects of OPA, is national production and can best be ascertained from a study of statistics. In the first quarter of 1946, the gross national production was at the rate of \$183,000,000,000 per annum. Please note that during that period there were some upsets between labor and capital. This did not equal the peak period of the second quarter in 1945, when the rate during the war was \$206,000,000,000. But the production of the first quarter of 1946 was by far the largest in the peacetime history. It topped the banner year of 1941 by over 50 percent when the total was \$120,000,000,000. It was twice as great as 1939, when the total was \$89,000,000,000. And the often referred to prosperity of 1929 with its production figure of \$99,000,000,000, it almost doubled. The answer is price control has had no crippling effects, and should be retained until supplies more fittingly meet the demand.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

OPA

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, during the past 4 years, OPA and its food subsidies have cost the American people at least \$6,207,168,000 in direct Government expenditures. This would be enough \$20 bills to reach from coast to coast 10 times. It also means an average of \$171 added to the bill of each income taxpayer.

This figure includes only direct expenditures from the United States Treasury. It does not include indirect expenditures such as interest or cost of administering subsidies.

Nor does it include the billions of dollars paid by consumers for inferior quality merchandise at ceiling prices, black-market overcharges, and cost of higher-priced alternatives after standard brands had been driven off the market.

The total includes:

Total losses and direct subsidies paid by Reconstruction Finance Corporation	\$3,369,643,000
Losses on price-support programs and subsidies paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation	2,186,950,000
Administrative expenditures by the Office of Price Administration	650,575,884
Total	6,207,168,884

This total does not include expenditures for administration of subsidies by the following agencies: Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, Rubber Reserve Company, Foreign Economic Administration, United States Commercial Company, and War Production Board, nor the cost of operating the Office of Economic Stabilization.

To this total also should be added the interest that has been, and will be, paid by the Government in the future for this money, most of which figures into the national debt.

HOOR OF MEETING MONDAY, JULY FIRST

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House convenes next Monday it convene to meet at 11:30 a. m.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6496) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. SHEPPARD, THOMAS of Texas, COFFEE, D'ALESSANDRO, PLUMLEY, JOHNSON of Indiana, and FLOESER.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. RABAUT, HARE, GARY, STEFAN, and JONES.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Dr. Marshall Wingfield.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the OPA has been hit and hit hard and has not been been cooperated with one iota by the majority of this House. The same is true of the Senate. I heard the gentleman just now speak of the cost of subsidies. How much does the tariff cost

the American taxpayers? And is not the tariff a subsidy?

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

COMMUNISM AND THE ATOMIC BOMB

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in connection with what the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] said a while ago, I desire to say that so far as I am concerned I am in favor of leaving the secrets of the atomic bomb in the hands of the military leaders of this Government for at least 5 years.

We know that communism throughout the world is dedicated to the overthrow of this Government. We know its object is world revolution.

While we have the power to control the atomic bomb, while we have the bombs already made and the planes prepared to handle them, while we are sitting on top of the world and in a position to command peace, let us stay where we are and not throw that chance away and encourage Communists to continue their program of revolution throughout the world.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a commission:

JUNE 21, 1946.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker of the House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Due to the illness of Mrs. Fernandez, which has confined her to the hospital as a result of an emergency operation this week, I am compelled to tender my resignation from the Commission selected to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies at Manila, July 4.

I sincerely appreciate the honor conferred on me by this appointment and regret that these circumstances make it impossible for me to go, much as I would like to do so.

Sincerely yours,

A. M. FERNANDEZ

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 414, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the Commission to represent the United States at the ceremonies to be held at Manila on July 4, 1946, in celebration of the independence of the Philippines, to fill the existing vacancy thereon, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

HOURLY OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ATOMIC BOMB TEST

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire the RECORD to show that 10 Members of the House are away at the present time on official business in connection with the atomic bomb test. They are the gentleman from California [Mr. Izac], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES], the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. GILLESPIE], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], and the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McMILLAN], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ALLEY DWELLING ACT

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill, S. 2218, to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does this bill do?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. It extends the law for 1 year, to July 1, 1947.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What is the reason for the extension?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. The purpose of the bill is to move up this date to July 1, 1947, so that it will not be unlawful for people to live in alleys in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is because of the congestion that exists in the District at the present time?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. That is right.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the resolution provide for any increase in rent in the District?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. No. That is left to the discretion of the Administrator.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how many people in the District reside in alleys?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. I do not know the exact number.

Mr. RICH. How many people in the District want to live in alleys?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. I do not know of any who would like to live there.

Mr. RICH. I think the quicker we get the people out of the alleys in the District, the better off they will be.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. RICH. We hope that we do not have to extend this any further than this 1 year because that is just 1 year too long.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. May I say to the gentleman that we are trying to get the slum clearance bill through which I believe would relieve the situation as soon as they can get the material and labor.

Mr. RICH. I appreciate that that has held things up, but the quicker we get the people out of the alleys in the District the better it will be. We ought to make the District of Columbia a place where all the people have good homes and if there is any opportunity to do that, it ought to be done. It ought to be done right here in the District first.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 (b) of the act known as the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"(b) On and after July 1, 1947, it shall be unlawful to use or occupy any alley building or structure as a dwelling in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. That section 6 of such act, as amended, be further amended by striking "1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "1947."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY RENT ACT

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 2219) to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. The purpose of this bill is to extend the Rent Control Act for the District of Columbia and try to keep rents under control for another year.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is just for 1 more year?

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Yes.

June
1st

Claims (S. Docs. 217, 218), and judgments rendered by district courts (S. Docs. 219, 220). To Appropriations Committee. (pp. 7900-1.)

HOUSE - June 28

13. THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6885 (pp. 8028-42).

Agreed, 228-119, to an amendment by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to prohibit UNRRA assistance where American newsmen cannot enter (pp. 8029-32, 8040-1).

Rejected the following amendments: By Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., to reduce the War Assets Administration item by \$100,000,000, by a 152-155 vote (pp. 8032-4); and by Rep. Taber, N. Y., to reduce the OPA item by \$25,000,000, by a 51-68 vote (pp. 8034-5).

In addition to the provisions mentioned in Digests 124 and 125, this bill contains a provision making the prohibition against strikes against the Government applicable to all Government employees.

14. REORGANIZATION. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 151, 154, and 155, rejecting the President's three reorganization plans (pp. 8003-28). In order for these plans to be finally rejected, the Senate will have to disapprove them also.

15. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 8042-5).

16. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6903, to provide benefits for certain U. S. employees who are veterans of World War III and lost opportunity for probational appointments by reason of their service in the U. S. armed forces (H. Rept. 2433)(p. 8048).

This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5831, to include department and agency heads under the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 2429) (p. 8048).

This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6673, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to modify the provision prohibiting an employee from receiving benefits under this Act and the Employees' Compensation Act concurrently (H. Rept. 2430)(p. 8048).

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades (pp. 8046-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.

17. BANKING AND CURRENCY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration S. J. Res. 138, to implement further the purposes of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out an agreement with the United Kingdom (p. 8004).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 28

18. PERSONNEL. S. 2393, by Sen. Downey, Calif., to provide benefits for certain U. S. employees who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational appointment in the civil service by reason of their service in the U. S. armed forces. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7902.)

19. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 6911, by Rep. Doughton, N. C., to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code. (p. 8049.)

20. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. H. R. 6917, by Rep. Lanham, Tex., to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings. To Public Buildings and Grounds Committee. (p. 8049.)

21. FLAG. H. R. 6919, by Rep. Daughton, Va., relating to the display, along with

the U. S. flag, of flags, banners, and pennants of certain organizations. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 8049.)

22. HEALTH. H. R. 6922, by Rep. Pfeifer, N. Y., to establish a Department of Health To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8049.)
23. SELECTIVE SERVICE. H. R. 6938, by Rep. Flood, Pa., to exempt World War II veterans from liability for further service in the U. S. armed forces. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 8049.)
24. CROP INSURANCE. H. R. 6924, by Rep. Lemke, N. Dak., to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to provide insurance for certain crops planted for harvest in 1947. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 8049.)
H. R. 6925, by Rep. Lemke, to amend this Act so as to provide for the U.S. to pay 25% of insurance premiums. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 8049.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 28

25. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Judd, Minn., inserted a Washington Star article, "Labor Union Strategy Virtually Killed OPA..." (p. A3992).
Extension of remarks of Rep. McGlinchey, Pa., defending price control (p. A3998).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Price, Ill., defending price control (pp. A3999-90).
26. ALMOND IMPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Calif., opposing importation of almonds (p. A4000).
27. RACKETEERING; MARKETING. Rep. Weichel, Ohio, inserted a Sentinel-Tribune, Bowling Green editorial commending the Hobbs bill with the caption, "Farmers can haul their products" (pp. A4001-2).
28. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Douglas, Calif., inserted a Washington Post editorial opposing the Dirksen amendment to the UNRRA appropriation item, prohibiting use of this money in countries which do not permit entrance of correspondents (p. A4002).
29. FARM SITUATION. Rep. Thom, Ohio, inserted a Christian Science Monitor article pointing out that farmers' income "has reached an all-time high, his mortgage debt is lowest in 30 years", but stating that there is danger in rising land prices (pp. A4002-3).

HOUSE - June 29

30. PRICE CONTROL. Received the President's message vetoing the bill, H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8092-4).
By a 173-142 vote, sustained the veto (173 voted to override it, but this was not a two-thirds majority) (pp. 8094-116).
Chairman Spence of the Banking and Currency Committee then presented a measure to continue the present law until July 20, but objection was made to immediate consideration of the measure, (pp. 8116-7).
The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for consideration of H. J. Res. 371, the Spence measure to continue the price-control laws until July 20 (p. 8126). Majority Leader McCormack announced that this measure will be brought up Mon. (p. 8127).
Received a memorandum from the White House making a correction in the veto message on the price-control bill (p. 8131).

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 228, nays 85, not voting, 119, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

YEAS—228

Abernethy	Gifford	Miller, Nebr.
Allen, Ill.	Gillette	Mills
Allen, La.	Gillie	Mundt
Almond	Goodwin	Murray, Tenn.
Andersen,	Gordon	Murray, Wis.
H. Carl	Gossett	Norblad
Andresen.	Graham	O'Brien, Ill.
August H.	Grant, Ind.	O'Hara
Andrews, Ala.	Griffiths	O'Konski
Angell	Gross	Pace
Arends	Gwinn, N. Y.	Peterson, Fla.
Arnold	Gwynne, Iowa	Philbin
Barden	Hagen	Phillips
Barrett, Wyo.	Hale	Pickett
Beall	Hall,	Pittenger
Beckworth	Leonard W.	Plumley
Bender	Halleck	Poage
Bennett, Mo.	Hancock	Pratt
Bishop	Hand	Price, Fla.
Blackney	Hare	Priest
Bolton	Hart	Rains
Bonner	Hébert	Ramey
Brehm	Hendricks	Randolph
Brooks	Henry	Reed, Ill.
Brown, Ga.	Herter	Reed, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Heseltan	Rees, Kans.
Brumbaugh	Hess	Richards
Bryson	Hill	Robison, Ky.
Buck	Hinshaw	Rockwell
Buffett	Hoffman, Pa.	Roe, Md.
Bulwinkle	Holmes, Mass.	Rogers, Fla.
Bunker	Holmes, Wash.	Rogers, Mass.
Butler	Hope	Russell
Byrnes, Wis.	Horan	Ryter
Campbell	Howell	Schwabe, Mo.
Canfield	Hull	Schwabe, Okla.
Carlson	Jarman	Scrivner
Case, N. J.	Jenkins	Shafer
Chelf	Jennings	Sikes
Chenoweth	Jensen	Simpson, Ill.
Chiperfield	Johnson, Calif.	Simpson, Pa.
Church	Johnson, Ill.	Smith, Maine
Clark	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Ohio
Clason	Jones	Smith, Va.
Clements	Jonkman	Smith, Wis.
Clevenger	Judd	Springer
Clippinger	Kean	Stefan
Cole, Mo.	Keefe	Sumner, Ill.
Cooley	Kelly, Ill.	Summers, Tex.
Cooper	Kilburn	Sundstrom
Corbett	Kilday	Taber
Cravens	Knutson	Talbot
Cunningham	Kunkel	Talle
Curtis	Landis	Tarver
Delaney,	Lanham	Taylor
James J.	Larcade	Thomas, N. J.
D'Ewart	Lea	Thomas, Tex.
Dirksen	LeFevre	Thomason
Domengeaux	Lemke	Tibbott
Dondero	Lesinski	Towe
Earthman	Lewis	Vorys, Ohio
Elliott	Luce	Vursell
Ellis	Lyle	Wadsworth
Ellsworth	McConnell	Wasielewski
Elston	McCowan	Weichel
Engle, Calif.	McDonough	White
Fallon	McGregor	Whitten
Feighan	McMillan, S. C.	Whittington
Fellows	McMillen, Ill.	Wigglesworth
Fenton	Madden	Wilson
Flannagan	Maloney	Winter
Fogarty	Manasco	Welcott
Fuller	Mankin	Wolverton, N. J.
Fulton	Martin, Iowa	Wood
Gamble	Martin, Mass.	Woodruff
Gathings	Mathews	Zimmerman
Gavin	Michener	
Gearhart		

NAYS—85

Bailey	Crosser	Folger
Barry	D'Alesandro	Forand
Bates, Ky.	De Lacy	Gary
Biemiller	Delaney,	Geelan
Bland	John J.	Gore
Bloom	Dingell	Gorski
Buchanan	Doughton, N. C.	Granahan
Cannon, Mo.	Douglas, Calif.	Green
Carnahan	Doyle	Gregory
Chapman	Fernandez	Harless, Ariz.
Combs	Flood	Havener

Hays	McGlinchey	Rogers, N. Y.
Healy	Marcantonio	Rowan
Hobbs	Monroney	Sadowski
Hoch	Morgan	Sasser
Hook	Murdock	Savage
Huber	Neely	Sheppard
Johnson,	O'Brien, Mich.	Slaughter
Luther A.	O'Neal	Somers, N. Y.
Johnson,	O'Toole	Spence
Lyndon B.	Outland	Starkey
Kelley, Pa.	Patman	Sullivan
King	Patterson	Thom
Kirwan	Pfeifer	Trimble
Kopplemann	Price, Ill.	Voorhis, Calif.
LaFollette	Rabaut	Walter
Lane	Rabin	Weaver
Link	Resa	Woodhouse
Lynch	Riley	
McCormack	Robertson, Va.	

NOT VOTING—119

Adams	Ervin	Morrison
Anderson, Calif.	Fisher	Murphy
Andrews, N. Y.	Gallagher	Norrell
Auchincloss	Gardner	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gerlach	Patrick
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gibson	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Pa.	Gillespie	Ploeser
Bates, Mass.	Granger	Powell
Bell	Grant, Ala.	Quinn, N. Y.
Bennet, N. Y.	Hall,	Rankin
Boren	Edwin Arthur	Rayfield
Boykin	Harness, Ind.	Reece, Tenn.
Bradley, Mich.	Harris	Rich
Bradley, Pa.	Hartley	Rivers
Buckley	Hedrick	Rizley
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	Robertson,
Camp	Hoeven	N. Dak.
Cannon, Fla.	Hoffman, Mich.	Robinson, Utah
Case, S. Dak.	Holifield	Rodgers, Pa.
Celler	Izac	Roe, N. Y.
Cochran	Jackson	Rooney
Coffee	Johnson, Okla.	Sabath
Cole, Kans.	Kearney	Sharp
Cole, N. Y.	Kee	Sheridan
Colmer	Kefauver	Short
Courtney	Keogh	Sparkman
Cox	Kerr	Stevenson
Crawford	Kinzer	Stewart
Curley	Klein	Stigler
Daughton, Va.	Latham	Stockman
Davis	LeCompte	Tolan
Dawson	Ludlow	Torrens
Dolliver	McGehee	Traynor
Douglas, Ill.	McKenzie	Vinson
Drewry	Mahon	Welch
Durham	Mansfield,	West
Dworshak	Mont.	Wickersham
Eaton	Mansfield, Tex.	Winstead
Eberharter	Mason	Wolfenden, Pa.
Elsaesser	Morrow	Worley
Engel, Mich.	Miller, Calif.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following

pairs:

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Sheridan against.
 Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Klein against.
 Mr. Dolliver for, with Mr. Jackson against.
 Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Powell against.
 Mr. Dworshak for, with Mr. Miller of California against.
 Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Izac against.
 Mr. Hoeven for, with Mr. Holifield against.
 Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Coffee against.
 Mr. Crawford for, with Mr. Rayfield against.
 Mr. Robertson of North Dakota for, with Mr. Keogh against.
 Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.
 Mr. Kinzer for, with Mr. Rooney against.
 Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
 Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.
 Mr. Peterson of Georgia for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.
 Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Eberharter against.
 Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Torrens against.
 Mr. Elsaesser for, with Mr. Celler against.
 Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Buckley against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Rich.
 Mr. Cox with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Gillespie.
 Mr. Mahon with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Harness of Indiana.

Mr. Cochran with Mr. Gerlach.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Engel of Michigan.

Mr. Norrell with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Davis with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. McGehee with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mrs. Douglas of Illinois with Mr. Cole of Kansas.

Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. West with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Rizley.

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. King with Mr. LeCompte.

Mr. Boren with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. Courtney with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Harris with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Traynor with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 11, line 14, after the word "exceed" strike out "\$435,000,000" and "insert in lieu thereof "\$335,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) there were—ayes 144, noes 130.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 152, nays 155, not voting 125, as follows:

[Roll No. 185]

YEAS—152

Allen, Ill.	Elston	Johnson, Calif.
Andersen,	Fellows	Johnson, Ill.
H. Carl	Fenton	Johnson, Ind.
Andresen.	Fuller	Jones
August H.	Fulton	Jonkman
Angell	Gamble	Judd
Arends	Gavin	Kean
Arnold	Gearhart	Keefe
Barrett, Wyo.	Gifford	Kilburn
Beall	Gillette	Knutson
Bender	Gillie	Kunkel
Bennett, Mo.	Goodwin	Landis
Bishop	Graham	LeFevre
Blackney	Grant, Ind.	Lemke
Bolton	Griffiths	Lewis
Brehm	Gross	Luce
Brown, Ohio	Gwinn, N. Y.	McConnell
Brumbaugh	Gwynne, Iowa	McCowan
Buck	Hagen	McDonough
Buffett	Hale	McGregor
Butler	Hall,	McMillen, Ill.
Byrnes, Wis.	Leonard W.	McMillen, Iowa
Campbell	Halleck	Martin, Iowa
Canfield	Hancock	Martin, Mass.
Carlson	Hand	Mathews
Case, N. J.	Henry	May
Chenoweth	Herter	Michener
Chiperfield	Heseltan	Miller, Nebr.
Church	Hess	Mundt
Clason	Hill	Murray, Wis.
Cleaver	Hinshaw	Norblad
Clippinger	Hoeven	O'Hara
Cole, Mo.	Hoffman, Pa.	O'Konski
Corbett	Holmes, Mass.	Pace
Cunningham	Holmes, Wash.	Phillips
Curtis	Hope	Pittenger
D'Ewart	Horan	Plumley
Dirksen	Howell	Ramey
Dondero	Jenkins	Reed, Ill.
Ellis	Jennings	Reed, N. Y.
Ellsworth	Jensen	Rees, Kans.
		Robison, Ky.

Rockwell
Roe, Md.
Rogers, Mass.
Schwabe, Mo.
Schwabe, Okla.
Scrivner
Shafer
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Maine
Smith, Ohio

Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stefan
Sumner, Ill.
Sundstrom
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Taylor
Tibbott
Vorys, Ohio

Vursell
Wadsworth
Weichel
Wigglesworth
Wilson
Winter
Wolcott
Wolverton, N. J.
Wood
Woodruff

Sumners, Tex.
Thomas, N. J.
Tolan
Torrens
Towe

Traynor
Vinson
Weaver
Welch
West

Wickersham
Winstead
Wolfenden, Pa.
Worley

CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on tomorrow to consider various reports on general appropriations bills, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2, rule XXVIII.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who have spoken on the bill be permitted to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Gathing, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5716) entitled "An act to amend the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6042) entitled "An act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes."

STATE, COMMERCE, AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight in which to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 13, 54, 77 and 78.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 43, 45, 48, 49, 53, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 79, and 80, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

NAYS—155

Abernethy
Allen, La.
Almond
Andrews, Ala.
Bailey
Baldwin, Md.
Barden
Barry
Bates, Ky.
Beckworth
Biemiller
Bland
Bloom
Bonner
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Bryson
Buchanan
Bulwinkle
Bunker
Cannon, Mo.
Carnahan
Chapman
Chelf
Clark
Clements
Combs
Cooley
Cooper
Cravens
Cresser
D'Alessandro
De Lacy
Delaney
James, J.
Delaney,
John J.
Dingell
Domenegeaux
Doughton, N. C.
Douglas, Calif.
Douglas, Ill.
Doyle
Durham
Earthman
Elliott
Engle, Calif.
Fallon
Feighan
Flanagan
Flood
Fogarty
Folger

Forand
Gary
Gathings
Geelan
Gordon
Gore
Gorski
Graham
Gregory
Hare
Harless, Ariz.
Hart
Havenner
Hays
Healy
Hébert
Hendricks
Hobbs
Hoch
Hook
Huber
Hull
Jarman
Johnson
Luther A.
Johnson,
Lyndon B.
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, Ill.
Kilday
Kings
Kirwan
Kloppmann
LaFollette
Lane
Lanham
Larcade
Lea
Lesinski
Link
Lynch
Lynch
McCormack
Madden
Maloney
Manasco
Mankin
Marcantonio
Mills
Monroney
Morgan
Murdoch
Murray, Tenn.

Neely
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Neal
O'Toole
Outland
Patman
Peterson, Fla.
Pfeifer
Philbin
Pickett
Poage
Pratt
Price, Fla.
Price, Ill.
Priest
Rabaut
Rabin
Rains
Randolph
Besa
Richards
Riley
Robertson, Va.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, N. Y.
Rowan
Russell
Ryder
Sadowski
Sasser
Savage
Sheppard
Sikes
Slaughter
Smith, Va.
Somers, N. Y.
Spence
Starkey
Sullivan
Tarver
Thom
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Trimble
Voorhis, Calif.
Walter
Wasielewski
White
Whitten
Whittington
Woodhouse
Zimmerman

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Dolliver for, with Mr. Jackson against.
Mr. Dworshak for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Izac against.
Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Coffee against.
Mr. Crawford for, with Mr. Rayfiel against.
Mr. Robertson of North Dakota for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Kinzer for, with Mr. Rooney against.
Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Eberharter against.
Mr. Short for, with Mr. Sheridan against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Vinson against.
Mr. Elsaesser for, with Mr. Camp against.
Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Powell against.
Mr. Gillespie for, with Mr. Holifield against.
Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Quinn of New York against.

Mr. Bradley of Michigan for, with Mr. Hefernan against.

Mr. Rogers of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. McGlinchey against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Green against.

Mr. Cole of Kansas for, with Mr. Peterson of Georgia against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Rich.
Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Mahon with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. West with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Davis with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Sharp.
Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. Boren with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Andrews of New York.
Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Traynor with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Courtney with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. BROOKS changed his vote from "aye" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct typographical errors and section numbers in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NOT VOTING—125

Adams
Anderson, Calif.
Andrews, N. Y.
Auchincloss
Baldwin, N. Y.
Barrett, Pa.
Bates, Mass.
Bell
Bennet, N. Y.
Boren
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Bradley, Pa.
Buckley
Byrne, N. Y.
Camp
Cannon, Fla.
Case, S. Dak.
Celler
Cochran
Coffee
Cole, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.
Colmer
Courtney
Cox
Crawford
Curley
Daughton, Va.
Davis
Dawson
Dolliver
Drewry
Dworshak
Eaton
Eberharter
Elsaesser
Engel, Mich.

Ervin
Fernandez
Fisher
Gallagher
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibson
Gillespie
Gossett
Granger
Grant, Ala.
Green
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Harness, Ind.
Harris
Hartley
Hedrick
Heffernan
Hoffman, Mich.
Holifield
Izac
Jackson
Johnson, Okla.
Kearney
Kee
Kefauver
Keogh
Kerr
Kinzer
Klein
Latham
LeCompte
Ludlow
McGehee
McGlinchey
McKenzie
McMillan, S. C.

Mahon
Mansfield,
Mont.
Mansfield, Tex.
Mason
Merrow
Miller, Calif.
Morrison
Murphy
Norrell
Norton
Patrick
Patterson
Peterson, Ga.
Ploeser
Powell
Quinn, N. Y.
Rankin
Rayfiel
Reece, Tenn.
Rich
Rivers
Rizley
Robertson,
N. Dak.
Robinson, Utah
Rogers, Pa.
Roe, N. Y.
Rooney
Sabath
Sharp
Sheridan
Short
Sparkman
Stevenson
Stewart
Stigler
Stockman

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,915,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,219,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,360,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,996,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "*Provided further*, That pursuant to section 204 of Public Law 334, Seventy-ninth Congress, automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of automobiles of the same general type and class"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$25,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$12,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That on and after October 1,

1946, all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, New York: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$950,000 shall be expended for this purpose"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,622,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$875,000, together with not to exceed \$120,000 of the unexpended balance of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1946"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act: For all expenses necessary for preliminary planning and surveys required for the initiation of the Federal-aid airport program as authorized in section 5 (a) of the Federal Airport Act, approved May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377), including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed nineteen), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$2,975,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics', to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$5,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Printing and binding, Department of Commerce.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$45,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$43,260,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,740,000 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,250,000 of the foregoing amounts shall be available for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed eighty-three), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; of which \$2,250,000 not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics', to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$30,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Printing and binding, Department of Commerce.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and at the end of the matter so restored and, before the period, insert: "; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 8, 26, 39, 40, 46, 50, 56, 57, 58, 65, 73, 74 and 81.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
BUTLER B. HARE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The conferees are agreed that items of appropriation for the Department of State include \$19,284,778 for the information and cultural program, \$3,659,806 for the intelligence program, and \$1,148,707 for the foreign economic liquidation program. The first and third of the foregoing sums are contained in the bill as passed by the Senate. The second program, approved by the Senate in the amount of \$4,150,326, is reduced by the conferees, as follows: Transportation, Foreign Service, \$88,120; Foreign Service quarters, \$60,000; cost-of-living allowance, Foreign Service, \$40,000; miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, \$259,000; contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$43,400. The conferees are further agreed that publication of the magazine *Amerika* may be continued since it has been represented to the conferees that the publication is practically self-sustaining.

Amendment No. 1, relating to departmental salaries: Appropriates \$23,600,000, instead of \$23,861,000, as proposed by the Senate and \$17,400,000, as proposed by the House; the reduction in the amount as passed by the Senate to be applied to the regular activities of the Department.

Amendment Nos. 3 and 4 relating to contingent expenses: Places in parentheses the words, "foreign or domestic," and limits expenditures upon the purchase of broadcasting time, all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5, relating to contingent expenses: Increases the limitation for purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls, to \$525,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House. This increase is in conformity with the added amounts approved for the information and cultural program and the intelligence program.

Amendment No. 6, relating to contingent expenses: Appropriates \$10,221,221, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,100,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, relating to printing and binding: Appropriates \$1,433,900, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9, relating to transportation, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$1,915,700, instead of \$2,003,808, as proposed by the Senate and \$1,875,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11, relating to Foreign Service quarters: Appropriates \$5,219,000, instead of \$5,279,000, as proposed by the Senate and \$4,750,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11, relating to Foreign Service quarters: Eliminates the Senate provision, exempting Egypt, Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and the Netherlands Possessions from the monetary limitation for quarters, and restores the cities of Cairo, London, Ankara, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12, relating to cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$3,360,000, instead of \$3,414,600, as proposed by the Senate and \$2,900,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13, relating to representation allowances, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$800,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$902,400, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14, relating to salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$10,200,000, instead of \$10,576,380, as proposed by the Senate and \$8,600,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15, relating to miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$5,996,000, instead of \$6,255,480, as proposed by the Senate and \$4,600,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16, relating to Foreign Service, Auxiliary: Appropriates \$3,300,000, instead of \$3,656,913, as proposed by the Senate and \$2,400,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18, relating to contingent expenses, Foreign Service: The first changes spelling of one word, and the second appropriates \$9,100,000, instead of \$9,171,890, as proposed by the Senate and \$8,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21, relating to contingent expenses, Foreign Service: Provide limitations for the purchase of automobiles abroad; amendment No. 21 eliminates balance of the paragraph, after the word "to" on line 19, as follows: "replacements, and such replacements shall not be chargeable against the numerical limitations hereinbefore set forth," as proposed by the Senate, and in lieu thereof includes "replacement of an equal number of automobiles of the same general type and class."

Amendment No. 22, relating to emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: Appropriates \$9,000,000, instead of \$9,500,000, as proposed by the Senate and \$8,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23, relating to United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: Includes the amount of \$800 for Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, and the amount of \$1,722.57 for the International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration,

both in conformity with existing treaties, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, relating to United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: Corrects total for the paragraph to include amounts added under amendment numbered 23, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, relating to United State participation in United Nations: Clarifies authority for attendance at meetings.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 27, relating to the offices of the Attorney General, etc.: Appropriates \$667,250, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$633,250, as proposed by the House. The added sum of \$34,000 is required for Federal-State relations activity carried on heretofore in the War Division which was abolished on December 23, 1945.

Amendment No. 28, relating to the Administrative Division: Appropriates \$1,190,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,150,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29, relating to the Criminal Division: Appropriates \$398,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$340,000, as proposed by the House. The added sum of \$58,000 is required for the execution of responsibilities imposed on the Attorney General by the Foreign Agents' Registration Act of 1938, as amended. This activity was carried on heretofore in the War Division.

Amendment No. 30, relating to contingent expenses: Provides a limitation for miscellaneous expenditures, including newspapers, of \$350, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$350, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31, relating to salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: Appropriates \$1,900,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,700,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments No. 32, relating to salaries and expenses, Lands Division: Appropriates \$2,650,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33, relating to salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: Appropriates \$4,560,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,530,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34, relating to salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: Appropriates \$4,642,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,570,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35, relating to the Immigration and Naturalization Service: Appropriates \$25,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$24,500,000, as proposed by the House. The added \$1,000,000 is required for the maintenance and transportation of alien enemy detainees. No funds were included in the Budget for this program because it was anticipated that all alien enemies in detention would be deported or released prior to the close of fiscal year 1946.

Amendment No. 36, relating to construction of buildings and facilities, Federal Prison System: Provides that \$635,000 of the amount transferred to the appropriation, "Construction of buildings and facilities," by the Navy Department, under the authority contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, shall be available for the construction of dwellings at existing institutions, as proposed by the Senate. The above amount is part of the sum of \$1,500,000 transferred to the Federal Prison System as payment for a penal institution taken over by the Navy as a war emergency measure.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38, relating to technical and scientific services: Increases the limitation for printing and binding from \$105,000 to \$130,000, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$3,800,000, instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate and \$3,400,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42, relating to compiling census reports and so forth: Appropriates \$12,000,000, instead of \$13,000,000 as proposed by the House, and \$11,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and restores the House provision requiring functions necessary to the compilation of foreign-trade statistics to be performed in New York, N. Y., amended to make the effective date October 1, 1946, and limiting expenditures to \$950,000.

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, and 52, relating to the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: Appropriates for general administration, Office of the Administrator, \$4,353,102, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for establishment of air-navigation facilities \$19,622,200, instead of \$18,100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$20,812,200, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$36,544,418 for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$35,541,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for technical development \$875,000, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and continues available (\$120,000) the 1946 unexpended balance, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,075,000 for enforcement of safety regulations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,200,000, as proposed by the House, and provides for certain transfers to other appropriations, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for maintenance and operation of aircraft \$1,593,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,200,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$2,975,000 for preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, limiting, however, the number of passenger automobiles to be purchased to 19 instead of 38, and omitting authority to purchase any aircraft; and appropriates for the Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act, \$45,000,000, instead of \$52,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, with approximately proportionate reductions in amount limitations, and provides for the purchase of 83 passenger automobiles instead of 167, and eliminates authority to purchase aircraft.

Amendments Nos. 53, 54, and 55, relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey: Appropriates for salaries and expenses, departmental, \$3,014,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for salaries and expenses, field, \$4,800,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,800,000, as proposed by the House, and restores the House provision providing for reimbursement of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for extending aid in needy cases.

Amendments Nos. 59, 60, and 61, relating to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: Appropriates for departmental salaries and expenses \$4,900,000, instead of \$4,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,157,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for field office service \$4,750,000, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates for export control \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, and 69, relating to the Patent Office: Appropriates for salaries \$5,620,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,300,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for photolithographing \$660,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$350,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for miscellaneous expenses \$147,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$77,000, as proposed by the House, and appropriates \$952,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, to be apportioned as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 70, 71, and 72, relating to the Weather Bureau: Appropriates for salaries and expenses \$17,500,000, instead of

\$16,303,000, as proposed by the House, and \$18,338,000, as proposed by the Senate; establishes the amount limitation upon expenditures for personal services in the District of Columbia at \$1,525,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,485,000, as proposed by the House; and authorizes the Navy Department to transfer without charge equipment and supplies for upper air soundings, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 75, 76, 77, and 78, applying to miscellaneous provisions, Department of Commerce: Extends the authority of the Secretary to delegate to subordinate officials the power to authorize payment of travel and incidental expenses to include expenses of transportation of the immediate families of personnel, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the House provision making certain appropriations available for supplying medical services to personnel in Alaska, providing for their subsistence upon a reimbursable basis, and for travel expenses of personnel, upon appointment, from place of residence to points outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, amended to permit of an expenditure of not exceeding \$20,000, upon a reimbursable basis, for relieving distressed persons in remote localities.

Amendments Nos. 79 and 80, relating to the Judiciary: Appropriates for salaries, United States Supreme Court, \$598,590, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$591,200, as proposed by the House, and appropriates for salaries of judges \$3,200,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 2, relating to an informational program outside continental United States, Department of State. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 8, relating to surplus property disposal, Department of State. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment reducing the amount to \$6,000,000.

No. 26, relating to the termination of the employment of personnel by the Secretary of State when deemed necessary or desirable in the interests of the United States. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 39, relating to a census of business agreement.

No. 40, relating to a census of manufactures. The House managers will insist upon disagreement.

No. 46, relating to the maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities (Executive Order 9709). The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, reducing the appropriation proposed from \$2,874,000 to \$2,500,000.

No. 50, relating to warehousing for airplane parts, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and limiting the amount to be expended for the repair or overhaul of aircraft. The House managers will move to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate, increasing the amount limitation upon the repair or overhaul of airplanes from \$100 to \$200, and including labor as a cost factor.

No. 56, relating to the transfer of seven vessels from the Navy Department to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 57, limiting departmental salaries of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at seat of government and making an amount thereof available for Office of Small Business. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment reducing the amount proposed.

No. 58, broadening the scope in specified respects of the appropriation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for departmental salaries and expenses. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 65, establishing under the Patent Office a charge of 10 cents per copy for design patents and certificates of trade-mark registration. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 73, relating to the conduct by the Weather Bureau of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 74, relating to the maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709) by the Weather Bureau in foreign countries and in Territories and possessions of the United States. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 81, relating to limitations on expenditures of funds to pay salary and wages of anyone who engages in a strike against the Government, or who is a member of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the Government, and so forth. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
BUTLER B. HARE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Calendar Wednesday next week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, I simply take this opportunity to state why I am not going to object. I am not going to object, so as to give an opportunity for the consideration of the Crosser bill on Wednesday and also because it is agreed that the contempt proceedings from the Wood committee will not be called up on Wednesday or next week.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I do not quite understand what the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] means by giving up Calendar Wednesday. Is the gentleman yielding in his effort and the effort of some of the rest of us?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Now, since the gentleman has taken that position—

Mr. BENDER. I am not taking any position. I am simply asking a question.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I can understand what is behind the gentleman's question and I want to answer it. I yield no effort nor any advantage. We want this railroad retirement bill considered. Calendar Wednesday is not being given up except for just one Wednesday, and that is done solely for the purpose of granting the railroad workers a chance to have their pension bill passed.

Mr. BENDER. Of course we do.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. It has been held up. I am not going to permit that bill to be held up any further.

Mr. BENDER. Who has been holding it up?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Just a minute. I am not going to have it held up by insisting on Calendar Wednesday and thus block completion of that bill.

Mr. BENDER. By what process of thinking or by what right does the gentleman assume to make such a state-

ment? Has the gentleman any right to speak for the leadership?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I am speaking for myself and for nobody else. I feel it is my responsibility as an individual Member of this House to do nothing that would obstruct further consideration of the Crosser bill. I intend no criticism of the majority leader. He has given full cooperation to bring about passage of the railroad pension bill.

Mr. BENDER. I would like the gentleman to inform me as to what has been done to obstruct consideration of that bill. I am not aware of any obstruction. We have been waiting for that bill just as anxiously as the gentleman has, but other business has come up here. Incidentally, those three resolutions in connection with the reorganization of the Government have been waiting. Those things come in order. I believe the leadership of the House is sincere, is genuine in trying to do this job in a regular and honorable way. I disagree with the gentleman from New York. I think the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is doing the best job he can in order to expedite matters and bring things up here in order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH ACT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4512) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 26, 1946.)

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report from the committee on conference.

There were four amendments to the bill as it passed the House. The Senate receded on two, the House receded on one, and an agreement with an amendment was worked out on the other. It is a unanimous report.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Tennessee has said, this is a unanimous report of the conference committee. The House yielded, in fact, on only one amendment, and that was a slight increase in the amount set up in the bill for the construction of the research center at Bethesda and was necessary because of the fact that the original estimated cost had been made in 1939 or early 1940 before the present increase in construction costs had come about. The increase allowed is simply enough to cover the increased costs of construction.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I should like to know what the gentleman considers a slight increase these days.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. This increase happens to be from \$4,500,000 to \$7,500,000—a \$3,000,000 increase. It does not accurately reflect the cost which has come about under the hold-the-line order of the administration of the gentleman from Tennessee, but we held it down to as close a percentage as we could. If we had provided for the actual increase, we should probably have had to double the amount. In fact, they figure that the total increase would bring the cost to something like \$11,500,000, but the House committee as usual stood for economy and was able to hold it to \$7,500,000.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECOND WAR POWERS ACT— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5716) to amend the Second War Powers Act of 1942 as amended and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of June 27, 1946.)

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO].

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may include at this point in the RECORD correspondence from the War Assets Administration in reply to a protest of mine of the action of the Civilian Production Administration in violating the veterans' preference law for surplus property which became law on May 3 of this year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1946.
HON. CARTER MANASCO,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MANASCO: In accordance with your request to Mr. Robert J. Hayes, we enclose a copy of a teletype dated June 13, 1946, sent to all regional offices giving the substance of a directive issued by Civilian Production Administration with regard to the sale of rails to Treasury Procurement Division, acting as agent for UNRRA.

Also enclosed is a copy of War Assets Administration Daily Bulletin No. 12, which incorporates the teletype to the regions.

There is further enclosed a copy of the directive from Civilian Production Administration dated June 5, 1946.

As you have been advised, the Civilian Production Administration has issued Priorities Regulation No. 13, which is applicable to the disposal of surplus property, and the CPA from time to time issues specific direc-

tions under this regulation. We understand that CPA derives its authority to issue these directions from section 301 of the Second War Powers Act. Section 34 (b) of the Surplus Property Act states that "nothing in this act shall impair or affect the provisions of * * * section 301 of the Second War Powers Act, 1942."

Sincerely yours,

E. A. STANSFIELD,
Acting General Counsel.

JUNE 13, 1946.

To All Regional Offices:

Under date of June 5 the Civilian Production Administration filed with this office a directive pursuant to Priorities Regulation 13 covering 75- and 90-pound rails and accessories. In accordance with this directive, you are to freeze all 75- and 90-pound rails and accessories in your present inventory and all of these items which may be declared surplus to your office in the future. This directive covers the disposal up to 50,000 tons of the items as stated to the Treasury Procurement Division, acting as agent for UNRRA, subject to satisfactory financial arrangements. In accordance with this directive, you are to enter into sales negotiations with UNRRA, notifying this office when sales are consummated so that tonnage sold can be charged against 50,000 tons covered by directive. Acknowledgment this wire requested.

H. W. CORNELL,
For FRANK R. CREEDON,
Deputy Administrator for General Disposal.

JUNE 5, 1946.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C.

(Attention: Mr. R. A. Stephens, Steel Division.)

GENTLEMEN: The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of rails and accessories for defense, for private account and for export.

In view of the urgent need of 75- and 90-pound rails and accessories for the rehabilitation of transportation facilities in China, the following action is taken:

Pursuant to priorities regulation No. 13 you are hereby directed to dispose up to 50,000 tons of 75- and 90-pound rails and accessories to the Treasury Procurement Division, acting as agents for UNRRA, subject to financial arrangements satisfactory to you.

This directive will expire September 30 or as soon as War Assets Administration has made available to the Treasury Procurement Division the 50,000 tons disclosed in this directive if that occurs before September 30, 1946.

Very truly yours,

J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

SECTION V. PRIORITIES REGULATIONS COVERING 75- AND 90-POUND RAILS AND ACCESSORIES

1. Under date of June 5, the Civilian Production Administration filed with this office a directive pursuant to priorities regulation No. 13 covering 75- and 90-pound rails and accessories. In accordance with this directive you are to freeze all 75- and 90-pound rails and accessories in your present inventory and all of these items which may be declared surplus to your office in the future. This directive covers the disposal up to 50,000 tons of the items as stated, to the Treasury Procurement Division, acting as agent for UNRRA, subject to satisfactory financial arrangements. In accordance with this directive you are to enter into sales negotiations with UNRRA notifying this office when sales are consummated so that tonnage sold can be charged against 50,000 tons covered by directive. Acknowledgment this wire requested.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL FOREIGN-SERVICE OFFICERS IN THE CLASSIFIED GRADES

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5244) to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 26, 1946.)

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the conference report?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, the conferees agreed to the Senate amendments which are merely perfecting amendments. The only difference was that we agreed to all of theirs and they agreed to only one of ours. They receded and concurred with reference to the investigations involved in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] to the bill that was presented on the floor.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What is the amendment?

Mr. BLOOM. The amendment as it passed the House was that the Appropriations Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and like committees of the Senate would have the right to investigate and look into all secret papers. The way the Senate had it it looked as if all employees, as well as Members and the committee could do this; so it was amended by the conferees so that any employee who was recommended by a majority of either of the committees of the House or Senate could investigate all of these secret papers. That is all there is to it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLOOM. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The bill went through the House rather quickly before the gentleman had a chance to discuss it thoroughly, including the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan. That was discussed fully in conference?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes. That has all been agreed to by the conferees.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is satisfactory to everybody?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is a unanimous agreement?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND
THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 28, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RABAUT, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6056]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 13, 54, 77 and 78.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 43, 45, 48, 49, 53, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 79, and 80, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$23,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,915,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,219,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,360,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$10,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,996,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: : *Provided further, That pursuant to section 204 of Public Law 334, Seventy-ninth Congress, automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of automobiles of the same general type and class; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$9,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$25,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$12,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: : *Provided, That on and after October 1, 1946, all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, New York: Provided further, That not to exceed \$950,000 shall be expended for this purpose;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$19,622,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: \$875,000, together with not to exceed \$120,000 of the unexpended balance of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1946; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act: For all expenses necessary for preliminary planning and surveys required for the*

initiation of the Federal-aid airport program as authorized in section 5 (a) of the Federal Airport Act, approved May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377), including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed nineteen), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$2,975,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$5,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$45,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$43,260,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,740,000 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250,000 of the foregoing amounts shall be available for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed eighty-three), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; of which \$2,250,000 not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$30,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$17,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and at the end of the matter so restored and, before the period, insert: ; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 8, 26, 39, 40, 46, 50, 56, 57, 58, 65, 73, 74, and 81.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
BUTLER B. HARE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PAT McCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The conferees are agreed that items of appropriation for the Department of State include \$19,284,778 for the information and cultural program, \$3,659,806 for the intelligence program, and \$1,148,707 for the foreign economic liquidation program. The first and third of the foregoing sums are contained in the bill as passed by the Senate. The second program, approved by the Senate in the amount of \$4,150,326, is reduced by the conferees, as follows: Transportation, Foreign Service, \$88,120; Foreign Service quarters, \$60,000; cost-of-living allowance, Foreign Service, \$40,000; miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, \$259,000; contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$43,400. The conferees are further agreed that publication of the magazine *Amerika* may be continued since it has been represented to the conferees that the publication is practically self-sustaining.

Amendment No. 1, relating to departmental salaries: Appropriates \$23,600,000, instead of \$23,861,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$17,400,000, as proposed by the House; the reduction in the amount as passed by the Senate to be applied to the regular activities of the Department.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4, relating to contingent expenses: Places in parentheses the words "foreign or domestic," and limits expenditures upon the purchase of broadcasting time, all as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5, relating to contingent expenses: Increases the limitation for purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls to \$525,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House. This increase is in conformity with the added amounts approved for the information and cultural program and the intelligence program.

Amendment No. 6, relating to contingent expenses: Appropriates \$10,221,221, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,160,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, relating to printing and binding: Appropriates \$1,433,900, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9, relating to transportation, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$1,915,700, instead of \$2,003,808, as proposed by the Senate, and \$1,875,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 10, relating to Foreign Service quarters: Appropriates \$5,219,000, instead of \$5,279,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$4,750,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 11, relating to Foreign Service quarters: Eliminates the Senate provision exempting Egypt, Great Britain, Spain, Brazil, Panama, Cuba, Turkey, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, and the Netherlands Possessions from the monetary limitation for quarters, and restores the cities of Cairo, London, Ankara, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12, relating to cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$3,360,000, instead of \$3,414,600, as proposed by the Senate, and \$2,900,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13, relating to representation allowances, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$800,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$902,400, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14, relating to salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$10,200,000, instead of \$10,576,380, as proposed by the Senate, and \$8,600,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15, relating to miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: Appropriates \$5,996,000, instead of \$6,255,480, as proposed by the Senate, and \$4,600,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16, relating to Foreign Service, Auxiliary: Appropriates \$3,300,000, instead of \$3,656,913, as proposed by the Senate, and \$2,400,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18, relating to contingent expenses, Foreign Service: The first changes spelling of one word, and the second appropriates \$9,100,000, instead of \$9,171,890, as proposed by the Senate, and \$8,000,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 19, 20, and 21, relating to contingent expenses, Foreign Service: Provide limitations for the purchase of automobiles abroad; amendment No. 21 eliminates balance of the paragraph, after the word "to" on line 19, as follows: "replacements, and such replacements shall not be chargeable against the numerical limitations hereinbefore set forth", as proposed by the Senate, and in lieu thereof includes "replacement of an equal number of automobiles of the same general type and class."

Amendment No. 22, relating to emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: Appropriates \$9,000,000, instead of \$9,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, and \$8,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23, relating to United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: Includes the amount of \$800 for Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, and the amount of \$1,722.57 for the International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration, both in conformity with existing treaties, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24, relating to United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: Corrects total for the paragraph to include amounts added under amendment No. 23, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, relating to United States participation in United Nations: Clarifies authority for attendance at meetings.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 27, relating to the offices of the Attorney General, etc.: Appropriates \$667,250, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$633,250, as proposed by the House. The added sum of \$34,000 is required for Federal-State relations activity carried on heretofore in the War Division which was abolished on December 28, 1945.

Amendment No. 28, relating to the Administrative Division: Appropriates \$1,190,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,150,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 29, relating to the Criminal Division: Appropriates \$898,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$840,000, as proposed by the House. The added sum of \$58,000 is required for the execution of responsibilities imposed on the Attorney General by the Foreign Agents' Registration Act of 1938, as amended. This activity was carried on heretofore in the War Division.

Amendment No. 30, relating to contingent expenses: Provides a limitation for miscellaneous expenditures, including newspapers, of \$850, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$350, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 31, relating to salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: Appropriates \$1,900,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,700,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32, relating to salaries and expenses, Lands Division: Appropriates \$2,650,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 33, relating to salaries and expenses of district attorneys and so forth: Appropriates \$4,560,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,530,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34, relating to salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: Appropriates \$4,642,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,570,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35, relating to the Immigration and Naturalization Service: Appropriates \$25,500,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$24,500,000, as proposed by the House. The added \$1,000,000 is required for the maintenance and transportation of alien enemy detainees. No funds were included in the Budget for this program because it was anticipated that all alien enemies in detention would be deported or released prior to the close of fiscal year 1946.

Amendment No. 36, relating to construction of buildings and facilities, Federal Prison System: Provides that \$635,000 of the amount transferred to the appropriation, "Construction of buildings and facilities," by the Navy Department under the authority contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, shall be available for the construction of dwellings at existing institutions, as proposed by the Senate. The above amount is part of the sum of \$1,500,000 transferred to the Federal Prison System as payment for a penal institution taken over by the Navy as a war-emergency measure.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38, relating to technical and scientific services: Increases the limitation for printing and binding from \$105,000 to \$130,000, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates

\$3,800,000, instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate and \$3,400,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42, relating to compiling census reports and so forth: Appropriates \$12,000,000, instead of \$13,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$11,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the House provision requiring functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics to be performed in New York, N. Y., amended to make the effective date October 1, 1946, and limiting expenditures to \$950,000.

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, and 52, relating to the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: Appropriates for general administration, Office of the Administrator, \$4,353,102, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for establishment of air-navigation facilities \$19,622,200, instead of \$18,100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$20,812,200, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$36,544,418 for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$35,541,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for technical development \$875,000, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and continues available (\$120,000) the 1946 unexpended balance, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$7,075,000 for enforcement of safety regulations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,200,000, as proposed by the House, and provides for certain transfers to other appropriations, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for maintenance and operation of aircraft \$1,593,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,200,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$2,975,000 for preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, limiting, however the number of passenger automobiles to be purchased to 19 instead of 38, and omitting authority to purchase any aircraft; and appropriates for the Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act, \$45,000,000, instead of \$52,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, with approximately proportionate reductions in amount limitations, and provides for the purchase of 83 passenger automobiles instead of 167, and eliminates authority to purchase aircraft.

Amendments Nos. 53, 54, and 55, relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey: Appropriates for salaries and expenses, departmental, \$3,014,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for salaries and expenses, field, \$4,800,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,800,000, as proposed by the House, and restores the House provision providing for reimbursement of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for extending aid in needy cases.

Amendments Nos. 59, 60, and 61, relating to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: Appropriates for departmental salaries and expenses \$4,900,000, instead of \$4,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,157,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates for field office service \$4,750,000, instead of \$2,500,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,500,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates for export control \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, and 69, relating to the Patent Office: Appropriates for salaries \$5,620,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,800,000, as proposed by the House; appro-

priates for photolithographing \$660,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$350,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates for miscellaneous expenses \$147,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$77,000, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$952,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, to be apportioned as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 70, 71, and 72, relating to the Weather Bureau: Appropriates for salaries and expenses \$17,500,000, instead of \$16,303,000, as proposed by the House, and \$18,338,000, as proposed by the Senate; establishes the amount limitation upon expenditures for personal services in the District of Columbia at \$1,525,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,485,000, as proposed by the House; and authorizes the Navy Department to transfer without charge equipment and supplies for upper air soundings, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 75, 76, 77, and 78, applying to miscellaneous provisions, Department of Commerce: Extends the authority of the Secretary to delegate to subordinate officials the power to authorize payment of travel and incidental expenses to include expenses of transportation of the immediate families of personnel, as proposed by the Senate; and restores the House provision making certain appropriations available for supplying medical services to personnel in Alaska, providing for their subsistence upon a reimbursable basis, and for travel expenses of personnel, upon appointment, from place of residence to points outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, amended to permit of an expenditure of not exceeding \$20,000, upon a reimbursable basis, for relieving distressed persons in remote localities.

Amendments Nos. 79 and 80, relating to the Judiciary: Appropriates for salaries, United States Supreme Court, \$598,590, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$591,200, as proposed by the House, and appropriates for salaries of judges, \$3,200,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 2, relating to an informational program outside continental United States, Department of State. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 8, relating to surplus property disposal, Department of State. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, reducing the amount to \$6,000,000.

No. 26, relating to the termination of the employment of personnel by the Secretary of State when deemed necessary or desirable in the interests of the United States. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 39, relating to a census of business. The House managers will insist upon disagreement.

No. 40, relating to a census of manufactures. The House managers will insist upon disagreement.

No. 46, relating to the maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities (Executive Order 9709). The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment, reducing the appropriation proposed from \$2,874,000 to \$2,500,000.

No. 50, relating to warehousing for airplane parts, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and limiting the amount to be expended for the repair or overhaul of aircraft. The House managers will move to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate, increasing the amount limitation upon the repair or overhaul of airplanes from \$100 to \$200, and including labor as a cost factor.

No. 56, relating to the transfer of seven vessels from the Navy Department to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 57, limiting departmental salaries of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at seat of government and making an amount thereof available for Office of Small Business. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment reducing the amount proposed.

No. 58, broadening the scope in specified respects of the appropriation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for departmental salaries and expenses. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 65, establishing under the Patent Office a charge of 10 cents per copy for design patents and certificates of trade-mark registration. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 73, relating to the conduct by the Weather Bureau of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 74, relating to the maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709) by the Weather Bureau in foreign countries and in Territories and possessions of the United States. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 81, relating to limitations on expenditures of funds to pay salary and wages of anyone who engages in a strike against the Government, or who is a member of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the Government, and so forth. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
BUTLER B. HARE
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.



31. FARM-LABOR PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6828, to authorize appropriations for continuation of the farm-labor supply program until June 30, 1947 (H. Rept. 2435)(p. 8131). An appropriation for this item has already been included in H. R. 6885, the third deficiency appropriation bill.
32. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4718, to provide optional retirement for Government personnel who have rendered at least 25 years of service and have been separated from their employment, with a reduced annuity (H. Rept. 2443)(p. 8131).
The Claims Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4720, to provide for payment of claims of Government personnel on account of certain Comptroller General decisions regarding overtime, etc. (H. Rept. 2436)(p. 8131).
33. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 8085-91). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
34. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6056 (pp. 8118-25). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
35. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Further conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 8125-6).
36. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6837 (p. 8117).
37. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1 (p. 8131). The legislative program for ~~th~~his week, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., F. D. Roosevelt ceremonies, OPA extension; Tues., consent and private calendars; Wed., railroad retirement; Thurs., no business; Fri. and Sat., British loan (p. 8127).

SENATE - June 29

38. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6777 (pp. 8053-5).
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Taft, Ohio, stating that the types of programs set forth in the 1947 budget of the Commodity Credit Corporation, within the funds available to it, are approved, but the subsidy program shall be subject to the provisions of H. R. 6042, the price-control bill which was vetoed (p. 8053).
Sen. George, Ga., spoke against the provision for a \$3,000,000 TVA fertilizer plant at Mobile, and Sen. McKellar, Tenn., defended the item (pp. 8053-4).
Sens. McKellar, Hayden, Russell, Overton, Thomas of Okla., Brooks, Bridges, and Gurney were appointed Senate conferees (p. 8055).
39. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Debated S. 1850, to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, and to advance the national health and welfare (pp. 8055-8).
40. HOUSING. Sen. Knowland, Calif., deplored the shortage of material to carry on the veterans' housing program (pp. 8058-9).
41. FARM CREDIT. Passed as reported H. R. 6477, to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans, etc. (p. 8059).

42. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 156, to continue RFC (p. 8059).
43. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments H. R. 6739, this bill (pp. 8060-70). Conferees were appointed (p. 8070).
44. BANKRUPTCY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6682, to amend Secs. 81-3, and repeal Sec. 84, of the Bankruptcy Act (p. 8070). This bill will now be sent to the President.
45. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., asked permission to introduce a measure to continue the price-control laws until July 20, but Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., objected. Sens. Barkley and others discussed the proposal (pp. 8070-2, 8074-5).
46. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 8072-4).
47. FARM CREDIT. Passed without amendment S. 2280, to authorize the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to purchase GI loans (p. 8075).
Passed as reported H. R. 5991, the Cooley farm-credit bill, with a committee amendment substituting the language of S. 1507, the Bankhead bill (pp. 8075-6).
48. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted editorials favoring reorganization of Congress (pp. 8078-9).
49. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 1 (p. 8082).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 29

50. RESEARCH. H. R. 6932, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., a revision of H. R. 6548 (the Flannagan bill) and H. R. 6692 (the Hope bill). To Agriculture Committee.
51. PRICE CONTROL. H. J. Res. 371 (see above), by Rep. Spence, Ky., to continue QPA until July 20. To Banking and Currency Committee.
H. Con. Res. 159, by Rep. Schwabe, Okla., to direct the President to prohibit the exportation of not over 2% of all durable goods produced, processed, or sold under the Price Control and Stabilization Acts. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8132.)
52. ATOMIC ENERGY. H. Res. 688, by Rep. Luce, Conn., for development and control of atomic energy. To Rules Committee. (p. 8132.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 29

53. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted an address by Herbert Hoover of world famine (pp. A4011-2).
54. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rep. Luce, Conn., inserted an editorial favoring reorganization of Congress (p. A4015).
Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted editorials favoring congressional reorganization (p. A4028).
55. CHEESE INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Holiday Magazine article commending Wis. cheese (pp. A4016-7).
56. HAY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Doyle, Calif., describing the Calif. Hay

statement that he was introducing it. May we be advised of the situation at the present time? Has or has not the resolution been introduced?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky can answer that question.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. SHORT. I withhold my objection.

The SPEAKER. The only resolution the Chair knows anything about is on the reading clerk's desk and it is not in the box.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Then it has not been introduced?

The SPEAKER. Not unless the gentleman from Kentucky cares to do that.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HEBERT (at the request of Mr. LARCADE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Frank R. Schwengel, president of the Distilled Spirits Institute.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Frank A. Godehaux.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky asked and was given permission to extend his remarks during the debate on the OPA bill.

Mr. ALMOND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Hon. Clifton A. Woodrum, a former Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three editorials.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight Monday, July 1, 1946, to file a report on the bill (H. R. 6911) to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes; and that the same privilege may be extended to those desiring to file minority views, if there be such.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6837) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, Mr. NORRELL, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. TIBBOTT, and Mr. TABER.

J. B. McCrory Co., Inc.—VETO MESSAGE —FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval the bill (H. R. 3494)—for the relief of J. B. McCrory Co., Inc., and for other purposes.

The bill provides for the payment of the sum of \$75,829.16 to J. B. McCrory Co., of Atlanta, Ga., in full settlement of its claims against the United States for losses alleged to have been sustained by it in the performance of a contract for the construction of the Warner Robins housing project near Atlanta, Ga.

It appears that the Federal Public Housing Authority advertised for bids for the construction, on a lump sum or fixed-fee basis, of 65 brick buildings for a war housing project at Warner Robins, Ga. The specifications required that the work be performed within 60 calendar days from the date of notice to proceed and contained a provision for liquidated damages of \$500 per day for each day's delay. It also provided that wages paid for labor performed under the contract would not exceed the minimum wages fixed for that area by the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 276a). The claimant was the low bidder and its bid was accepted. A contract was entered into and notice to proceed was given on February 4, 1943. The work was not completed by April 6, 1943, 60 calendar days after notice to proceed, nor was it finished until October 23, 1943. By a change order dated November 5, 1943, the contracting officer granted the claimant an extension of sufficient time to avoid the payment of any liquidated damages.

The claimant asserts that it sustained an out-of-pocket loss of \$75,829.16 in the performance of the contract due to first, the failure of the Government to provide roughing-in measurements for material and equipment when needed; second, delays by the Government in delivering material; and third, the impossibility of securing sufficient bricklayers, resulting from the fact that the maximum wage permitted to be paid under the contract was considerably less than that being paid to bricklayers on other construction jobs in the area.

The United States has waived its immunity to suit on claims for damages arising out of contracts, express or implied, and the Court of Claims has been designated as the forum to hear, determine, and render judgment on such claims (U. S. C. 250). Although the claim covered by the bill under consideration is of the type cognizable by the

Court of Claims, the record in this case fails to disclose that the claimant has taken any action to avail itself of its right to sue the United States in that court.

Since relief by private act of Congress should be granted only when no remedy is provided by law, and since the claimant has failed to pursue the remedies afforded it by general law, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 29, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the message and accompanying bill referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered printed.

LAWRENCE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.— VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk:

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning without my approval the enrolled enactment, H. R. 3391, for the relief of Lawrence Portland Cement Co., of Thomaston, Maine.

H. R. 3391 is in effect a retroactive subsidization of costs which were incurred prior to the time such costs became eligible for subsidy payments, and it cannot, therefore, be said that the costs would not have been incurred or that the production would not have been achieved except for the subsidy.

In authorizing payment of subsidies the Congress has enunciated the policy that subsidy payments for excess war-time costs are to be made only to achieve the maximum necessary production of commodities which might not be achieved in the absence of the subsidy. The various executive agencies and departments functioning the subsidy programs have consistently followed this policy.

If this bill should become law, the Government must necessarily anticipate a large volume of demands of a similar character, the effect of which, if granted, would be to extend the various subsidy programs far beyond their original scope and purpose.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 29, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the message, together with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered printed.

SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES OF INDIANS—VETO MESSAGE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval the bill (H. R. 2678) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all claims which the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reser-

ation in Montana, or any tribe or band thereof, may have against the United States, and for other purposes.

This bill proposes to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to adjudicate any and all legal and equitable claims which the Confederated Salish (or Flathead) and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana may have against the United States, including any claims arising under the treaty of July 16, 1855 (12 Stat. 975), or any subsequent treaty, agreement, act of Congress, or Executive order. The jurisdiction thus to be conferred, it is provided, would extend to claims arising by reason of any lands taken from these Indians, including lands lost by erroneous surveys, or lands opened to settlement, lands used for dam, power, and reservoir sites or irrigation projects, or lands lost by submergence resulting from the erection of reservoirs, without compensation and without the consent of the Indians given in the usual manner. The bill declares that any taking of the lands of the Indians by the United States, without compensation and without their consent, or the reservation thereof, for any of the above purposes, to be sufficient grounds for suitable relief, and the court would be required to award the Indians just compensation for such lands as for a taking under the power of eminent domain.

In addition to other objectionable features of the bill, an attempt is made in its provisions to define the "grounds for equitable relief" and the basis upon which the court shall render judgment in favor of the Indians and award to them just compensation "as for a taking under the power of eminent domain." It is possible that under the provisions of the bill the use by the United States of any lands "formerly * * * possessed" by the Indians even though the Indians were without any recognized title would constitute a sufficient basis "for equitable relief" and "for a taking under the power of eminent domain." Thus the bill does not merely waive the statute of limitations and laches, and provide a forum for the adjudication of any preexisting claims which the Indians may have against the United States, but it seeks to create liability against the Government which would not otherwise exist. Moreover, by providing for the payment of just compensation, the bill would probably require the Government to pay interest for a period of more than 30 years, on a claim that did not even exist prior to its passage. Neither on legal nor moral grounds would there seem to be any justification for legislation of this kind.

For these reasons, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 28, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

The message, together with the accompanying bill, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING ANNUAL REPORT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with the provisions of section 10 (b) (4) of the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and of section 12 (1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress, the report of the Railroad Retirement Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 29, 1946.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentleman from Michigan, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 28, 1946.)

Mr. RABAUT (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the conference report and statement were printed in full in the RECORD of yesterday I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this conference report for the following more objectionable reasons: \$19,284,778 have been allowed by the conference committee for the State Department to carry an information and cultural-relations program throughout the world; \$3,659,000 have been allowed to be appropriated for an intelligence program for the State Department, and the third item involves a ninefold increase in the

field service of the Department of Commerce. In general, the bill appropriates too much money in nearly every paragraph.

These three outstanding items are particularly objectionable, it seems to me. I was against them when the bill was before the House formerly, at which time we allowed nothing for intelligence and we allowed approximately \$10,000,000 for an informational program.

I merely want to make my views clear for the RECORD. We are taking a step in the wrong direction by commandeering all the information that leaves the United States of America through the ether, through the telegraph wires with the thoughts of hired Government-paid employees of the State Department. This conference report will set up as a propaganda agency for the United States to the exclusion of private news-reporting services.

To illustrate and emphasize what I mean, I call attention to amendment No. 4 on page 2 of the bill which deals with broadcasting time provided for in this appropriation bill. That is a limitation on the \$19,000,000 information program of the State Department. It is a limitation inserted by the Senate which, of course, is retained in this bill by the conference report. The Senate amendment states:

Except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee.

There are some six or seven international broadcasting licensees in the United States. This amendment had to be put in by the Senate. Part II of the Senate hearings shows that unless the amendment were inserted the State Department would insist on 100 percent of the broadcasters' time. With this amendment they can only use 75 percent of the time of any international broadcasting licensee.

Mr. Speaker, this proves to you the extent to which the State Department intends to blanket out and blacken out all private news agencies on the wire and in the air. I am against that in principle and I am against it as far as spending Federal money is concerned.

The conference report contains \$453,330,612, as compared with the House version of the bill, which provided for \$365,166,758; both Senate and House versions included \$15,000,000 for a census of business and manufactures. These items are in disagreement and will be voted upon separately after we dispose of the conference report. The rest of the figures are comparatively correct.

The conferees have allowed an increase of \$88,000,000 for carrying on the functions of the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments in the executive branch of the Government, and the Judiciary.

When we are staggered with a \$1,900 per capita debt, I think this is a wholly unwarranted increase in public expenditures for the fiscal year 1947 for these departments of Government and the

Judiciary. Trouble seems to increase throughout the world in proportion to the increased funds we give the State Department every year. There was provided \$15,000,000 for 1 year for the State Department when I went on this committee in 1941. Instead of \$15,000,000 in the fiscal year 1941 we are now spending the colossal sum of \$128,636,572 for that one agency alone during the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HAND. I merely want to say that I am glad the gentleman is continuing his good work on this fight. I opposed the bill before and I am still against it and I hope we will have a chance to express our opposition here today.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman. I intend to vote against the conference report for those reasons.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important conference report. It deals with the appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary. I am supporting the report with the exception of two items on page 55 dealing with the census. You will recall that when we brought these two items here the House overruled my amendment. When the bill went to the Senate the Senate struck out both items, and these two items come back to you in disagreement.

There will be preferential motions offered by me and my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] to eliminate these items and proceed to concur in the Senate amendment. In this way you can save \$15,000,000 or more.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I want to inquire about this item for international short-wave broadcasting. I know the gentleman has done some effective work in that program during the war, but this is a postwar program. We were told when this bill was before this body that the State Department was planning a long-range program which would meet the objections of some of us that it was at present a monopoly program.

Mr. STEFAN. I can explain that to the gentleman to his full satisfaction. The gentleman will recall that the people who own the radio station in Boston were interested in securing 25 percent of the time. An amendment has been placed in the bill, and both sides are agreeable to it. I am sure the people who own that radio industry in Boston are satisfied, and I am sure the gentleman from Ohio, who has worked so hard to get this into the bill, will also be satisfied. Seventy-five percent Federal time and 25 percent private-industry time is the way it is now arranged.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I thoroughly approve of this as a stopgap measure, but I wonder whether, during the conference or otherwise, the gentleman has heard about the long-time plans.

Mr. STEFAN. I understand a study is to be made.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I wonder if the gentleman would comment on those items for the census in the light of the fact that the House earlier this week rejected a bill out of the Committee on the Census.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; the House overwhelmingly defeated that authorization bill. They apparently wanted some basic law. You will find these two items on page 55. They are items in disagreement—amendments numbered 39 and 40. We bring these items back in disagreement and ask that you sustain the minority when we offer these motions.

The total amount for the four departments carried in this bill as it passed the House was \$365,166,758. The bill as it passed the Senate carried \$453,330,612. You will be interested to know, however, that the increase of \$88,000,000 in the Senate bill as compared with the House bill will be found mainly in the item implementing the Federal-State-aid airport program, which has been authorized and signed by the President. It is implemented with funds in this bill. I know every one of you that has an airport in your district will be interested to know that appropriations are contained in this appropriation bill to implement the Federal-State-aid airport program.

The other items which bring this increase up to \$88,000,000 are increases in the information service of the Department of State, and also the Intelligence Service, which the House left out. These items are now in the bill and agreed to.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HENRY. I have two questions to ask. First, referring to page 70 of the bill, line 17, will the gentleman tell me what the conference agreement was as to the total amount?

Mr. STEFAN. The committee allowed for additional field offices in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. HENRY. But the dollars-and-cents amount is what?

Mr. STEFAN. The Small Business Office was reduced in the conference with the Senate.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Like other agencies, the State Department is leading people to think that all they need to do is get more people in order to improve their policies, which are having such disastrous consequences, but it seems to me that what we ought to do is to make a stern fight against these increases and these policies that are bringing about such disasters. They are occurring at the top. It is a matter of quality, not quantity.

Mr. STEFAN. I explained that the major increase in the bill is not in the Department of State. The major increase is in the Department of Commerce.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. There is a \$30,000,000 increase in the State Department; is that not right?

Mr. STEFAN. Approximately that.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Their policy abroad is to finance conflict between England and Russia and give the Communists the Spanish and Argentine Governments.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, we are not a policy-making committee—we are an appropriations committee.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. But this is a chance to stop the policy.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

In order to keep the matter straight about the census, I will quote from Thirteenth United States Code, page 217:

Census of manufacturing industries, collection and publication: The Director of the Census is authorized and directed to collect and publish for every second year after 1927 statistics of manufacturing industries, and the Director is hereby authorized to prepare such schedules as in his judgment may be necessary.

Regarding the census of business, we find the following to be the law in Thirteenth United States Code, page 201:

The above reference contains authority for the taking of a census of distribution of business in the year 1930 and every 10 years thereafter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. As I understand it, there was a provision in the bill that would allow the State Department to remove certain objectionable persons who they felt had very strong communistic feelings and who should be removed from the State Department. Is that correct?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentlewoman will find the language in amendment No. 26.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. In connection with your statement relative to the manufacturing census, it will be taken this fall as I understand it, but how long will it take before industry may have some benefit of that census?

Mr. RABAUT. The Census Bureau will take care of that. What we are talking about here is the funds to take the census.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. I understand that we are providing for funds to take the census but when will get the benefit of the census—next year, or the year after?

Mr. RABAUT. I imagine it would take 6 or 8 months to arrange it into statistical form.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. How about the penalty clause for failing to file a report?

Is that still in the bill?

Mr. RABAUT. No; that is not in this bill. This is the appropriation bill. That was in the legislative bill.

AVIATION AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time to ask several questions of the Chairman and members of the subcommittee. In the first instance, I inquire if the \$100,000 passed as an amendment in the House for an air marking program, to help the constantly expanding private flying field, is included in the conference report and in the bill as it comes before us this afternoon.

Mr. RABAUT. That was not in disagreement but some restorations have been made to it, as I understand. Presumably, it is still in the bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That provision should be retained. The second question relates to the amendment which would give the fixed base operators and airport repair shops the opportunity, by contract, to repair CAA aircraft rather than the CAA doing that job.

Would the gentleman explain exactly what was done in the conference between the Senate and the House, and if agreement has been reached on an acceptable amendment?

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, with reference to that amendment, the Senate struck out the language used by the House in the gentleman's amendment and inserted new language. The new language reads as follows:

That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of labor, parts, and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$200: *Provided further*, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids.

The subcommittee argued that question for about 2 hours and finally we inserted the words on page 61 of the bill, "The cost of labor, parts, and materials not to exceed \$200." So that the result of the amendment is that they can perform repairs where the cost of parts and labor does not exceed \$200.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think the conference agreement is preferable to the Senate language and it does partially embrace the thinking of the House. We desired that there not be conflict between the private fixed base operator in the repair of aircraft, and the jurisdiction of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which we thought that agency should not enter, because private enterprise would be curtailed.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Has the gentleman listened to the explanation of the amendment given to you by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY]?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I listened very carefully. I appreciate also the courtesy of the gentleman from Virginia in discussing this matter with me earlier this afternoon.

Mr. STEFAN. What does the gentleman think about the words "and cost of labor, parts, and materials."

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think, as I indicated earlier, that this is an improvement and more nearly effectuates the action of the House than did the Senate votes in passing the language which was put in the bill.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. JONES. I think it covers the same purpose that the gentleman had in mind when he presented the amendment in the House, which limited the cost of the labor to \$100 per airplane. This includes labor, parts, and materials, and raises it to \$200, but gets at the same purpose.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman.

There is one additional question which I feel is important. I note that when the Senate had this appropriation bill, the amount of \$52,000,000 was placed in the measure for carrying out the purposes of the Federal Aid Airport Act. Of course we have not had such legislation before us until today. I ask if the \$52,000,000 remains in the compromise or whether another figure was substituted.

Mr. RABAUT. There is substituted a figure of \$45,000,000.

Mr. RANDOLPH. And then this final inquiry: That amount of money would be available until 1953, which would be the date on which the 7-year authorization act of \$500,000,000 would run, is that correct?

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. RANDOLPH. And this airport fund could be supplemented by other amounts during the first year, if the Congress so desires?

Mr. RABAUT. If the Deficiency Committee is in session.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am grateful for that assurance and I thank the gentleman, and desire also to state my belief that it will be necessary for Congress to provide additional matching money during the coming fiscal year. If I felt it more practical, under our parliamentary situation, I would urge my colleague to support an increase to at least \$70,000,000. We must avoid unnecessary delay in construction and improvement of necessary airport facilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 10, after the word "through", insert "individuals, including aliens, or."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The

Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 5, line 23, insert the following:

"Surplus property disposal: For all expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions and activities relative to disposition of surplus property pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activity for which this appropriation is made; transportation of prospective customers (not to exceed \$9,000); cost of living and living quarters allowances and transportation of families and effects including cost of living allowances for military personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic reporting, translating, appraising, and other services in foreign countries by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; purchase and exchange of books, maps, periodicals, and newspapers; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment (not to exceed \$50,000); hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; advertising without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$7,000,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$7,000,000" named in said amendment insert "\$6,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 35, line 11, insert the following:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1947, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States, but such termination shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government if declared eligible for such employment by the United States Civil Service Commission."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 55, line 7, strike out all of lines 7 to 13 inclusive.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its dis-

agreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES moves that House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and concur in the same.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this amendment concerns the census of business.

The census of business was initiated in 1929. Thereafter such censuses were taken covering the years 1933, 1935, 1937, and 1939, when the last one was taken. The censuses of 1933, 1935, and 1937 were taken by order of the Secretary of Commerce—at that time Secretary Roper—under authority of section 8 of the organic act of the Department of Commerce. The censuses of 1937 and 1939 were taken under authority of Public Law No. 13 of the Seventy-first Congress. We think these censuses should be continued. I quoted a moment ago from the law covering the census—Thirteenth United States Code, page 201.

The disruption caused by the war make it very necessary that the Government and the agencies of the Government have the facts so that they may become known to the Government through the taking of these censuses. If we propose to abandon the census in these times when we have had both the war period intervene and the reconversion period at our door, I feel we would be doing an injustice to the business of the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 189]

Adams	Dworshak	Kunkel
Anderson, Calif.	Eberhart	Latham
Andrews, N. Y.	Elsaesser	Lea
Auchincloss	Engel, Mich.	LeCompte
Baldwin, Md.	Ervin	Luce
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fisher	Ludlow
Barden	Gallagher	Lynch
Barrett, Pa.	Gardner	McGehee
Bates, Ky.	Gibson	McKenzie
Bates, Mass.	Gifford	Mahon
Bell	Gillespie	Mansfield,
Bennet, N. Y.	Gore	Mont.
Bonner	Gossett	Mansfield, Tex.
Boren	Granger	Nerrow
Boykin	Grant, Ala.	Miller, Calif.
Bradley, Mich.	Green	Morgan
Bradley, Pa.	Hall	Morrison
Brooks	Edwin Arthur	Murphy
Buchanan	Hall	Norrell
Buckley	Leonard W.	Norton
Bulwinkle	Harness, Ind.	Outland
Byrne, N. Y.	Harris	Patrick
Camp	Hart	Patterson
Cannon, Fla.	Hartley	Peterson, Ga.
Celler	Hedrick	Ploeser
Cochran	Heffernan	Powell
Coffee	Hoffman, Mich.	Quinn, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Hollifield	Rankin
Colmer	Izac	Rayfield
Cox	Jackson	Reece, Tenn.
Crawford	Johnson, Okla.	Richards
Curley	Kearney	Rivers
Daughton, Va.	Kefauver	Robertson,
Dawson	Keogh	N. Dak.
Dolliver	King	Robertson, Va.
Domengeaux	Kinzer	Robinson, Utah
Drewry	Klein	Rodgers, Pa.

Roe, N. Y.
Rogers, N. Y.
Rooney
Sabath
Sharp
Sheridan
Sikes
Smith, Va.
Sparkman
Stevenson
Stewart

Stigler
Stockman
Sumners, Tex.
Taylor
Thomes, N. J.
Thomas, Tex.
Tolan
Torrens
Towe
Vinson
Voorhis, Calif.

Wadsworth
Welch
West
White
Whitten
Wickersham
Winstead
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wood
Worley

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 296 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON (at the request of Mr. REED of New York) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is recognized.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, before the quorum call which, by the way, I did not request, we had before us for consideration Senate amendment No. 39, which would strike out, as the Senate did, \$10,000,000 for a business census.

You will remember that by a narrow margin we passed a business census appropriation for \$10,000,000 when this bill was before the House in the first instance. The Senate, however, struck out this provision and here is what the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations had to say about the business census:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

"Census of Business: For the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing (including printing and binding) the census of business or distribution, as authorized by the act of March 14, 1903 (5 U. S. C. 604), including the employment by the director of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$10,000,000."

The committee goes on to say:

The committee can find no specific authority in 5 U. S. C. 604 for collection of statistics dealing with business or manufactures and have, therefore, deleted the paragraphs mentioned above.

The committee does not condone and will not abet the practice of extending the scope of statutory authority by administrative determination to cover functions not within the reasonable intent of the Congress in framing the statutes.

If you will look at title 5, section 604, you will find no authority for a business census whatsoever. The nearest language relied upon is as follows:

He—

Secretary of Commerce—

shall from time to time make special investigations and reports as he may be required to do by the President or by either House of Congress, or which he himself may deem necessary and urgent.

This language does not authorize a business or distribution census. "Investigation" and "reports" are not "censuses."

There is authority for a business census, however, as the chairman pointed out, under title 13, section 201. Under authority of this latter section of law the original census was taken in 1930 and ad-

tional censuses are legal only every 10 years thereafter. That would mean that a distribution census might be taken in the year 1951 for 1940 business and distribution facts; but for this appropriation bill which provides funds for the fiscal year 1947 there is no authority in law. This amendment covering the taking of a census of business, and appropriating \$10,000,000, does not cover the total amount for the taking of the business census—it will be much more than that. This amendment is only for the purpose of providing work, in my opinion, during the 9 years while there is no authority for census taking and keeping an army of employees on the pay roll for 9 continuous years instead of for 1 year in 10.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. Is not this the same sort of stuff that I will call alfalfa that the House rejected the other day?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. PITTENGER. There was an amendment offered then.

Mr. JONES. Yes. On page 1021 of the hearings the gentleman's position is borne out when Mr. Gries testified before the committee as the Chief Economist of the Bureau of the Census and was asked by Mr. Sourwine:

Is the same thing true with the business census?

Mr. GRIEVES. Yes, sir; except that under the present law that would not be taken until 1951.

This official of the Census Bureau does not contend there is authority in law for a business census.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, the House has passed on the question of whether it wants a census of business earlier this week when it turned down the legislative authority for a business census, which legislation provided penalties in case businessmen would not answer the questionnaires. The House turned down that legislation.

Insisting on House disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 39 is an attempt to put in an appropriation bill legislation legalizing and appropriating \$10,000,000 for a census of business and distribution when there is no basic authority in the law in the face of defeat of the basic legislation this same week. There is no authority whatsoever except as appears in this language. The proof of the pudding is that if this business census had been authorized by law, by basic authority, this amendment would not appear technically in disagreement. It would have been put in the conference report and would have been adopted with the rest of the conference report.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. This is the same proposal we had before the House when the gentleman offered a motion to strike it out and it lacked 1 vote of carrying in

the committee when the thing was considered?

Mr. JONES. That is right. It carried on a voice vote and was defeated on a record vote.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And it was the gentleman from Ohio that proposed the motion to strike out the \$10,000,000.

Mr. JONES. Yes. Mr. Speaker, I submit this amendment should be defeated for the further reason that never before in the history of any nation has the Government known more about business and private enterprise, never has the Government known more about distribution, because it has had this information tied up through complete and arbitrary control in the Civilian Production Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, so that the memory of the Members of the House may be brought to date on this census matter, the conferees are simply upholding in their position in this conference, the action of the House which approved the appropriation. When you go to a conference and you do not defend the House, you are criticized. When you go to a conference and you defend the House you are criticized. So where are you?

If there was ever a time that a business census should be taken, it is right now. We have had the war period with many, many businesses discontinuing operation. We have the reconversion period at our door as well as the legislation of the Congress of the United States giving assistance to GI's to go into business all over the Nation.

Mind you, you are underwriting all of them. When they go into business they want to find out something about it, and you do not want them to go into business and lose their money without having the facts at hand. My colleagues, what are we thinking about? Let us look at the hearings, not before the Senate, but before your own committee; hearings of this size (indicating a volume). It covers several pages. Here is what it says:

It provides Government and business with a complete picture of the distribution operation of the country, especially the size and location of markets. It establishes a number of bench marks by which the businessman who is selling may gage the success of his efforts in his usual field, as well as his prospects in going into new lines or new locations. It is an essential part of the planning of a marketing operation. Mr. Chairman, on the part of people who are searching for markets, and who wish to judge their size and character as for instance, between the east coast and the west coast. Furthermore, it provides the raw material necessary for an intelligent review of the cost of distribution as a whole, as well as the cost of operating individual business establishments. It would provide the first comprehensive information of the kind since 1939.

What are we thinking about? Are we just on the rampage against any kind of progress? Is this another attack? Is this another wreck, ruin and delay program? I am asking you.

This amendment should be supported and the position of the House should be sustained.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I gather from the remarks that have been made on this provision that the bone of contention is whether or not there is authority in law to gather these statistics by the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce. I reach that definite conclusion from the statement just made by my genial and close friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], when he said that if there had been authority in law and it had been embodied in the bill, it would have been included in the report of the committee.

I would like to submit for the consideration of the House as to whether or not there is provision in law for this, and I am going to quote from the act of March 14, 1903. The act reads as follows:

He—

The Secretary of Commerce—

shall also from time to time make such special investigations and reports as he may be required to do by the President or by either House of Congress, or which he himself may deem necessary and urgent.

Is that not authority in law for the Secretary of Commerce to collect information or statistics regarding the business of the country, regarding production of the country, or regarding statistics on any other subject which he may think is urgent?

Let me go just a little further and see whether or not this is the first time this authority has been exercised. I want to read again from one of my great friends of the past.

I find here a photostatic copy of a directive from the Secretary of Commerce to the Director of the Census, dated May 11, 1921. It is as follows:

In conformity with the authority contained in section 8 of the act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, I hereby authorize and instruct you to collect statistics concerning stocks, production, prices, and other data that will form a part of an efficient report on the business movement of the country. These statistics are now deemed necessary and urgent.

It is signed, "Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman understands that none of these statistics would be available for anybody who would use them for about 18 months from the day they are taken. Of what value could they possibly be under those circumstances, with conditions in the state of flux they are in now?

Mr. HARE. I stated at the outset that the issue involved here is whether or not the Bureau of the Census has the authority or the right under the law to collect these statistics. My friend admitted that, if there were specific authority of law, they would be included in this report and the report of the committee would have been adopted. I am not undertaking to discuss the value of these data. That question has not been raised, except by the inquiry of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. In fact, the real value of the statistics is virtually admitted by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is reading from Thirteenth United States Code, page 201, is he not?

Mr. HARE. No; I am reading from the act of February 14, 1903.

Mr. STEFAN. What code section is that?

Mr. HARE. Fifth United States Code, page 604. The statistics referred to in that act are the same kind of statistics we are trying to provide for in this bill, the same kind that were asked for by Secretary Hoover in 1921.

Then on March 19, 1927, Secretary Hoover said, addressing a communication to the Director of the Census, I quote:

In conformity with the authority contained in section 8 of the act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, I hereby authorize and instruct you to collect statistics and other information concerning business cycles that are essential to a proper understanding of the business movement of the country, which is referred to in my order of May 11, 1921.

What better authority do you want than the original act I quoted at the outset and the exercise of that authority by Secretary Hoover in 1921 and in 1927? But we do not stop there. We go just a little further and find that the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Lamont, on March 18, 1929, issued the following directive to the Bureau of the Census, and said:

In conformity with the authority contained in section 8 of the act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, I hereby authorize and instruct you to collect statistics concerning distribution, stocks, production, prices, and other data that will form a part of an efficient report on the business movement of the country.

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that it is perfectly absurd to say that the authority was not specific.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Can the gentleman advise the House if the census were taken under this provision and business people failed to comply or reply, then the heads of those businesses could be penalized according to the law which we rejected this week.

Mr. HARE. I hope the gentleman will understand. I am not questioning what was done then. I am replying to the arguments made here in opposition to this item.

Mr. JUDD. I am asking for information on that one point.

Mr. HARE. I am replying to the arguments made here in opposition to this item as to whether there is authority in law. If my friend will bear with me I will give him the advantage of my considered judgment that no authority could be any more specific.

Mr. JUDD. I thought you had completed your argument on that. I was asking for information on this one point.

Mr. HARE. There is nothing in this bill about the penalties or anything of that nature whatsoever.

Mr. JUDD. Then no businessman would be fined or sent to jail if he failed to reply to the questionnaires?

Mr. HARE. Not under this bill; no.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONES. The gentleman quoted the authority for this amendment in Fifth United States Code, page 604, which was passed February 16, 1903. If that was reliable authority, then it certainly would not have been necessary to have passed title 13 of section 201, which provides specifically for a census of distribution in 1930 and every 10 years thereafter. The Commerce Department in seeking legislation and asking for title 13, section 201, as a provision of basic law, must have thought that they did not have the authority to take a distribution census until they had this law passed on May 17, 1932.

Mr. HARE. I am speaking of the general authority of law to the Secretary of Commerce. If the Secretary of Commerce does not see fit in his judgment to collect statistics that Congress feels are necessary, then the Congress has the right by statute to authorize specifically that such information shall be gathered. In other words, and I am reading from the act of March 14, 1903:

The Secretary of Commerce shall also from time to time make such special investigations and reports as may be required of him by the President to do or by either House of Congress.

That gave the specific authority referred to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. If that is true, why then did the chief economist of the Bureau of the Census testify before the Senate committee as follows in answer to this question:

You have a bill pending in both Houses of Congress to change the basis statutes so as to give you authority to do that?

That is, authority to do what—to take this business and manufacturing census. And what was the answer that the chief economist gave? He said:

That is right.

In the Senate and among the members of your committee here there is great doubt as to whether or not there is authority in basic law to do the work for which you are asking that these amendments be approved.

Mr. HARE. I am not prepared to deny the statements made by my good friend, the gentleman from Nebraska, but I am emphasizing that there was not any doubt in the mind of Herbert Hoover in 1921 and there was no doubt in his mind in 1927 and there was no doubt in the mind of the Secretary of Commerce in 1930 that definite authority had been provided under the act of March 14, 1903—Fifth United States Code, page 604—and my contention is that since the authority has been exercised from time to time, there is sufficient author-

ity to justify the action of this committee some few months ago and was affirmed by the action of the whole House when it formally approved this provision when it passed the House in early April of this year.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that the preferential motion which I have offered to recede and concur, if adopted, will result in a \$10,000,000 saving?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not know what is in the bill. The gentleman does not state a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I too would like to save the membership a great deal of time. I have a preferential motion on the Speaker's desk to move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment on the item of business manufactures. I wonder if we could not consider both of these at the same time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will object to that.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 86, noes 62.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 150, nays 143, not voting 139, as follows:

[Roll No. 190]

YEAS—150

Adams	Church	Griffiths
Allen, Ill.	Clason	Gross
Andersen,	Clevenger	Gwinn, N. Y.
H. Carl	Clippinger	Gwynne, Iowa
Andersen,	Cole, Kans.	Hale
August H.	Cole, Mo.	Halleck
Angell	Corbett	Hancock
Arends	Cunningham	Hand
Arnold	Curtis	Henry
Barrett, Wyo.	D'Ewart	Herter
Beall	Dirksen	Heseltun
Bender	Dondero	Hess
Bennett, Mo.	Eaton	Hill
Bishop	Ellis	Hinshaw
Blackney	Ellsworth	Hoeven
Bolton	Elston	Hoffman, Pa.
Brehm	Fenton	Holmes, Mass.
Brumbaugh	Fuller	Holmes, Wash.
Buck	Fulton	Hope
Buffett	Gamble	Horan
Byrnes, Wis.	Gavin	Howell
Campbell	Gearhart	Hull
Canfield	Gifford	Jenkins
Carlson	Gillette	Jennings
Case, N. J.	Gillie	Jensen
Case, S. Dak.	Goodwin	Johnson, Calif.
Chenoweth	Graham	Johnson, Ill.
Chipfield	Grant, Ind.	Johnson, Ind.

Jones	Michener	Simpson, Ill.
Jonkman	Miller, Nebr.	Simpson, Pa.
Judd	Mundt	Smith, Maine
Kean	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Ohio
Keefe	Norblad	Smith, Wis.
Kilburn	O'Hara	Springer
Knutson	O'Konski	Stefan
LaFollette	Phillips	Sumner, Ill.
Landis	Pittenger	Sundstrom
Lanham	Ramey	Taber
LeFevre	Randolph	Talbot
Lemke	Reed, Ill.	Talle
Lewis	Reed, N. Y.	Tibbott
Luce	Rees, Kans.	Vorys, Ohio
McConnell	Rich	Vursell
McCowan	Rizley	Weichel
McDonough	Robison, Ky.	Wigglesworth
McGregor	Rockwell	Wilson
McMillen, Ill.	Rogers, Mass.	Winter
Martin, Iowa	Schwabe, Mo.	Wolcott
Martin, Mass.	Schwabe, Okla.	Wolverton, N. J.
Mason	Shafer	Woodruff
Mathews	Short	

NAYS—143

Abernethy	Geelan	Neely
Allen, La.	Gordon	O'Brien, Ill.
Almond	Gore	O'Brien, Mich.
Andrews, Ala.	Gorski	O'Neal
Bailey	Granahan	O'Toole
Bates, Ky.	Grant, Ala.	Outland
Beckworth	Green	Pace
Biemiller	Gregory	Patman
Bland	Hare	Peterson, Fla.
Bloom	Harless, Ariz.	Pfeifer
Brown, Ga.	Havenner	Philbin
Bryson	Hays	Pickett
Bunker	Healy	Poage
Cannon, Mo.	Hébert	Price, Fla.
Carnahan	Hendricks	Price, Ill.
Chapman	Hobbs	Priest
Chelf	Hoch	Rabaut
Clark	Hook	Rabin
Clements	Huber	Rains
Combs	Jarman	Resa
Cooley	Johnson,	Richards
Cooper	Luther A.	Riley
Courtney	Johnson,	Roe, Md.
Cravens	Lyndon B.	Rogers, Fla.
Crosser	Kee	Rowan
D'Alesandro	Kelley, Pa.	Ryter
De Lacy	Kelly, Ill.	Sabath
Delaney,	Kerr	Sadowski
John J.	Kilday	Sasscer
Dingell	King	Savage
Domengeaux	Kopplemann	Sheppard
Douglas, Calif.	Lane	Slaughter
Douglas, Ill.	Larcade	Somers, N. Y.
Doyle	Lesinski	Spence
Durham	Link	Sullivan
Earthman	Lyle	Tarver
Elliott	McCormack	Thom
Engle, Calif.	McGlinchey	Thomas, Tex.
Fallon	McMillan, S. C.	Thomason
Feighan	Madden	Traynor
Fernandez	Maloney	Trimble
Flannagan	Manasco	Walter
Flood	Mankin	White
Fogarty	Marcantonio	Whitten
Folger	May	Whittington
Forand	Mills	Wood
Gallagher	Monroney	Woodhouse
Gary	Murdock	Zimmerman
Gathings	Murray, Tenn.	

NOT VOTING—139

Anderson, Calif.	Cox	Harris
Andrews, N. Y.	Crawford	Hart
Auchincloss	Curley	Hartley
Baldwin, Md.	Daughton, Va.	Hedrick
Baldwin, N. Y.	Davis	Heffernan
Barden	Dawson	Hoffman, Mich.
Barrett, Pa.	Delaney	Holifield
Barry	James J.	Izac
Bates, Mass.	Dolliver	Jackson
Bell	Doughton, N. C.	Johnson, Okla.
Bennet, N. Y.	Drewry	Kearney
Bonner	Dworshak	Kefauver
Boren	Eberharter	Keogh
Boykin	Elsaesser	Kinzer
Bradley, Mich.	Engel, Mich.	Kirwan
Bradley, Pa.	Ervin	Klein
Brooks	Fellows	Kunkel
Brown, Ohio	Fisher	Latham
Buchanan	Gardner	Lea
Buckley	Gerlach	LeCompte
Bulwinkle	Gibson	Ludlow
Butler	Gillespie	Lynch
Byrne, N. Y.	Gossett	McGehee
Camp	Granger	McKenzie
Cannon, Fla.	Hagen	Mahon
Celler	Hall	Mansfield,
Cochran	Edwin Arthur	Mont
Coffee	Hall,	Mansfield, Tex.
Cole, N. Y.	Leonard W.	Morrow
Colmer	Harness, Ind.	Miller, Calif.

Morgan	Robertson, Va.	Taylor
Morrison	Robinson, Utah	Thomas, N. J.
Murphy	Rodgers, Pa.	Tolan
Norrell	Roe, N. Y.	Torrens
Norton	Rogers, N. Y.	Towe
Patrick	Rooney	Vinson
Patterson	Russell	Voorhis, Calif.
Peterson, Ga.	Scrivner	Wadsworth
Ploeser	Sharp	Wasielewski
Plumley	Sheridan	Weaver
Powell	Sikes	Welch
Pratt	Smith, Va.	West
Quinn, N. Y.	Sparkman	Wickersham
Rankin	Starkey	Winstead
Rayfield	Stevenson	Wolfenden, Pa.
Reece, Tenn.	Stewart	Worley
Rivers	Stigler	
Robertson,	Stockman	
N. Dak.	Sumners, Tex.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Dolliver for, with Mr. Holifield against.
Mr. Gillespie for, with Mr. Patterson against.

Mr. Kunkel for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Rooney against.
Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Klein against.
Mr. Elsaesser for, with Mr. Drewry against.
Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Lynch against.

Mr. Dworshak for, with Mr. Rayfield against.
Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Fellows for, with Mr. Winstead against.
Mr. Brown of Ohio for, with Mr. Vinson against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Sikes against.

Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Harris against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Sheridan against.
Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Hedrick against.
Mr. Scrivner for, with Mr. Jackson against.
Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. Kefauver against.
Mr. Kinzer for, with Mr. Coffee against.
Mr. Engel of Michigan for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Mr. Merrow for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Camp with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Doughton of North Carolina with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Norrell with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Ervin with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Davis with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Stockman.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40, page 55, strike out all of lines 14 to 20.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEFAN moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 40.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I will not detain the House long on this motion for the reason this amendment is similar to

the one you voted on just a little while ago with the exception that this is for the census for manufactures and an appropriation of \$5,000,000 is sought. The Senate struck this out and it is being brought to you here on the motion of the chairman of the subcommittee to insist on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendment, thus keeping this in the bill. The committee was not unanimous on it. The committee divided 3 and 2. The Senate insisted on leaving it out on the ground there is no basic law for this particular census. I personally feel we should save expenses now. Only a few days ago the House voted definitely against continuing certain censuses and I feel that in view of the fact time is so precious today and that a vote has already been taken on a similar measure, I ask that you vote for my amendment to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. This work can be done later if it is needed and at a time when there is more labor available.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, the question for consideration now is similar to the one that we have just acted upon. The House included in the bill provisions for a business census and also a provision for a census of manufactures.

The facts are that these census surveys were made regularly every 2 years until 1939. We have not had a census either of business or manufactures since that date because of the war. We are therefore without statistics at the present time for our reconversion and other essential postwar programs in which the people of the United States and the Government are interested.

Moreover, both the business and manufacturing censuses will be of tremendous help to small business, and particularly to veterans who are coming out of the Army and are considering entering the manufacturing business.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. This has nothing to do with business. We just voted that down.

Mr. GARY. I said it was similar. Manufacturing is a very substantial part of business. It has been my privilege on numerous occasions to use statistics that have been compiled in the census reports. They have been invaluable in numerous research projects. The House included the provision in the bill. The Senate struck it out. We are simply asking that it be retained.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

This census will perhaps receive the same consideration across the aisle that the census of business received a moment ago. This comes in spite of letters from chambers of commerce all over the United States that have practically flooded the Membership of Congress. It comes as a direct rebuff to the business houses that have written us telling the necessity for this census. It comes from the small business people all over the Nation.

I am not going to detain the House and

hold them for another roll call, but I am going to ask for a standing vote in order that we may have a count on this census that is now before us and place the blame for its failure where it belongs.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 79, noes 84.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. STEFAN and Mr. RABAUT.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 111, noes 97.

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: On page 59, line 3, insert the following:

"Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,874,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'General Administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics', for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the program."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum "\$2,874,000" named in said amendment, insert the following "\$2,500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: On page 61, strike out all lines 13 to 17 inclusive and insert the following: "That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major-parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of parts and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$100: *Provided further*, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of

the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of labor, parts and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$200: *Provided further*, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 190, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye," and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 68, line 14, insert:

"The Navy Department is authorized to transfer without charge to the Coast and Geodetic Survey two AGP seaplane tenders, two PCS submarine chasers, and three SC submarine chasers from the reserve or surplus to the needs of the Navy Department, each of the seven vessels equipped with the necessary launches and ship's outfit."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 57: Page 69, line 17, after the matter stricken out, insert "(not to exceed \$5,757,000, \$1,557,000 of which is to be exclusively for the Office of Small Business at the seat of government)."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 57 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "(not to exceed \$4,500,000, \$500,000 of which is to be used at the seat of government for aids and services to small business)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 69, line 22, after the word "law" insert "including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not exceeding \$50,000)."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 65: Page 72, line 2, after the word "patents" insert "and 10 cents per copy for design patents and certificates of trade-mark registration."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 73: Page 79, line 17, after the word "soundings" insert the following: "Provided further, That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pursuant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946, the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and classification Act, but the maximum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more than three employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the War and Navy Department are authorized in the fiscal year 1947, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather stations: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated for Arctic weather stations under authority of said act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby merged with this appropriation and continued available for the purposes thereof until June 30, 1947."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 74: Page 80, line 18, insert:

"Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in Territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and concur in the

same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$2,000,000" named in said amendment insert "\$1,750,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 81: Page 95, line 24, strike out lines 24 and 25, and on page 96 strike out lines 1 to 17 inclusive and insert:

"Sec. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, for the consideration of Senate amendment No. 1.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 2, line 1, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 1.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARY) there were—ayes 98, noes 6.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 195, nays 100, not voting 137, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]

YEAS—195

Abernethy	Folger	Mills
Allen, Ill.	Fuller	Mundt
Allen, La.	Gallagher	Murray, Tenn.
Almond	Gamble	Murray, Wis.
Andersen,	Gathings	Norblad
H. Carl	Gavin	O'Brien, Ill.
Andresen,	Gearhart	O'Konski
August H.	Gifford	O'Neal
Andrews, Ala.	Gillette	O'Toole
Arends	Gillie	Pace
Arnold	Goodwin	Patman
Barrett, Wyo.	Gossett	Peterson, Fla.
Barry	Graham	Pfeifer
Bates, Ky.	Grant, Ind.	Philbin
Beckworth	Gregory	Phillips
Bell	Griffiths	Pickett
Bennett, Mo.	Gross	Plumley
Bishop	Gwynne, Iowa	Poage
Blackney	Halleck	Price, Fla.
Bland	Hand	Rabaut
Brehm	Hare	Ramey
Brown, Ohio	Hendricks	Reed, Ill.
Brumbaugh	Henry	Reed, N. Y.
Bryson	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Buck	Hill	Resa
Buffett	Hoch	Rich
Butler	Hoeven	Rizley
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoffman, Pa.	Robison, Ky.
Campbell	Hope	Rockwell
Cannon, Mo.	Howell	Roe, Md.
Carlson	Hull	Russell
Chapman	Jenkins	Ryter
Chelf	Jennings	Schwabe, Mo.
Chenoweth	Johnson, Calif.	Schwabe, Okla.
Chiperfield	Johnson, Ill.	Scrivner
Church	Johnson, Ind.	Shafer
Clark	Johnson,	Short
Clason	Lyndon B.	Simpson, Pa.
Clements	Jones	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Jonkman	Smith, Wis.
Clippinger	Kean	Somers, N. Y.
Cole, Kans.	Kee	Spence
Cole, Mo.	Keefe	Springer
Cooley	Kerr	Sumner, Ill.
Cooper	Kilburn	Sundstrom
Courtney	Knutson	Taber
Cravens	Landis	Talbot
Crosser	Lane	Talle
Cunningham	Lanham	Thom
Curtis	Lea	Thomas, Tex.
Davis	Lewis	Thomason
D'Ewart	Luce	Tilbott
Dingell	Lyle	Vorys, Ohio
Domengeaux	McConnell	Tursell
Dondero	McCowan	Walter
Durham	McDonough	Weichel
Earthman	McGregor	White
Eaton	McMillen, Ill.	Whittington
Elliott	Maloney	Wigglesworth
Ellis	Mankin	Wilson
Ellsworth	Martha, Iowa	Winter
Elston	Martha, Mass.	Wolcott
Fallon	Mathews	Wolverton, N. J.
Felghan	May	Wood
Fenton	Michener	Woodruff
Flannagan	Miller, Nebr.	Zimmerman

NAYS—100

Angell	Canfield	Delaney,
Bailey	Carnahan	John J.
Beall	Case, N. J.	Dirksen
Biemiller	Case, S. Dak.	Douglas, Calif.
Bloom	Combs	Douglas, Ill.
Bolton	Corbett	Doyle
Brown, Ga.	D'Alesandro	Engle, Calif.
Bunker	De Lacy	Fernandez

Flood
Fogarty
Forand
Fulton
Gary
Geelan
Gordon
Gorski
Granahan
Green
Hagen
Hale
Hancock
Harless, Ariz.
Havener
Hays
Healy
Hébert
Herter
Heseltun
Hinshaw
Hobbs
Holmes, Mass.
Holmes, Wash.
Horan
Huber

Jarman
Johnson,
Luther A.
Judd
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, Ill.
King
Kirwan
Kopplemann
LaFollette
Larcade
LeFevre
Lemke
Lesinski
Link
McCormack
McGlinchey
McMillan, S. C.
Madden
Manasco
Marcantonio
Monroney
Murdock
Neely
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Hara

Outland
Pittenger
Price, Ill.
Priest
Rabin
Rains
Randolph
Richards
Riley
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rowan
Sadowski
Sasscer
Savage
Simpson, Ill.
Slaughter
Smith, Maine
Starkey
Stefan
Sullivan
Traynor
Trimble
Wasielewski
Weaver
Woodhouse

NOT VOTING—137

Adams	Gillespie	Patterson
Anderson, Calif.	Gore	Peterson, Ga.
Andrews, N. Y.	Granger	Ploeser
Auchincloss	Grant, Ala.	Powell
Baldwin, Md.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pratt
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hall,	Quinn, N. Y.
Barden	Edwin Arthur	Rankin
Barrett, Pa.	Hall,	Rayfiel
Bates, Mass.	Leonard W.	Reece, Tenn.
Bender	Harness, Ind.	Rivers
Bennet, N. Y.	Harris	Robertson,
Bonner	Hart	N. Dak.
Boren	Hartley	Robertson, Va.
Boykin	Hedrick	Robinson, Utah
Bradley, Mich.	Heffernan	Rodgers, Pa.
Bradley, Pa.	Hoffman, Mich.	Roe, N. Y.
Brooks	Holifield	Rogers, N. Y.
Buchanan	Hook	Rooney
Buckley	Izac	Sabath
Bulwinkle	Jackson	Sharp
Byrne, N. Y.	Jensen	Sheppard
Camp	Johnson, Okla.	Sheridan
Cannon, Fla.	Kearney	Sikes
Celler	Kefauver	Smith, Va.
Cochran	Keogh	Sparkman
Coffee	Kilday	Stevenson
Cole, N. Y.	Kinzer	Stewart
Colmer	Klgin	Stigler
Cox	Kunkel	Stockman
Crawford	Latham	Summers, Tex.
Curley	LeCompte	Tarver
Daughton, Va.	Ludlow	Taylor
Dawson	Lynch	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney,	McGehee	Tolan
James J.	McKenzie	Torrens
Dolliver	Mahon	Towe
Doughton, N. C.	Mansfield,	Vinson
Drewry	Mont.	Voorhis, Calif.
Dworshak	Mansfield, Tex.	Wadsworth
Eberhart	Mason	Welch
Elsaesser	Marrow	West
Engel, Mich.	Miller, Calif.	Whitten
Ervin	Morgan	Wickersham
Fellows	Morrison	Winstead
Fisher	Murphy	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gardner	Norrell	Worley
Gerlach	Norton	
Gibson	Patrick	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Jensen.
Mr. Robertson of Virginia with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Havener with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Rankin with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Whittington with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Voorhis of California with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Tarver with Mr. Sharp.
Mr. Hook with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Kilday with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. McKenzie with Mr. Latham.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Elsaesser.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Dolliver.
Miss Pratt with Mr. Gillespie.
Mr. Doughton of North Carolina with Mr. Auchincloss.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO and Mr. CARNAHAN changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. SHAFER, and Mr. ELSTON changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House agree to the further conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. COFFEE, GARY, FLOOD, O'NEAL, STEFAN, HORAN, and CANFIELD.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT AND STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 689, Rept. No. 2444), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other rule of the House immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and all points of order against said joint resolution are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment the committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK AND HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask recognition in order to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for tonight and next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. So far as the rest of the afternoon is concerned, I do not know that I can give much information to the House. I do not know of any conference reports. Would the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] inform the House as to the situation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have no further conference reports and there will be no more conference reports ready tonight. We will have conference reports ready on Monday.

Mr. McCORMACK. That being the case, that gives the House very essential and valuable information.

Mr. TABER. Would it not be proper at this time perhaps to have arrangements made so that conference reports on Monday might be taken up on Monday even though they were not filed until then? Perhaps we ought to cover that tonight.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is an excellent suggestion.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 2, 1946
For actions of July 1, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed measure to continue price control until July 20. Rep. Rich objected to TVA fertilizer-plant provision in Government corporations appropriation bill. House committee reported social security bill. Rep. Flannagan tried to get concurrency in Senate amendments to Land Bank Commissioner loans bill, but withdrew request at Rep. Martin's request. Senate conferees appointed on Coolidge farm-credit bill. House committee reported S. 1236, mineral-leasing bill. Sens. Kilgore and Smith discussed whether USDA research should be considered in connection with National Science Foundation bill.

HOUSE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 371, to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts until July 20, 1946, and to provide that Sec. 2 (e) of the Price Control Act, restricting subsidies, shall not apply to CCC and RFC operations until July 20, except that no new subsidy or purchase and sale operations shall be undertaken under the authority of this section and no change shall be made in the basis of any operations existing on June 29, 1946, for which funds are made available under this section which will increase the rate of any subsidy or the rate of loss incurred with respect to any commodity; (by a 283-61 vote (pp. 8175-204)). Rejected the following amendments: By Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to continue these Acts until July 10, 1946; by an 83-166 vote (pp. 8197-9). By Rep. Smith, Va., to continue the Acts until Sept. 1, 1946 (pp. 8198-9). By Rep. Baldwin, N. Y., to continue the Acts until Jan. 20, 1947; (by an 82-168 vote (pp. 8199-200)).
2. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Rep. Whitten, Miss., asked for appointment of House conferees on this bill, H. R. 6777, but Rep. Rich, Pa., objected because Rep. Whitten would not agree to try to bring the TVA fertilizer-plant item back in disagreement (pp. 8174-5).
3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Hare, Tarver, Rooney, Neely, Engel of Mich., Keefe, and Andersen were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 6739 (p. 8175). Senate conferees were appointed June 29.
4. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6837 (pp. 8205-6).

5. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6911, to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code (H. Rept. 2447)(p. 8207).
6. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S. 1236, to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain (H. Rept. 2446)(p. 8207).
7. FARM CREDIT. Rep. Flannagan, Va., asked for concurrence in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6477, to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans, but withdrew the request temporarily at the suggestion of the minority leader (p. 8206).

SENATE

8. FARM CREDIT. Sens. Thomas (Okla.), Russell, Stewart, Capper, and Aiken were appointed conferees on H.R. 5991, the Cooley farm-credit bill (p. 8133). House conferees have not yet been appointed.
9. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Barkley, K., inserted the President's and Sen. Taft's (Ohio) radio addresses on the price-control continuation bill (p. 8140-2).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Wichita (Kans.) C of C telegram favoring H.R. 6042, the price-control bill (p. 8134).
10. RESEARCH. Continued debate on S. 1850, to create a National Science Foundation (pp. 8138, 8142-69). During the debate Sen. Kilgore, W.Va., questioned whether this Department's research program had been checked, and Sen. Smith, N.J., replied that this Department has a definitely "different program" (pp. 8150-1).
11. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill H.R. 6056, and agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendments (pp. 8138-40). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION. Agreed to Sen. George's (Ga.) request to remove the secrecy from the protocol transferring the functions and assets of the International Institute of Agriculture to the FAO (pp. 8170-1).

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. RENT CONTROL. S. J. Res. 171, by Sen. Byrd, Va., extending the rent-control provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act until June 30, 1947. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8134.) Remarks of author (p. 8168).
14. FUR IMPORTS. H.R. 6939, by Rep. Byrnes, Wis., restricting importations of mink skins and fox skins, except red-fox skins. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 8207.) Remarks of author (p. 84039).
15. RENT CONTROL. H.J. Res. 372, by Rep. Wolcott, Mich., reenacting and continuing the effective period of certain provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act in respect to the stabilization of rents for housing accommodations. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8207.)
16. RESEARCH; MARKETING. H.R. 6932 (see Digest 127), in addition to the authorizations contained in H.R. 6548 (the Flannagan research bill), includes the following authorizations for marketing research and services: \$2,500,000 for 1947, an additional \$2,500,000 for 1948, an additional \$5,000,000 for 1949, an addi-

members of the staff of the Petroleum Administration for War presented detailed testimony, is being released today for publication by the United States Government Printing Office.

Listed among the subjects included in this historical record are the following:

- (a) Mobilizing the Oil Forces.
- (b) Wartime Petroleum Requirements and Programming to Meet Them.
- (c) Wartime Petroleum Production in the United States.
- (d) World Production of Crude Petroleum in Wartime.
- (e) Petroleum Refining in the United States During the War.
- (f) World-wide Refining in Wartime.
- (g) Natural Gas and Its Products During the War.
- (h) Wartime Distribution and Marketing of Petroleum Products.
- (i) Wartime Foreign Petroleum Supply.
- (j) Wartime Petroleum Supply and Transportation.

This volume also includes a statement submitted by the Director of the Naval Petroleum Reserves with respect to the Navy's views regarding a national oil policy.

The Superintendent of Documents advises me that this book, containing approximately 300 pages, together with numerous colorful charts, will be placed on sale at \$1.25 per copy.

Inasmuch as the committee is furnished with a limited supply, it would be advisable, particularly for persons desiring extra copies, to place their order with the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., immediately.

CONTROL AND DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a short note written to me by the Secretary of the Navy bearing upon the passage in the Senate of the atomic energy bill, Senate bill 1717. I think it is particularly appropriate to insert this letter in the RECORD now, because there seems to be some misapprehension as to the Navy's attitude regarding the passage of the bill.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, June 4, 1946.

Hon. BRIEN McMAHON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BRIEN: Please accept my congratulations on the passage Saturday of your bill for the control and development of atomic energy. It is well drawn and accomplishes what I know you were after from the beginning—a proper balance between civilian and military control.

This is not merely my own view but that of the professional people in the naval service.

Your long and painstaking work has not been in vain.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES FORRESTAL.

OVERSEAS OUTPOSTS—ADDRESS BY FOSTER HAILEY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Overseas Outposts," delivered by Foster Hailey, member of the editorial board of the New York Times, before the National Security Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which appears in the Appendix.]

LET'S FACE THE FACTS—ADDRESS BY EDWARD R. PLACE

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Let's Face the Facts," delivered by Edward R. Place before the Washington (D. C.) Northeast Businessmen's Association, which appears in the Appendix.]

BIG BUSINESS, IT'S UP TO YOU—EDITORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Big Business, It's Up To You!," published in the Philadelphia Record of June 30, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

EUROPEAN EXPERIENCES WITH INFLATION—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. TUNNELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a portion of an editorial entitled "Folding Money," published in the New York Times of June 30, 1946, which appears in the Appendix.]

ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed. The calendar under rule VIII is in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Andrews	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hill	Overton
Barkley	Hoey	Pepper
Bridges	Huffman	Radcliffe
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Burch	Kilgore	Robertson
Bushfield	Knowland	Russell
Byrd	La Follette	Smith
Capehart	Langer	Stanfill
Capper	Lucas	Stewart
Carville	McCarran	Swift
Chavez	McClellan	Taft
Donnell	McKellar	Taylor
Downey	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	Magnuson	Tunnell
Fulbright	Maybank	Wagner
George	Mead	Walsh
Gerry	Millikin	Wherry
Gossett	Mitchell	White
Green	Moore	Wiley
Guffey	Morse	Willis
Gurney	Murdock	Wilson
Hart	Murray	Young

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Montana

[Mr. WHEELER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senators from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO and Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business, having been appointed to the Commission on the part of the Senate to participate in the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business, attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business attending the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] is absent on official business, having been appointed a member of the President's Evaluation Commission in connection with the test of atomic bombs on naval vessels at Bikini.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORBON] is absent by leave of the Senate, being a member of a committee designated by the Senate to attend the atomic bombing at Bikini.

The senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are absent on official business, being members of the Commission appointed to attend the Philippine independence ceremonies.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

CITATION CONFERRING DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS ON LESLIE L. BIFFLE

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on Saturday afternoon, at its annual commencement exercises, Dartmouth College conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon our good friend and able and devoted Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Leslie L. Biffle. I should like to read the citation conferring the degree. It is as follows:

Leslie L. Biffle, you, by the common consent of those best qualified to know, are the outstanding, nonelective servant of the legislative process of our Federal Government. For more than 35 years you have been associated with legislative affairs in the Nation's Capital

and since 1923, first as secretary to the majority in the United States Senate and more recently as Secretary of the Senate you have rendered public service the effectiveness and fidelity of which are counted great by those of contrary as well as like political persuasion. In tribute to you and in recognition of the place of such largely unheralded service in the working of American democracy, Dartmouth confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Mr. President, I am sure that I voice the sentiments of every Member of the Senate in warmly congratulating Leslie Biffle upon the receipt of this richly deserved honor. I rejoice that this honor has come to so loyal, so able, so faithful, so devoted, and so distinguished a servant of our country.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, after hearing the kind words just spoken of our Secretary, I am sure that all Senators on this side join with those on the other side in congratulating our good friend, Leslie. We also congratulate Dartmouth for having the good sense to confer this degree, doctor of laws, upon a real worker and a devoted public servant.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I wish to add a word of compliment and praise to what has been said by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] with respect to the recognition recently given Mr. Biffle, Secretary of the Senate, by Dartmouth College. Mr. Biffle is one of the most efficient and capable men I have ever known. With it all he is painstaking and courteous to each and every Member of this body, whether he be on the Democratic or on the Republican side of the aisle. I feel sure he has the respect and the affection of every Member of this body. I believe he is one of the few men I have ever known concerning whom those who know him have only words of praise to utter.

Leslie Biffle is a man of splendid intellect. He has unlimited energy. The honor which has been paid him by the great Dartmouth College is certainly highly deserved and most fitting.

I join the other Senators in saying that I am extremely happy that our Secretary, the kind, capable, courteous, upstanding young man, Leslie Biffle, has had bestowed upon him the great honor of which we were just informed by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I take occasion to express my great pleasure on learning that Dartmouth College, of New Hampshire, has seen fit to honor Mr. Biffle, a distinguished son of Arkansas, by conferring on him the degree of doctor of laws.

Mr. Biffle has served as the Secretary of the Senate for a substantial time, and was associated with the Senate for many years before his elevation to his present office. He is amazingly alert mentally, he is indefatigable in the performance of his duties, is courteous always, is considerate, and he has a profound and intimate knowledge of the practices of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Mr. President, I am personally greatly indebted to Mr. Biffle for many courtesies, and I wish to express satisfaction that this New England college has seen fit to bestow its highest honor upon a worthy son of Arkansas. I extend to

him my good wishes and my warmest congratulations.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 1850) to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, to advance the national defense health and welfare, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What is the present situation in the Senate? Has the Senate completed the morning hour?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate has completed the morning hour, and, by unanimous consent, consideration of the calendar was dispensed with.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Do I understand, then, that the unfinished business before the Senate is the consideration of Senate bill 1850?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No. The unfinished business will not be laid before the Senate until the Senate reconvenes, after returning from the Hall of the House of Representatives. The Senator can move that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate if he wishes to do so.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, on Saturday the Senate passed the appropriation bill for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency. At that time I had received a telegram from Hon. Millard F. Caldwell, Governor of Florida, who, up to 4 years ago had for a period of 3 or 4 years been a distinguished Member of the House of Representatives. I ask unanimous consent that the telegram may be printed in the RECORD at this point so that Senators may know the attitude of at least one governor on the question of the return of the employment service to the States. The governors have to look into these matters, shoulder these problems, and determine what they think is best to be done.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., June 26, 1946.
Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

Am informed that Labor and Federal Security appropriation bill passed the House providing return of employment service to States as of October 1, 1946, without Federal regulation and is now pending in Senate with action contemplated this week. Am extremely interested in early return of service unencumbered with Federal regulations not in existence at time employment service loaned to Government at commencement of war. Your assistance in passage of appropriation bill with above provisions intact will be appreciated.

MILLARD F. CALDWELL,
Governor.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS AND THE JUDICIARY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 13, 54, 77 and 78.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 43, 45, 48, 49, 53, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 79, and 80, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,915,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,219,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,360,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,996,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That pursuant to section 204 of Public Law 334, Seventy-ninth Congress, automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of automobiles of the same general type and class"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$9,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$25,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$12,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That on and after October 1, 1946, all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, New York: *Provided, further, That not to exceed \$950,000 shall be expended for this purpose*"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$19,622,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$875,000, together with not to exceed \$120,000 of the unexpended balance of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1946"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act: For all expenses necessary for preliminary planning and surveys required for the initiation of the Federal-aid airport program as authorized in section 5 (a) of the Federal Airport Act, approved May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377), including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed nineteen), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$2,975,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,' to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$5,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Printing and binding, Department of Commerce.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$45,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$43,260,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,740,000 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250,000 of the foregoing amounts shall be available for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed eighty-three), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; of which \$2,250,000 not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,' to provide for the maintenance and operation of air-*

craft, and \$30,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Printing and binding, Department of Commerce.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment and at the end of the matter so restored and, before the period, insert: "and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 8, 26, 39, 40, 46, 50, 56, 57, 58, 65, 73, 74, and 81.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
BUTLER B. HARE,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I desire to speak very briefly on the conference report.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the House of Representatives has asked that we be in the House Chamber at not later than a quarter to 12, if the conference report is to take any time it had better be passed over until we reconvene.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I will agree to confine myself to less than 5 minutes.

Mr. President, I raised no serious opposition to this bill while it was before the Senate. The House appropriated approximately \$10,000,000 for the State Department's international short-wave broadcasting service. The Senate increased that amount from \$10,000,000 to \$19,000,000.

There is a serious question as to whether there is any legal authority whatsoever for what the State Department is doing. In my own opinion, for whatever it may be worth, there is no substantive law upon which the action of the House, the action of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, or the

action of the Senate itself can possibly be justified.

Passing by this question, I wish to have it known that I think the whole procedure is utterly unwise. I think it gives promise of great difficulties and troubles for us if we turn the State Department loose to broadcast to the world the material which the State Department has indicated it is to make known to the world. I have before me a statement made by a representative of the Department who has urged this appropriation. What is the Department proposing to do? Let me read two paragraphs from the statement of Mr. William Benton, who is to have charge of this work:

Hardly a day passes without some important decision or action being taken by Americans here or in London, Paris, Tokyo, Nanking, or elsewhere—and each individual action poses a problem in world information. Our actions and attitude toward Spain, the Balkan countries, Germany, Palestine, Japan, China, Russia, Indonesia, Siam, Iceland, and a host of other countries need to be known by the people of those and other countries not only in terms of current decisions, but in terms of reasons for them.

In further explanation of this program of the State Department it is stated:

A strike in coal mines, an increase in living costs, a tornado in Kansas, a decrease in locomotive production, the color of the bread we eat—all have a direct impact on the economic and living conditions of other peoples.

It is perfectly obvious that it is the purpose of this agency of the State Department to present to the peoples of all the various nations such questions arising in the countries to which I have referred. It is desired to tell the people of the world about a Kansas cyclone, the color of the bread we eat, and various matters of one sort and another.

This is even more significant. Speaking of Liberia, the statement contains this language:

The department considers this mission—

That is, the transmission of news to Liberia—

essential to the success of economic progress in Liberia. A broad program of political, social, and economic reform in Liberia is being supported by this Government, and this project is considered as of far-reaching importance to both governments.

It is perfectly clear that the State Department is to undertake to instruct the world with respect to social, economic, political, and governmental matters. I merely wish to say that we are asking for trouble all over the world, because no nation anywhere, to which the United States may send this information, will welcome within its borders the official pronouncements of the State Department of the United States as to social, political, economic, and governmental problems. I can see nothing but trouble. I can see nothing but friction. I can see nothing but resentment resulting from this effort of the State Department. I wish to have it known that I am definitely and affirmatively against it, and I wish I might speak at length on the subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6056, which was read as follows:

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 29, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 26, 39, 40, 56, 58, 65, 73, and 81 to the bill (H. R. 6056) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$7,000,000 named in said amendment insert "\$6,000,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$2,874,000 named in said amendment, insert "\$2,500,000";

That the house recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts, or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of labor, parts, and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$200: *Provided further*, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "(not to exceed \$4,500,000, \$500,000 of which is to be used at the seat of government for aids and services to small business)"; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$2,000,000 named in said amendment insert: "\$1,750,000."

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 46, 50, 57, and 74.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 152, I move that the Senate proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the Senate reassemble upon the call of the Chair immediately following the ceremonies in the House Chamber.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 11 o'clock and 36 minutes p. m.) the Senate, headed by its Secretary, its Sergeant at Arms, and the President pro

tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 12 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF OPA BILL— ADDRESSES BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR TAFT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the radio address delivered by the President on last Saturday evening, following his veto of the OPA bill.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

My fellow countrymen, the crucial situation which confronts our country requires that I report to the people this evening.

Today I returned to the Congress without my approval the extension of the price control law which it presented to me for my signature.

I returned it with a long message stating my reasons. I hope that you will all read that message in your newspapers.

I assure you, my fellow countrymen, that before I vetoed this bill I gave the subject long days and nights of consideration. I consulted with practically every top official in the Government. Either personally or through representatives I obtained the views of people in agriculture, industry, and labor, as well as many others.

You have all heard a great deal about inflation. Its seriousness cannot be overestimated. It would affect every individual in our country. Inflation would cause an increase in the price of every article you buy. As prices soared with inflation, your money would buy fewer and fewer of the necessities of life. Your savings, your insurance, your war bonds—all would decrease in value.

For 5 years we have proved to this country and to the world that inflation can be prevented. Those of you who remember the First World War will recall the wild inflation and the collapse that followed. You will remember how farmers were ruined, how businessmen went bankrupt, how wage earners suffered.

This time we have succeeded in preventing such a calamity. We have done this largely through price control. It was not done by a miracle. It was done because the American people had the wisdom and the courage and the restraint to know that they had to submit to restrictions and controls or be overcome by the force of inflation. We must continue to prevent inflation. This is as important now and in the months to come as it was during the war. Time and again I have stated and restated this proposition.

I wanted to sign a price-control bill. I gave this bill long and careful study. I came to the conclusion that the bill which the Congress sent me was no price-control bill at all. It gave you no protection against higher and higher prices.

Having reached that conclusion I was faced with these alternatives. I could sign the bill on the plea which had been made to me that for the immediate present at least, it might be a little better than nothing. Or I could disapprove the bill, and call upon the Congress to give the American people a real, workable, price-control law.

If I had taken the first course and signed the bill I would have encouraged the false impression that you were going to be protected for the next year against excessive price increases. But, sooner or later, all of you would have awakened to a bitter realization of the truth.

You would have soon begun to see thousands and thousands of price increases, add-

ing billions and billions of dollars to our cost of living. It is hard to see how people could continue to pay higher and higher prices without requiring higher wages or salaries. The tremendous advances that we have made toward the settlement of labor-management disputes over wages would have been wiped out. The mad chase to inflation would soon have been under way.

I could not permit that to happen.

I took the second alternative, knowing full well all the dangers which would come with it. I knew that there was danger that the Congress might not pass a resolution which would give us some kind of protection after midnight tomorrow, when the present price-control law ends. I knew, therefore, that it was very possible that for a few days at least we might be without any price-control law.

I could not bring myself to believe, however, that the Representatives of the American people—your Senators and Representatives in the Congress, would permit such a condition to continue long. And I was sure that when this issue was presented to the American people and to the Congress there could be only one answer. That answer is that the Congress should immediately pass a resolution continuing present price and rent controls until the Congress can pass a workable bill.

It would have been much easier for me to sign this bill. But the American people would have soon realized that real price control was at an end in spite of the law. If I had signed the bill the people would have seen their prices going up, day by day. You would have realized soon that the bill which had been passed and called a price-control law was not price control at all.

What I have done is to call a spade a spade. I must now rely upon the American people and upon a patriotic and cooperative Congress to protect us all from the great pressures now upon us, leading us to disastrous inflation unless we have the means to resist them.

I know how weary you all are of these restrictions and controls. I am also weary of them. I spend a good deal of my time listening to complaints. I know how eager everyone of you is for the day when you can run your own affairs in your own way as you did before the war. I know, therefore, how strong the temptation is to remove too quickly the safeguards which we have built up for ourselves and our children.

The bill which the Congress sent me yielded to that temptation.

It is certainly most unfortunate that the Congress kept delaying and delaying action on this bill for so many months when they knew that the price-control law was going to expire tomorrow.

I am sure that all of you know of the efforts which I made to get the Congress to act on a price-control extension far in advance of the date when the old law was going to expire. As far back as September, last year, in a message to the Congress, I urged it to pass an extension of the price control act at an early date.

I did not rest with that message of last September. In later communications to the Congress I repeated my request four times to extend price control. In addition to these direct communications, I stated publicly many times how important it was to our safety that a price-control extension bill should be passed right away.

"IMPOSSIBLE" BILL PASSED

But I could not persuade the Congress to act. Instead, just 2 days before the expiration of all price control, this impossible bill was sent to me.

In my veto message to the Congress which I sent this morning I discussed the various provisions of the bill.

I do not have time this evening to comment on all the provisions of the bill. There are many objections to it, but my most fun-

Henry
Chapin

[PUBLIC LAW 490—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 541—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6056]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; Assistant Secretaries of State, \$10,000 each; and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including the employment of aliens; and not to exceed \$35,000 for the temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws; \$23,600,000.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; acquisition, production, and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an information program outside continental United States, including the purchase of radio time, except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee, and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communications services, including the rental of tie lines; purchase or rental, maintenance, and operation of printing machines, and the transportation thereof without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector

operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$525,000); maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; transportation and other necessary expenses in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); and the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; \$10,221,221: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107; Act of July 5, 1945, Public Law 130), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of State as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$85,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$1,433,900: *Provided*, That printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States shall be without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, \$82,500.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31, 1945 (Public Law 168), \$25,000.

Surplus property disposal: For all expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions and activities relative to disposition of surplus property pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activity for which this appropriation is made; transportation of prospective customers (not to exceed \$9,000); cost of living and living quarters allowances and transportation of families and effects including cost of living allowances for military personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic reporting, translating, appraising, and other services in foreign countries by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; purchase and exchange of books, maps, periodicals, and newspapers; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment (not to exceed \$50,000); hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; advertising without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and operation of aircraft; \$6,000,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, \$830,500, including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended (22 U. S. C. 3, 121): *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further*, That any ambassador or minister who, prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, when in the public interest it becomes necessary to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, funds available for the payment of salaries of ambassadors and ministers shall be available also for the payment of the salary of such officer: *Provided further*, That no ambassador or minister, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,800 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere: *Provided further*, That the funds for the payment of salaries to ambassadors and ministers shall be available also for the payment, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person

who, incident to the establishment or reestablishment of diplomatic representation, may be designated or assigned to serve as commissioner, adviser, or in any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign Service officers, including compensation while receiving instructions and training in the United States and while making direct transits between places of residence, when appointed, and posts of assignment, at the commencement and termination of periods of official service; and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés d'affaires ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); \$6,450,000.

Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty or are assigned to posts to which, because of emergency conditions as determined by the Secretary of State, they cannot take their effects, including expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service (including their families), who have died or may die abroad or in transit during the period of the employment of such officers and employees, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties; \$1,915,700: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, light, gas, and electricity for the Foreign Service for offices, buildings, and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and the Act of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), for living quarters and allowances for living quarters, \$5,219,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and

light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign Service officer, except that such limitations shall not apply to Foreign Service posts at Cairo, London, Ankara, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, and Habana.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To provide for post allowances authorized by the Act of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), \$3,360,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by section 8 of the Act of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), \$800,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$1,051,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel, Foreign Service: For salaries of vice consuls commissioned by the Secretary of State and of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel in the Foreign Service, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of services, \$10,200,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, and assignment of qualified persons as provided in section 5 of the Act of May 3, 1945 (Public Law 48), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as may be necessary; \$5,996,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any diplomatic mission or in the diplomatic section of any combined mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretaries of War and Navy are authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary: For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1947 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs; military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of microfilm and motion-picture equipment; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices outside the continental limits of the United States; purchase (from surplus Government stock) of two airplanes and maintenance and operation thereof; advertising in foreign newspapers without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes (44 U. S. C. 324); newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty-two passenger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles, including purchase of sixteen automobiles for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or rented buildings without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers, Foreign Service officers, and other officers and employees of the Foreign Service, in traveling to seats of government at which they are assigned other than the city of usual assignment and returning to the city of usual assignment; travel of diplomatic couriers carrying confidential official mail, without regard to section 10 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516); loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last

illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of officers and employees of the Foreign Service at home and abroad; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as may be necessary; \$9,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service: *Provided further*, That passenger automobiles provided for under this head shall be purchased from surplus Government stock if suitable vehicles are available from this source: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 204 of Public Law 334, Seventy-ninth Congress, automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of automobiles of the same general type and class.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" may be transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption in the same fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*, That all such transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the subsequent fiscal year.

Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic

and consular establishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergency conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department of State Appropriation Act.

The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows: Pan American Union, \$377.662, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; participation by the United States in the work of the Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, as authorized by Public Law 170, approved June 28, 1935, \$20,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$63,584.35; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$9,147.60; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$4,922;

International Labor Organization, \$497,000; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$158,960.89; Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$31,792.17; Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, or its successor, \$23,000; Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, \$800; International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration, \$1,722.57; and participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$105,519; International Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$7,350.75; International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, \$326.70; International Office of Public Health, \$5,104.68; International Statistical Bureau at The Hague, \$2,500; International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs, \$2,232.53; and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, \$1,250,000; in all, \$3,104,631, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

United States participation in United Nations: For all necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the participation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant to the provisions of said Act, including attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the United Nations; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of automobiles; purchase of uniforms; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$6,300,000, of which amount \$5,300,000 shall be available for contribution to the United Nations: *Provided*, That the Department of State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United States contribution to the United Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

International activities: For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-

lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire, maintenance, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase or rental of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and newspapers; transportation of things; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment; and representation allowances as authorized by the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c); \$3,000,000.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: For all expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-reproduction machines and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; travel expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities of the International Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission; printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; newspapers; purchase (not exceeding nineteen), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves, and welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$880,000.

Construction: For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19,

1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370; 22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$9,250,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for this project as provided by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 477): *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Nogales sanitation project and an extension to the Nogales flood-control project shall be subject to the same provisions and conditions as to assurances by the city of Nogales, Arizona, as are required of the city of Douglas, Arizona, by this Act in connection with the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: *Provided further*, That no expenditures shall be made for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examination of titles: *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under the International Boundary Commission available for the fiscal year 1946 shall be merged with this appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$100,000, to be immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and to remain available until expended.

American Mexican Claims Commission: For all expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942 (22 U. S. C. 661), as amended by the Act of April 3, 1945 (Public Law 29), including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; \$90,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for

duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$49,000.

Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the United States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of law-books, books of reference, and periodicals; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$32,800, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Canada: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed three passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$87,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

International Fisheries Commission: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including personal services, traveling expenses,

charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$30,000, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930; including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available immediately.

Cooperation with the American Republics: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$150,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); not to exceed \$15,000 for entertainment; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American Republics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American Republics while

traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed six passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of micro-filming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic enlargements, \$5,375,000; and the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American Republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the United States and the other American Republics, including the distribution of materials and other services in the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the approval of the heads of the departments concerned, personnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1947, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States, but such termination shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government if declared eligible for such employment by the United States Civil Service Commission.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1947".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and Board of Parole, \$667,250.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,190,000.

For the Tax Division, \$730,000.

For the Criminal Division, \$898,000.

For the Claims Division, \$1,275,000.

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including newspapers not exceeding \$850, stenographic reporting services by contract, purchase of one at not to exceed \$2,500 for the Attorney General and repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$200,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, \$475,000.

Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$200,000.

Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$165,000.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent

regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$80,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts, stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or like services, \$2,650,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for, and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses, experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; firearms and ammunition therefor; and purchase of law-books, including exchange thereof; \$410,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, \$4,560,000.

Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$8,225 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of eight, at not to exceed \$2,000 each, and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying station wagons, busses, and vans; \$4,642,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court, \$250,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed fifty (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four armored

automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1 500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; \$8,600,000: *Provided*, That, effective on the first day of the first pay period next following the approval of this Act, the compensation of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including not to exceed \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a

confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$23,000,000.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; including personal services in the District of Columbia; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigration laws; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement only (not to exceed three hundred), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship textbooks for free distribution, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; \$25,500,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws; for detention of alien enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, including household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall

not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed thirty passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$3,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of the advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; \$17,200,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties, \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", \$106,883 without limitation accounts, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expenditure by that Service.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, \$600,000: *Provided*, That \$635,000 of the amount transferred to this appropriation by the Navy Department under the authority contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943, shall be available for the construction of dwellings at existing institutions.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,800,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1947".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the

Secretary) including personal services in the District of Columbia; teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); newspapers (not exceeding \$500); contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger automobile; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary and not to exceed \$5,000 for the entertainment of representatives of other countries by officials of the Department when specifically authorized and approved by the Secretary; \$925,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, except for technical and scientific services in the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$1,110,000.

Technical and scientific services: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary in the performance of activities and services relating to technological development as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available, and including (not to exceed \$75,000) for the temporary employment of persons by contract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the employment of persons, including State, county, or municipal officers and employees, with or without compensation, and not to exceed \$130,000 for printing and binding, \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That of the sum herein appropriated the Secretary may transfer not to exceed \$500,000 to the National Bureau of Standards for testing and other scientific studies and expend not to exceed \$1,000,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for scientific research on new products, materials, material substitutes, and such other subjects and special services determined necessary, including the encouragement of inventive genius, without regard to sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws.

Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$600,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of reference, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$150,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regu-

lations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling and publishing the census reports provided for by law, the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of statistics showing United States exports and imports; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys; maintenance, repair, and operation of five motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200), \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That on and after October 1, 1946, all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, New York: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$950,000 shall be expended for this purpose.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; newspapers (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed eight), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$1,353,102, of which \$54,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal

services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles, \$19,622,200, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: *Provided*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$36,544,418: *Provided*, That there may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,500,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the program.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for guards; purchase (not to exceed one), operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$875,000, together with not to exceed \$120,000 of the unexpended balance of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1946.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed forty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles, \$7,075,000, of which not to exceed \$39,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", and not

to exceed \$3,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in furnishing advisory services to State and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction and operation of airports and landing areas, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles, \$250,000.

Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of two hundred and thirty-one aircraft for the use of all the activities under the Office of the Administrator, and the repair of aircraft engines and other aircraft parts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,593,000; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration aircraft (for replacement purposes only), aircraft engines, parts, and accessories, and hangar, line and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments, such transfer to be without charge therefor, and the appropriation "Maintenance and Operation of Aircraft" is hereby made available for the costs of transportation and storage incident to the procurement and care of such items: *Provided*, That no funds in this paragraph shall be expended for the pay of any employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the maintenance of more than one major parts warehouse, or for the repair or overhaul of aircraft when such repair or overhaul cannot be performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration through exchange or substitution of parts or materials maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the cost of labor, parts and materials not maintained in stock would be in excess of \$200: *Provided further*, That all repair and overhaul of aircraft of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which cannot be performed within the foregoing limitation shall be done on contract after submission of bids.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the purchase (not to exceed two) operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles, and not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$750,000; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-crash truck, crane, and such other equipment as is commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of the Washington National Airport.

Preliminary planning and surveys, Federal Airport Act: For all expenses necessary for preliminary planning and surveys required for the initiation of the Federal-aid airport program as authorized in section 5 (a) of the Federal Airport Act, approved May 13, 1946 (Public Law 377), including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed nineteen), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; \$2,975,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$5,000

may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$45,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$43,260,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,740,000 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,250,000 of the foregoing amounts shall be available for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase (not to exceed eighty-three), repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; of which \$2,250,000 not to exceed \$25,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of aircraft, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", to provide for the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$30,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce".

Development of landing areas: For completion of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of public airports for national defense the consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1947, and the portion thereof available for administrative expenses shall be available also for the operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles: *Provided*, That the total number of sites shall not exceed five hundred and thirty-five.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, and experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty mail, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not to exceed ten) and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of same and aircraft; purchase and hire of special

wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); \$2,300,000; and the War and Navy Departments and the Civil Aeronautics Administration are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Board, without payment therefor, not to exceed five aircraft: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$32,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or exchange of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment; newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except surveying instruments); stationery for field stations and parties; travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; \$3,014,000, of which not to exceed \$2,700,000 shall be available for personal services.

Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States; research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying operations to provide control for national mapping and for other purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas; operation of two latitude observatories, including replacement of dwelling at one observatory; field surveys required for the production of aeronautical charts; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and seismological observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks, Alaska; purchase of two motor-propelled station wagons and hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; special aviation clothing; packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food,

clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed a total of \$500) ; \$4,800,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$1,000,000.

The Navy Department is authorized to transfer without charge to the Coast and Geodetic Survey two AGP seaplane tenders, two PCS submarine chasers, and three SC submarine chasers from the reserve or surplus to the needs of the Navy Department, each of the seven vessels equipped with the necessary launches and ship's outfit.

Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or captured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months' death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations accrued; the purchase of special clothing for protection of employees while engaged in their official duties; not to exceed \$2,500 for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed; and not to exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic surveys in regions subject to earthquakes.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$4,500,000, \$500,000 of which is to be used at the seat of government for aids and services to small business) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws (not exceeding \$50,000) ; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; travel; newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; \$4,900,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For salaries, travel, and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout

the United States and its possessions, including newspapers (not exceeding \$1,000), periodicals, and books of reference, and not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$4,750,000.

Export control: For all expenses necessary, fiscal year 1947, to carry out the purposes of section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended (56 Stat. 463), and as further amended (by Public Law 389 approved May 23, 1946), including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, newspapers, periodicals, and books of reference, \$500,000, of which not to exceed \$57,000 shall be available for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$21,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Penalty mail, Department of Commerce".

The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$5,620,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$660,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography: *Provided*, That hereafter on July 1, 1946, and thereafter 25 cents per copy shall be charged for uncertified copies of specifications and drawings of patents, and 10 cents per copy for design patents and certificates of trade-mark registration.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office; \$147,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing,

engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$875,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$77,000; in all, \$952,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; travel, including not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with standardization or research in science, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; streetcar fare not exceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their exchange; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$25); and translation of technical articles:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; \$630,000.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; \$1,900,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study

of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, \$2,225,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, \$232,000.

Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards with underground chambers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of conducting studies of X and beta radiation above 1.4 million volts, \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

Improvement of facilities: For the purchase of materials, equipment, and apparatus as may be necessary to improve and modernize the laboratories, shops, and other facilities of the National Bureau of Standards, \$600,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed \$7,000 shall be available for personal services and travel expenses: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only for purchase, including packing, crating, transportation, and warehousing charges, of such materials, equipment, and apparatus as have been declared surplus under the provisions of the Surplus Property Act.

During the fiscal year 1947 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriations and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$4,170,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; purchase (not to exceed eight), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; maintenance, operation, and repair of one airplane, which the War or Navy Department is authorized to transfer to the Weather Bureau without payment therefor; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies performing the service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations; \$17,500,000, of which not to exceed \$1,525,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That the War and Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year 1947, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, equipment and supplies for upper air soundings: *Provided further*, That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pursuant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946, the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classification Act, but the maximum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more than three employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without

repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the fiscal year 1947, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather stations: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated for Arctic weather stations under authority of said Act for the fiscal year 1946 is hereby merged with this appropriation and continued available for the purposes thereof until June 30, 1947.

Maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities (Executive Order 9709): For all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation of meteorological facilities, by contract or otherwise, in foreign countries and in Territories and possessions of the United States, in accordance with Executive Order 9709, dated March 29, 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,750,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

During the fiscal year 1947 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station and the payment of expenses of transportation of the immediate families of such officers and employees: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resales; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of

distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1947".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$598,590.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings, Supreme Court", fiscal 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1947.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court", fiscal year 1945, continued in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1947.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$28,600, of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$102,600.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the court-

house, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$12,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$11,000, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and all necessary expenses of the court, including the purchase and exchange of books and periodicals, stationery, supplies, traveling expenses, drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture, printing and binding, and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$136,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and all necessary expenses of the court including the purchase and exchange of books and periodicals, stationery, supplies, traveling expenses, printing and binding and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$295,700: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice, four judges, seven regular and ten additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and all necessary expenses of the court including the cost of stationery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, printing and binding, and other miscellaneous expenses, \$450,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for

cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,000.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, \$3,200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,368,000.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to the offices named herein.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,472,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and Acts of March 3, 1911,

and March 3, 1891, as amended (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362), and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,750,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7) or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); \$500,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling

expenses of probation officers and their clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$590,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the city limits of their official station.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, \$80,000.

Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$800,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), \$295,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia, the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, materials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes; \$30,000.

As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1947".

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved July 5, 1946.

